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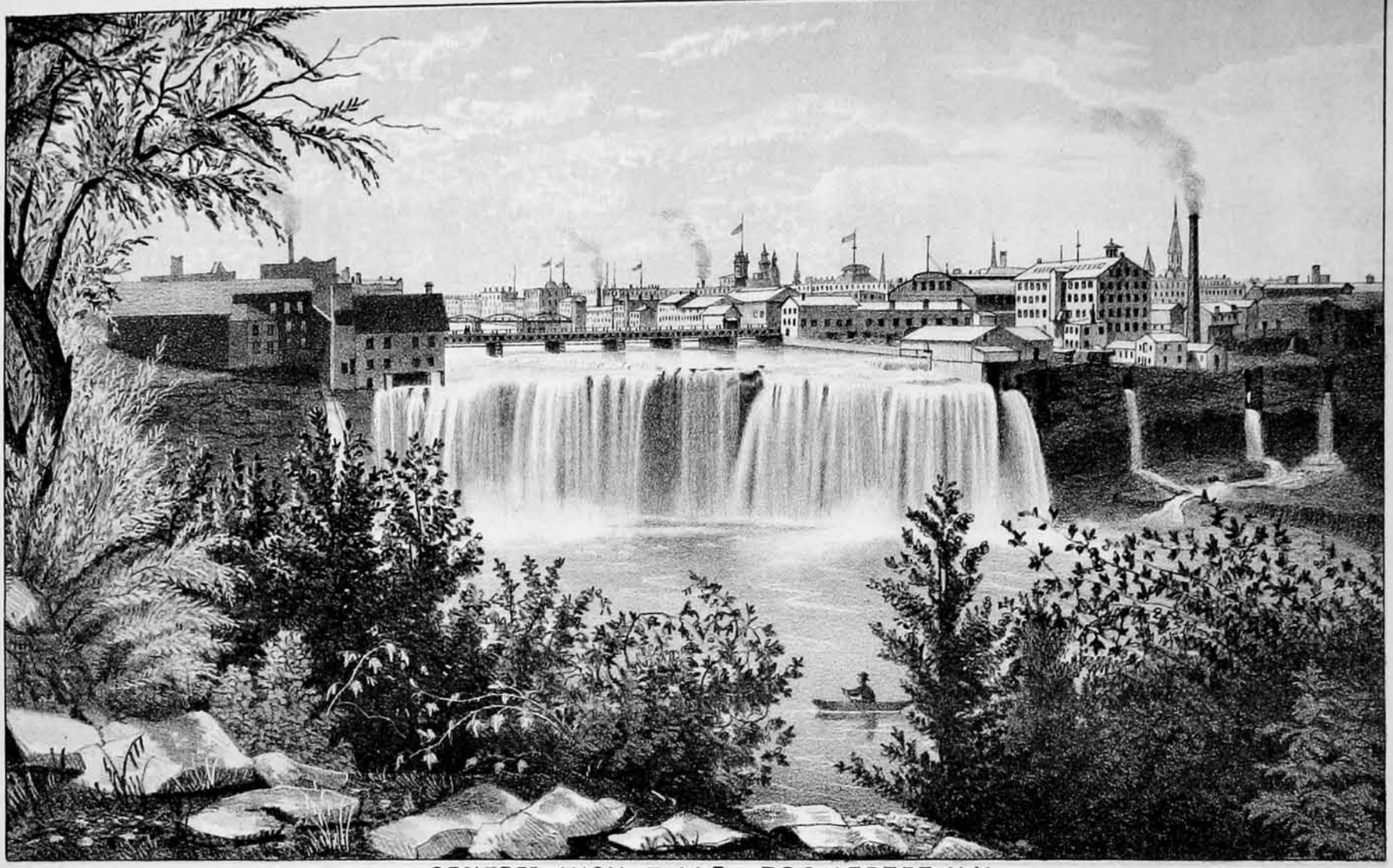
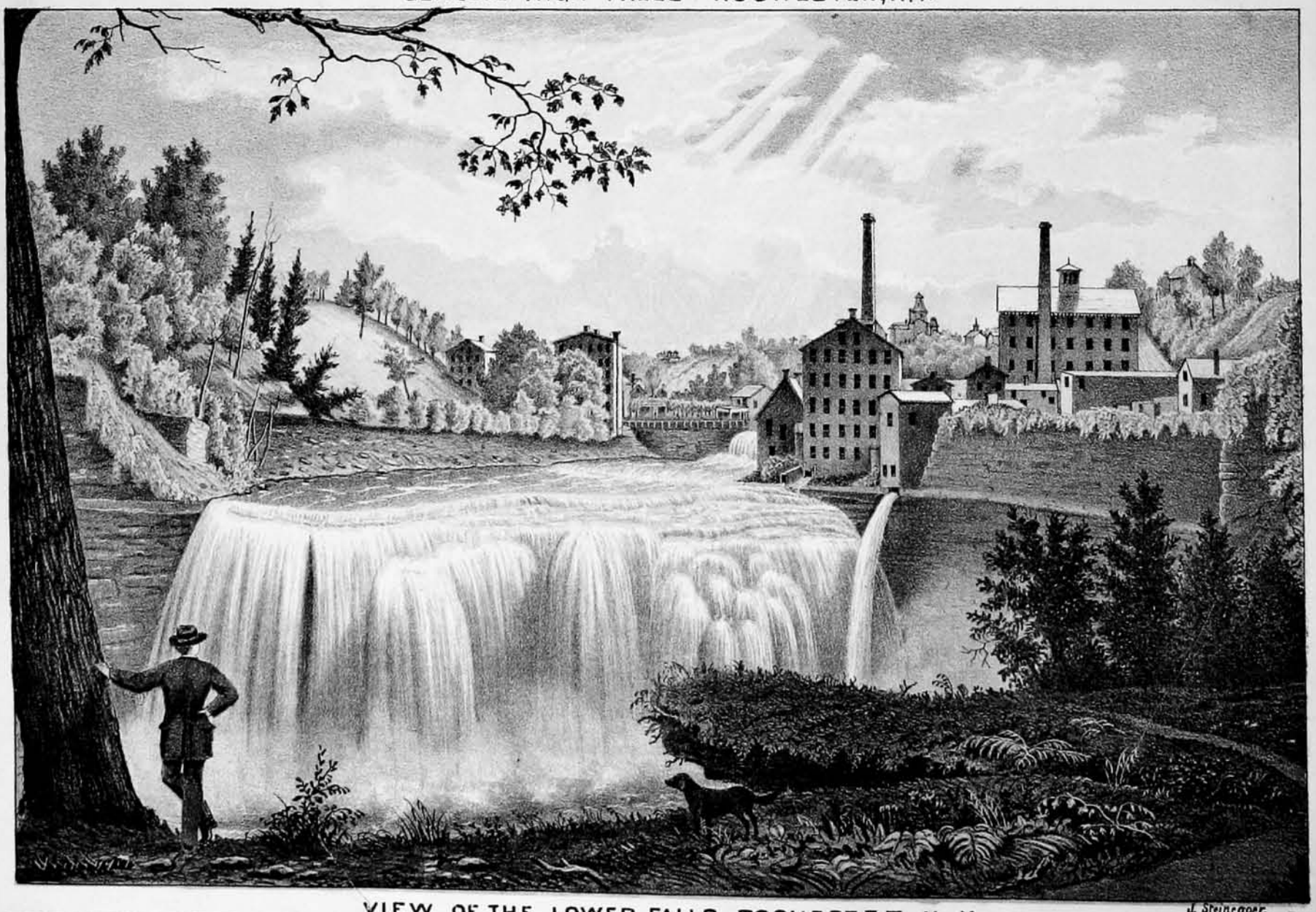


GENESEE HIGH FALLS ROCHESTER, N.Y.



VIEW OF THE LOWER FALLS, ROCHESTER, N Y

J. Steinegger.

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HISTORY

OF

MONROE COUNTY,

NEW YORK;

With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

Palatial Residences,

Public Buildings, Fine Blocks, and Important Manufactories,

FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY.

W. H. McIntosh

111

PHILADELPHIA:

EVERTS, ENSIGN & EVERTS,

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PREFACE.

HAD we the space we would with pleasure make acknowledgment by name to each of the many persons who have rendered us material aid in our historical researches, also to the many published sources of the information compiled and presented to the public in this volume; but it would cover pages and add bulk to an already voluminous work, and, in consideration thereof, we trust all will accept this general acknowledgment. We have garnered from every available source (in many cases a mere sentence only), confining ourselves so far as possible to original material, depending largely upon the memories of old settlers, and those whose lives and associations have made them familiar with the subjects portrayed. We have also, so far as practicable, classified all matter, although the labor of compilation has been materially increased thereby. Yet we feel assured that our work as a book of reference receives an added value that will more than compensate us for the increased labor and expense. We have also endeavored to make the history of each town and village after its organization up to present date complete in itself, without too much recapitulation; to avoid this entirely were impossible, though we trust that to no considerable extent does it appear.

Some incidents and anecdotes have been related more with the design to illustrate the past than to amuse the reader, for we have aimed only to show and trace the method of the change, in a concise, unpretentious way: how and by whom the wilderness has been changed to the garden, the log cabin to the brownstone front, the track through the forest and the lone postal rider to the iron rail, fast mail, and electric wire with its lightning messenger,—the lands of the red man to the homes of the white. Honor and credit are certainly due to some. We have named many—and the means, privations, and toil required—but not all,—only a few of the leading spirits, whom to associate with was to be one of. Too much honor cannot be rendered them.

Instructions to our historians were, "Write truthfully and impartially of every one and on every subject." Their instructions have been as faithfully executed as was possible, and while some may have been omitted who should have had a place in these pages, yet especial pains has been taken to make it otherwise.

We expect criticism. All we ask is that it be done in charity, after weighing all contingencies, obstacles, and hindrances that may have been involved; for if our patrons will take into account all the difficulties we have had to overcome,—the impossibility of harmonizing inharmonious memories, of reconciling perverse figures and stubborn facts, of remembering all the fathers and grandfathers where there are so many to remember, and, finally, the uncertainty of all human calculations and the shortcomings of even the most perfect,—we shall be content with their verdict.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1877.

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REFERENCE MAP OF MONROE CO. NEW YORK

Scale 3 ½ Miles to the Inch

PLATE II

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Everts, Ensign & Everts.
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HISTORY
OF
MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY PROF. W. H. McINTOSH.

All history is enhanced in value, not as the coin and painting, from rarity and antiquity, but in veracious narrative, instructive comment, simple diction, and chronological use.

INTRODUCTION.

WITH mingled feelings of wonder, admiration, and pride Americans contemplate the vast, varied, and important changes wrought by a people whose constitution is based on equality, and whose triune principles are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. He who views the harmonious operation of political machinery need not seek the springs of action in a republic elsewhere than in counties and in their towns. Power is of the people, and he who traverses America and sees no insignia of rank, no emblems of power, must consult the annals of her counties, the records of town meetings, to find the origin of government.

Ancestral halls and hereditary succession, the ruins of tower and temple, magnificent and impressive in their decay, monumental shafts inscribed with hieroglyphics, and pyramids recalling the material age, are souvenirs of a ruder time when physical force held the mastery.

America is old; her higher order of civilization is new. Origin is recent, and the supremacy of intellect which guided the pioneer to fell the forest and excite the earth to production is still manifest as a potent, vital principle, developing mental power, utilizing the force of nature, and advancing to the highest reach of human capacity.

New York is the Empire State, and the Genesee valley has become celebrated as her granary. Sons of New England sought their fortune in Monroe and found it given as the price of industry. With sinewy stroke and lusty blow the forest fell before them; their descendants stand to-day upon the vantage ground nobly won by their progenitors.

The history of Monroe aims to present the origin, progress, and culmination of that untiring industry which has yet higher aims and nobler purposes. Whence come the materials for faithful record? There are thousands of volumes in the Athenæum at Rochester; histories of centuries ago tell of foreign climes and mighty cities; but, treasuring the memory of others, Monroe is oblivious of self. A press is active to garner in its many columns matters replete with interest, but one toils in vain to discover more than allusions to the events of the day. An Ely, an O'Reilly, a Turner, and a Scrantom have gathered fragments, and these have passed from press to press limited in quantity; valued as even these become a rarity. The records of Monroe, whose annals comprise but a lifetime, are as meagre as the history of a nation in the days of legend and tradition. To augment material from the recollections of the aged, the manuscript, the press, and the volume, and to combine all as a lesson for present entertainment and future reference and instruction, is no easy nor ignoble task.

Herein is essayed the description of farms cleared, villages platted, and a city founded, the inception and progress of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, the note of rich soil, healthful climate, and striking scenery. Journeys and settlements, reminiscences and records, and chronology of pioneer stages of growth, are rising in importance as their value becomes apparent. Regarding the many living monuments of the energies of to-day, the constant and higher progress of our people, and the confidence in our future, few but desire to lift the curtain of oblivion and gaze upon the past. Occupants of farm house or city mansion are interested in those initial efforts which have induced present enterprise, and it is a slight reward to combine the names of actors with their deeds, and rescue honest worth from forgetfulness. Prominent notice is given to the pioneer both from character and achievement. The intelligence of the New Englander is proverbial; a toiler upon a soil which gave back scant return for labor, he saw along the Genesee the broad fringe of woods which barred his occupation. The forest fell, and the reward of labor seemed like a tale of fiction. Thence arose the necessity of mills, the need of a market and means of transportation. The portrayal of early days in Monroe declares the present a proportionate effect. Occupation and location change character, and he who would know of the pioneer must learn from the printed page. We seek to make known the struggles of the first settlers, their endurance, their patience, and their reward, and to contrast, as evidence of healthfulness, their works and resources with the achievements and purposes of the present. In these pages biography is blended with history, and a class is pictured by an individual type. Science presents the lineaments of the pioneer and the distinguished, and art pencils the sketch of rural home, city residence, and beautiful scenery. The eye is pleased and the mind informed by historic and statistic page, views of nature grand and remarkable, and of architecture massive and ornate. Tradition recounts adventures connected with the dominance of the *Iroquois;* outlines of Monroe in the rebellion exhibit the courage and patriotism of her citizens, while catalogue and minutes make known the standing of educational institutions and the progress of religion. A Russian ukase transports a colony to the frozen fields of Siberia or the distant valley of the Amoor; New England migration presents a voluntary exile for life, to a distant forest, of individuals. The contrast in motive, the results of systems, is a lesson for the patriot. We are to consider the truth of the claim that on no other equal area can be supported a greater population supplied with all life's necessaries, and with many of its luxuries, than the valley of the Genesee river. Nature has lavishly done her part, and in this favored land it remains for the people to know and apply the means for the happiness and prosperity within their reach.

The changeable character of American civilization, still in process of transition, renders the past obscure save through record and illustration, and hence an effort to depict true to life and nature the history of the early dwellers on the Genesee, the pleasant valley.

Eighty-six years ago the first white family located in all that territory now embraced in Monroe County. Prior to this date, temporary residents had allied themselves with the Indian tribes for trade and barter, or were there as captives adopted into families.

The outline of our work begins with the *Iroquois* confederacy, their character and government; the discovery and landing upon their shores of Europeans; the consequent claims to ownership by France, England, and Holland, and their contest for supremacy; English success, their allies during the Revolution; merciless barbarity in warfare, and stern retribution.

Then comes the narrative of treaty, the settlement of State claims, the famous Phelps and Gorham purchase, and the commencement of settlement. Proprietors, prominent pioneers, and types of border character claim attention. Initial measures touching roadways, surveys, and sales are followed by evidence of a higher civilization in dwelling, mill, and cultivation.

The menacing, dominant spirit of England is seen to result in a war which hurls back in utter rout the advance of occupation. A British squadron is held at bay by the adventurous stand of Genesee militia at the mouth of the Genesee. The close of war begins an active and permanent settlement. Despite privation, sickness, and poverty of resource, the settlers are seen to accomplish their work; the village becomes a city; a canal, grand in conception, wonderful in execution, conveys a wealth of produce eastward, and bears back the multitude of emigration. Another canal adds to public benefit. Railroads are constructed, rude and thought visionary, and develop to the finest and most complete among hundreds of later origin. Trade, commerce, and manufacture, begun in trifles, end in the transfer

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of millions' valuation. A wealthy community is seen to erect and open public buildings,—reformatory, benevolent, educational, and religious. The patriotism and valor of the citizen are shown upon the battle-field, and the trades and professions are viewed in healthful activity. To realize these outlines is the object of the following chapters.

CHAPTER I.

THE NEW WORLD AND ITS INHABITANTS—THE IROQUOIS: THEIR LEAGUE AND POLICY; THEIR SAGACITY IN COUNCIL AND PROWESS UPON THE WAR-PATH; THEIR RELATIONS TO EUROPEAN COLONIZATION—FRENCH EXPEDITIONS AND RETALIATION.

ONE age had succeeded another since the fiat had gone forth, "Let the dry land appear." The rocks crumbled and rivers began their course. The cataracts of the Genesee and the falls of Niagara poured a mighty volume with majestic power and thunder-sound upon the lower river beds. No eye dwelt upon the grand scenery, no ear heard the solemn roar—emblem of eternity—which, reverberating, died away in the endless wilderness. The law of development found here its ample illustration, and the "survival of the fittest" has been the rule in every succession to the present era of enlightened society.

Tradition, legend, race, and geography unite to confirm the aboriginal occupation of the new world by migration to the southeast, across Behring's Straits, from Asia. Whoever they may have been, their mounds, their embankments, and implements of laborious and rude construction survive their remembrance to excite curiosity and the fruitless investigation of the antiquarian.

In 1492, Columbus found the West Indies populated by a peaceable and pleasant people, ruled by caciques and enjoying existence. History fails at this period to speak of war-cry, stake, and crimson trophy. Obviously they were not known to the Spaniards.

In 1520, Cortez, conquering Mexico, found the Aztecs residents of cities, advancing in the arts of civilization, builders of causeways, dwellings, and temples, and tillers of the soil. Later discoveries present the entire region known as North America as in possession of Indian nations, varying in character and advancement in no greater degree than the citizens of New Mexico and New York. It is a question whether, left to themselves, the Mexican and Peruvian were not types of civilization which in time would have emulated eastern stages of progression, had not a higher order of intellect crushed out the rising national instinct and implanted its germs upon the ruins.

Back from the Atlantic to the southern shores of the great lakes lived five tribes, established in boundaries, controlled by an acknowledged code of laws, and confederated for defensive or aggressive movements. They were known by the English as the Five Nations, and, joined by the remnant of the *Tuscarawas*, as the Six Nations; by the French as *Iroquois;* by the Dutch as *Maquas;* and by themselves as the *Mingoes*, or United People; and to their league applied the name, *Renunctioni.*

Students of their character aptly denominate them the *Romans of this Western World*, and, considered either in the extent of their conquests, or the wisdom and eloquence of their chiefs, their impatience of control, treatment of the vanquished, and passion for war, the comparison is well taken. There is a curious interest attached to the sites of great events, the scene of unwonted heroism, the course of a long-since perished army, its field of battle and relics of the conflict. The general existence of local pride in objects of historic interest warrants the following brief reference to the confederates, of whom, despite the published researches, little is known to the present generation.

The confederates were known as *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*. The sixth nation, the *Tuscarawas* of North Carolina, driven from their country for an attempt to annihilate the English settlements, were adopted by the *Iroquois* in 1725, and given lands between the *Oneidas* and *Onondagas*. The domain inhabited by these tribes is now the Empire State of the great republic. Here were fertile lands upon the borders of the inland seas at the headwaters of the Ohio, Delaware, Susquehanna, Hudson, and St. Lawrence, and including a chain of small lakes, which were beautiful in appearance, stored with fish, and surrounded by forests abounding in game; and wisely the united nations here took their stand, where their women could follow agriculture and their warriors diverge along a guiding stream upon a distant foray. Their supremacy extended over the country about the great lakes, and their expeditions advanced southward against the tribes of Alabama and other southern States. By the *Iroquois*, the *Eries*, south of the lake which perpetuates their name, were exterminated, the *Hurons* were driven to the head-waters of the Mississippi, and the tribes of Hudson's bay, of the distant Missouri, and the far south, were not removed from their attacks. With few exceptions the Indians of western New York were masters of the vast region east of the Mississippi river. The appearance of a single *Mohawk* upon the hills of New England produced a panic among the tribes, and a dozen *Ottawas*, pursued by relentless foes, sought death by the waters of the great falls in preference to the ordeals of captivity.

It was by such a warrior race, on whom so much of French and English influence, propitious and adverse, had been expended, that the latter were guarded from attack and the former driven to extremity in later years. The territory of the *Senecas* lay eastward of the Genesee. Tradition gives their origin at the head of Canandaigua lake; their villages, in earlier times, were comprised within the limits of Ontario county, and Monroe was a portion of their hunting grounds. The keepers of the western door were the most fierce and martial of the nations, and by their prowess won the first great battle which broke the power of the neutral nation—the *Eries*. Each nation was composed of three tribes, whose emblems were the tortoise, the bear, and the wolf. Each village was distinct in government. National concerns were considered by the confederacy at an annual council, held at Onondaga, the central canton. At this assembly full eighty sachems were known to have convened on more than one occasion. Here were considered the questions of war and peace, with the solemnity and deliberation worthy of the occasion, and with a dignity and eloquence which drew admiration from their foes and from the foreign writers whose every expression sought to disparage everything American.

The confederates spurned control and resented the imputation of dependence. The office of sachem was the prize of wisdom, eloquence, and martial achievement. It was assumed by voiceless unanimous consent, and held by a practice of the excellences which made valid the claim to rule. In warfare servitude was forbidden, and the captive was destroyed or incorporated with the tribe. Jealous of prerogatives won by their powers, vengeance followed swiftly upon the violation of their laws, and tributary nations, at their command, gave up prisoners to the English, and the decree of the *Iroquois* was followed by involuntary cession of lands. Arbitrary in enforcing respectful obedience, they were considerate and paternal in seeing that the white men did not infringe upon their rights and defraud them in negotiations.

The relation of the *Iroquois* to French and English colonization claims attention from its relevance to the invasion of the lands of the *Senecas*, and the tread of a hostile army across the northeastern portion of Monroe.

Samuel Champlain, one of a company of French merchants, set out, in 1603, upon an expedition to explore the country along the St. Lawrence, and to found a colony upon a proper site. Primarily desirous of a depot for the fur-trade, a fort was built at Quebec. To favor the *Hurons* and *Algonquins*, he left behind a few of his party to complete huts for shelter, and with the rest set out to battle with the *Iroquois*. The rapids on the Sorrel barred farther progress with a vessel, which, with her crew, returned; and well it had been for the French if Champlain had gone with them, but himself and two others accompanied the *Algonquins* in their raid, and finally, the canoes emerging from the river, entered upon the lake whose name recalls its European discoverer. Traversing its surface, the allies were approaching the outlet of Lake George, intending to reach and surprise a village of the *Iroquois*, when they were met at evening by a party of the enemy, and with satisfaction both sides made for shore. Intrenched behind fallen trees, the *Algonquins* sent a messenger to postpone the action till next day, to which the *Iroquois* acceded. With daybreak the opposing forces, each numbering about two hundred men, took position,—the *Iroquois* certain of victory, the *Algonquins* trusting to their white ally, and both sides armed with bows and arrows. The allies, issuing from their defenses, advanced rapidly until close upon their enemy, then, parting in two bands from the centre, disclosed the armed white men, who, leveling their firearms upon the *Iroquois* leaders, shot down all three, two dead, and wounding the third dangerously. With astonishment Champlain's presence had been met, and with dismay his destructive weapons were observed, and when another discharge cut down others, they fled precipitately. The *Algonquins* were victorious, but it cost their ally dear. At a council called at Onondaga the surviving *Iroquois* made known the cause of their defeat, and it was there determined to exterminate the French. A war began, which ended only by the surrender to the English of all the domain now generally known as Canada. In vain the Frenchman sought to allay resentment,—in vain the crafty Jesuit taught peace and good will; and for well-nigh a century and a half the confederates alone, or allied with the English colonists, proudly bore reverses or fiercely foraged upon the settlements of the St. Lawrence.

The self-denying Jesuits, with accompanying traders and explorers, were the earliest agents of civilization in western New York. They came with La Salle,

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among the *Senecas*, in 1679, and years before had found a welcome in their villages. When a few log cabins marked the site of Lewiston, and a trader's post was a commencement at Niagara, devoted missionaries traversed the narrow trails to the homes of the *Senecas* east and west of the Genesee river and raised the cross among the savage warriors. A little chapel was built by Catholic Indians upon the shore of the outlet of St. Joseph's (Cayuga) lake. Fifteen disciples of the order of the Jesuits, arriving at Montreal, found a welcome with the confederates, and there was planted in the "wild, untutored mind" a religious principle which faded out with time, and left no record of its advent save the form of the cross in silver ornament.

Early in January, 1869, La Salle had been received with kindness by the Seneca *Iroquois*, and conducted to their villages in Victor, Ontario county. This adventurous explorer sought a knowledge of the great western river, and, failing to procure from the Indians a guide through the forest, built and launched the "Griffin," a vessel of sixty tons, upon the upper Niagara river, and, having erected a habitation and surrounded it with palisades, Father Melithon was left in charge, and the intrepid voyager set sail, on August 7, upon his voyage to the western lakes, whence neither he nor this, the first vessel upon the upper lakes, would ever return. La Salle perished by the shot of an assassin, in Texas, and the "Griffin," driven ashore in a gale, was plundered by the Indians, and her crew put to death.

The hereditary animosity between the *Iroquois* and French, lulled by the influence of the Jesuits for a time, was again enkindled by the expedition of De la Barre, governor-general of New France. The Frenchman, angered that English traders had been permitted to share the Indian trade, set out in 1684, with nearly two thousand men, to invade the territory of the *Iroquois*, and landed near Oswego. It was in August, and the fevers which proved so deadly to our pioneers soon brought the larger portion of the French soldiers to the hospital. Too weak for aggressive measures, negotiations were instituted and a conference held. Garangula, an eminent *Iroquois* chief, escorted by a body of young warriors, met the marquis, as the representative of the League, and made a speech, which for keen irony, graphic allusion, and deep reasoning is of rare excellence and just celebrity. The French army retired to their former posts, glad to have escaped a dreaded conflict.

A second expedition against the Seneca *Iroquois* was made by Marquis De Nouville, in 1687. Grievances were not wanting, and this officer determined to humble the confederates as a security to French dominion and trade. Rendezvousing his troops and Indian auxiliaries at Niagara and Montreal, winter was passed in preparation. Governor Dongan, of New York, remonstrated with De Nouville, supplied the *Iroquois* with arms and ammunition, and sent out trading parties to the lakes. The two divisions of the French army met at Irondequoit bay within the same hour. The force from Montreal numbered two thousand, four hundred of whom were Indians. One hundred and fifty bateaux were employed as transports: the route followed the south shore of Ontario lake, and each night the troops were landed and encamped, until, on July 10, the western contingent, five hundred and eighty strong, and the main army united and landed at the foot of the bay. A day was passed in the construction of a fortified camp, surrounding it with pickets and palisades. Four hundred men were detailed as guard over the boats and provisions, and on the 12th the line of advance was taken up the east side of the bay, and camp was made near the present village of Pittsford.

La Houton wrote, "On the following day (12th) we set out for the great village of the *Tsonontouans*, without any other provisions than the ten biscuits which each man carried. We had but seven leagues to march, through immense forests of lofty trees and over a very level country."

On the morning of the 13th the march was resumed along a trail leading to the *Seneca* village of *Gannagarro*. Apprised of their approach, the *Senecas*, some four hundred strong, concealed themselves on the northeastern verge of a swamp about a mile and a quarter northwest of their village. The French scouts advancing reported the coast clear, and the march was accelerated to insure the capture of the defenseless and stragglers. At once there rose a wild yell from the dense underbrush, and a deadly discharge of musketry smote the leading ranks. The regular troops and militia, seized with panic, fired upon each other, and the *Senecas*, noting their advantage, dashed among them, and a massacre would have ensued but that the western and the Christian Indians came to their rescue, repulsed and pursued the *Senecas*, of whom eighty were slain. De Nouville's loss was one hundred Frenchmen killed, twenty-two wounded, and ten of their savage auxiliaries were slain. In vain the Indians urged the French general to advance upon the other villages; he halted at the battle-ground over night, and next day marching to the larger village, found it burned and abandoned. The Frenchmen occupied nearly a week in cutting down the corn with their swords; they then visited two other small villages, which they found in ashes. There were found in the country horses, cattle, poultry, and many swine. The *Senecas* sent runners to the other nations with tidings of the presence of an enemy; a heavy force assembled and pursued, but before they reached the bay the enemy had departed. Oliver Culver has said, "When I first came to Irondequoit, in excavating the earth to build a storehouse we found a large quantity of lead, balls, and flints. On a knoll on the bank of the creek there were the remains of a battery," doubtless the vestiges of De Nouville's fortification.

In the summer of 1688 De Nouville sought peace; seventeen hundred *Iroquois* encamped near Montreal, and a treaty was concluded. On their return homeward, a party was attacked by a *Huron* chief at the head of a hundred men; a number of the *Iroquois* were killed and others captured. The crafty *Huron* conveyed the impression that he was acting in French interest. The confederates, enraged at French faithlessness, assembled twelve hundred warriors, and on July 26, 1688, fell upon the settlements on Montreal island, killed a thousand inhabitants, took captive and burned alive twenty-six, and brought the French almost to despair.

The third and last French expedition to western New York was commanded by Count De Frontenac, a man of nearly fourscore years. He concentrated a strong force and crossed to Oswego; thence he marched to *Onondaga*, which had been deserted and burned. Returning to Montreal, predatory raids were made in retaliation until, in 1700, a peace was ratified between the *Iroquois* and French; and during the war between the latter and the English, from 1702 till the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the confederates kept the friendship of both combatants.

The tragedy of the Devil's Hole, whereby a body of *Seneca* Indians, on June 20, 1763, massacred a detachment of English troops in charge of a train of wagons hauled by ox-teams, and inflicted a loss of sixty killed upon a force which came to the rescue, and an attack made upon a body of English troops en route from Niagara to Detroit, by the same tribe, are all the events of importance prior to the Revolution in this region.

CHAPTER II.

DISPUTED TERRITORY—ORIGIN OF CLAIMS—THE ARBITRAMENT OF THE SWORD—DUTCH ADMINISTRATION—ENGLISH COLONIAL GOVERNMENT—ORIGINAL COUNTIES—EVENTS IN TRYON—ENGLISH SUPREMACY IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

To understand the character, sociality, religious freedom, and industrial energies manifested by the early settlers of western New York, it is essential to learn the causes of emigration, the disciplinary forces of arbitrary power, and adverse circumstances of colonization.

The discovery of America in 1492 excited emotions of astonishment, followed by Spanish avarice, cruelty, and desolation. Their vessels did not explore the northern coasts, whose sterile, rock-bound shores presented no attractive features; this was left to English enterprise. A new national right was recognized—the right of discovery; and to obtain a claim in the new world letters patent were granted by Henry VII. to John Cabot, a Venetian navigator, who, accompanied by his son Sebastian, set sail to acquire the title. With no port to make, Cabot continued westward until the forbidding, desolate coast of Labrador came in view on June 24, 1497, and thus by an Italian mariner England became the discoverer of North America. The general national desire to discover a shorter route to the Indies found fruitless effort, but resulted in explorations of inestimable importance. The English king made no use of his advantages. In 1498, Sebastian Cabot made a second voyage for purposes of traffic. Inclement weather drove him to southern exploration, and his vessels sailed from off the coast of Newfoundland to Florida, whence arose the priority of English claim to a territory eleven degrees in width and of unknown extent westward.

Francis I. of France, desiring the commercial advantages supposed to be opened up in the west and emulating the enterprise of Spain and England, engaged the services of Jean de Verrazano, a Florentine, and sent out an expedition in 1524. Verrazano coasted seven hundred leagues of the shore in frail vessels, was the discoverer of the bay of New York, and was the first European to tread the soil of the Empire State. Treatment by the natives of New England was most cordial, yet the disposition to kidnap them was here as elsewhere indulged to European disgrace. The return was safely made, and French title gained but not asserted. The memory of strange visitors in winged ships had become tradition among the *Iroquois* when, on September 4, 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman employed by the Dutch East India Company, discovering, entered the river which now bears his name, and ascended the stream to a point near Albany. His

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yacht, the "Half Moon," a vessel of about eighty tons' burthen, was observed by crowds of the *Maquaas*, or *Mohawks*, and the natives were there taught their initiatory lessons in intoxication, their first use of liquors. Civilization's primal contact with barbarism was marked by unprovoked massacre and the introduction of the red man's curse. From the Indians Hudson obtained corn, beans, pumpkins, grapes, and tobacco, products of the country. Returning to England, Hudson sent his employers an account of his services, was furnished a ship by the English, and sent to find a northwest passage to the Pacific. He discovered the bay which perpetuates his memory, reached its limits, was put with others in a small boat, and left to perish by a mutinous crew. The fate of the adventurous explorer is unknown; his memory is indestructible. Holland claimed under Hudson's discovery the territory from Cape Cod to the southern shore of Delaware bay. To this thrice-discovered region the Dutch gave the name New Netherlands. A trading vessel was sent in 1810 to the Hudson river, and three years later four houses were built on Manhattan Island, while trading boats traversed every stream and inlet in the vicinity. In 1614, right was given to all original discoverers of American lands to make four voyages thither for trade, and extensive explorations of the New York coast resulted. During this year two forts were built,—one at the head of navigation below Albany, the other on the south point of Manhattan Island. Agents were sent in every direction among the Indians to secure their trade, and, in 1618, at a point near Albany, a treaty was made with the *Five Nations*, which the Dutch strove to make lasting and the later English cultivated most 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 Sarah de Rapelja was born, in June, 1625. She was the first child of European parentage born in New York. Staten Island was bought in 1626 from the Indians for twenty-four dollars, and Fort Amsterdam erected thereon. Wouter Van Twiller, a relation of Van Rensselaer, succeeded Minuit in 1633; and at this time came the first minister, Rev. Everardus Bogardus, and the first school-master, Adam Roelandsen, to the colony. Five years later William Kieft became director. His intemperate acts drove the Indians to arms, and a war waged which threatened the colony with extermination. Peace was concluded by the powerful intervention of the *Mohawks* in 1645, during which Kieft was recalled and Peter Stuyvesant appointed in his place. From 1640 the English, who twenty years before had settled at Plymouth by Dutch permission, gradually encroached upon the colony regardless of remonstrance, fearless of force, and claiming the whole territory through Cabot's discovery. Stuyvesant restricted the privileges of the colonists; a convention of delegates from the various towns met in 1653 at New Amsterdam to petition for redress, without avail.

This refusal was the knell of Dutch administration. On March 30, 1664, Charles II. of England, ignoring the right of Holland, granted the whole of New Netherlands to his brother James, the Duke of York and Albany. A fleet, sent out under Admiral Nichols, forced the capitulation of the Dutch governor on the 6th of September. The name of the colony was changed to New York, the settlement at New Amsterdam took the same name, and Fort Orange was given the name 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 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. He was succeeded by the tyrant of New England, Edmund Andros, who was followed by Colonel Dongan. In October, 1683, Dongan, being governor, celebrated his accession by granting permission to the people to elect an assembly consisting of a house of representatives, eighteen in number, chosen by freeholders. This, the first colonial assembly in the province of New York, took the present form of a governor, council for senate and assembly, with this important distinction, that then the power rested with the governor and the council, while by constant and successful effort the council has been changed to a senate and the authority to the immediate representatives of the people.

The French settlements persistently endeavored to curtail and destroy the English colony, and but for the vigor of the confederate Indians would have succeeded. The governors, tyrannous in control and inefficient in protective measures, brought the colony into contempt, only relieved by the resolution and energy of Schuyler, ably seconded by Fletcher during the winter of 1693. The revolutions in England, the changes of government, extended to her provinces, and gave rise to an event of the highest importance to the subsequent relation between the two classes known as proprietors and the people. The execution of Leisler and Milbourne, so manifestly unjust, drew wide and deep the line between a people whose hardships in a new land entitled them to a voice in their own government and the disposition of their own property, and the "patroons," or large landed proprietors and intended aristocrats, who aimed to establish here the invidious distinctions long known and maintained in the parent-land. The strife so begun continued to increase in its intensity until the struggle for independence called all to arms, when, under the designations of Whig and Tory, bitter feelings found vent in the cruelties which have made the name of Tory infamous. It remains to trace the progress of events in Albany and Tryon counties westward till the war for independence and the foothold of French and English upon the lands of the Senecas in the region of the lakes.

It was in 1683 that the province of New York was divided into counties, ten in number. Of these was Albany, which embraced all that portion of the territory north of Ulster and Dutchess counties, and west of the Hudson river. The colonists so far had clung to the coast, the sound, and the lower portion of the river, and had located originally for purposes of traffic, and had become permanently established through habitude. The commencement of improvement and settlement west of Schenectady was made by men who sought in the wilds of the forest the exercise of the rights of conscience and freedom to worship God. No convicts of an eastern nation, no adventurers for power and wealth were they, no scum of royalty nor dregs of populace, but refugees for cherished faith.

With promise of lands from Queen Anne, three thousand German palatines emigrated to this country, and, landing at New York, the majority settled in Pennsylvania, while seven hundred persons, directed by seven captains, took their way to a tract of twenty thousand acres situated on the borders of the Schoharie river. Without resources save their own, they entered upon their work of establishing their homes. The products of the forest and the stream gave scanty subsistence, and in large bands they made journeys for grain to Schenectady, fearing else the attacks of wild beasts. In 1711 their first wheat was raised; it was cultivated with the hoe upon land cleared and prepared without plow or team, and, harvested, was backed to Schenectady for grinding. One Lindsley, a Scotchman, in 1739, obtained ownership 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 the chase, he found ample means of gratifying his taste. In danger of starvation from the deep snows of the winter of 1840, an Indian friend journeying upon snow-shoes supplied him with food. In 1741 a number of families joined him, and the settlement of Cherry Valley had an origin. A grist- and saw-mill were in operation in 1744, and a condition of prosperity was enjoyed, so far as they were exempt from the invaders of French and Indian assailants.

During 1840, Sir William Johnson, an Irishman, nephew of Sir Peter Warren, an English admiral, came as his uncle's agent to manage a tract of fifteen thousand acres, granted by government within what is now the town of Florida, Montgomery county. Johnson located near Port Jackson, and began a close study of Indian language, character, and habits, and followed up his intercourse by obtaining a controlling and lasting influence favorable to the colonies, pernicious to the State. It has been supposed that he closed his own life to avoid taking part against the colonies, since the receipt of favors from the British had placed him under strong obligations. Settlements crept gradually westward. In 1716 a purchase in the present town of Amsterdam was made by Philip Groat, who was drowned while removing thither his family. The widow and her sons made the settlement, and in 1730 had erected a grist-mill. The first merchant west of Schenectady was Giles Fonda, whose trade was chiefly confined to the confederates, and who had posts at Oswego, Niagara, Schlosser, and other points.

Tryon county was organized from Albany in 1772, and derived its name from the last royal governor. It included all the province west of Schoharie county, and was divided into five districts, called Mohawk, Canajoharie, Palatine, German Flats, and Kingsland; the last two included the greater part of the western settlements. The first court was held in Johnstown, on September 8, 1772, Guy Johnson, judge, as were John Butler and Peter Conyne, assisted by five judges and six justices. Names of officials show how the powers of law and government were held, and the impossibility of American freedom without a revolution. The acquirement of English supremacy in western New York once obtained was held tenaciously long after the colonies had gained their independence, and was one ground of the war against Great Britain. It is a notable feature of history connected with the Genesee country that its ownership was a subject of controversy between nations, States, and companies, and its proprietors, previous to settlement, seemed instinctively to know its natural advantages and capacities. The lessons taught in schools treat lightly of this topic, and, save a few isolated facts, the history of these western regions of the State is thought to be of limited importance; the converse should be true. The English claimed western New York from their

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alliance with its native possessors, and, singularly enough, the French had the same basis of reason. The *Senecas* were independent, and scorned the supremacy of either. French influence was fostered by the Jesuit priests, but no one further promoted their interests than Joncaire, a captive Frenchman, adopted by the *Seneca* tribe. It is notable that the French allied themselves by marriage with the Indians, and conformed to their customs. The English seldom so far forgot or ignored their higher culture. In 1721, Joncaire had built a cabin at Lewiston, and had founded an Indian settlement. He was familiar with the course of the Genesee, and the sulphur springs at Avon, and, fluent in the language of the *Iroquois*, was influential for his eloquence. It was in 1725 that Joncaire and French officers, diverting the *Senecas* upon a hunting excursion, employed a body of troops to erect a fort at Niagara so strong that, on their return, it was safe from attack. A year later and the English had built a fort at Oswego, and had established a trading post at Irondequoit bay. The war of supremacy to be closed by the conquest of one party began in 1754. An English expedition against Niagara was a failure. In 1756, Oswego was captured by Montcalm. In May, 1759, an army under General Prideaux moved from Schenectady to Oswego. The force comprised two British regiments, a body of Americans, and many of the *Iroquois*. The army, provided with bateaux, set out July 1, and, following the southern Ontario coast, encamped by night upon the shore. The bay at Sodus was the first night's harbor; then successively at Irondequoit, Braddock's bay, Johnson's creek, and finally at a creek eighteen miles from the fort. As they had progressed the heavy guns had been discharged at intervals, and their deep boom through the forests announced their coming and their power. The armament was disembarked, and the siege began. It ended in the defeat of a body of French and western Indians twenty-five hundred strong, and led by General Aubrey, who attempted to succor the garrison, and in the surrender of the fort. It required all the command of Sir William Johnson to restrain the *Iroquois* from a massacre, and the plunder of the fort was given them as a diversion. With the fall of Niagara fell the French power, and the way was opened for the colonial struggle. France, jealous and revengeful, gave her armies to America, and the surrender at Yorktown was the finale of European rivalry and American independence.

CHAPTER III.

THE RELATION OF THE BORDER WARFARE TO SUBSEQUENT SETTLEMENT—THE MASSACRES OF WYOMING AND CHERRY VALLEY—GENERAL SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION—AN UNKNOWN REGION EXPLORED—THE VALLEY OF THE GENESEE—A PROSPECTIVE HOME—THE ROUTE OF DROVERS—MISSIONARY, TRADERS, AND CAPTIVES.

FROM evil, good results. The horrors of war precede the greatest triumphs of peace. The neutrality of the confederates would have entitled them to consideration, and ignorance of the rich lands where from time immemorial their villages had stood and corn and fruit been raised would have deferred its occupation.

With the breaking out of the Revolution, Johnson, Butler, Brandt, and other tories removed to the west, accompanied by the *Mohawk* tribe or 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 influence of Johnson drew to the British interest many settlers along the Mohawk, and the parties once peaceable neighbors became most implacable enemies.

It was in June, 1777, that Brandt appeared at Unadilla with a party of about eighty Indians. He demanded food, which being supplied, he departed. On a day in July, General Herkimer, with three hundred and eighty militia, came to Unadilla, where Brandt appeared with one hundred and eighty warriors. He was arrogant and insolent, and intimated that whoever gave the most presents would have his support. At a signal, the Indians, shouting, repaired to their camp, whence they returned, raising the war-whoop. Brandt manifested a readiness to fight, but Herkimer forbore in hopes of 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. Colonel Gansevoort, with the Third New York, had been posted at Fort Schuyler, a part of the present site of Rome, since April, and on August 2 was besieged by General St. Leger, who had marched from Oswego with a force of seventeen hundred men. General Herkimer, attempting to join Gansevoort with seven hundred men, was ambuscaded by tories and Indians under Butler and Brandt. The van was destroyed. The rear fled confusedly, hotly pursued; the centre facing outward, treed and held their ground.*

The fighting had continued for some time, when Major Watson, a brother-in-law of Sir John Johnson, brought up a detachment of Johnson's Greens. The blood of the Germans boiled with indignation at the sight of these men. Many of the "Greens" were personally known to them. They had fled their country, and were now returned in arms to subdue it. Their presence, under any circumstances, would have kindled up the resentment of those militia; but coming as they now did, in aid of a retreating foe, called into exercise the most bitter feelings of hostility. They fired upon them as they advanced, and then, rushing from behind their covers, attacked them with their bayonets, and those who had none with the butt ends of their muskets. This contest was maintained, hand-to-hand, for nearly half an hour. The "Greens" made a good resistance, but were obliged to give way under the fury of their assailants. A sally was made from the fort, the camp plundered, and return made without loss. General Herkimer behaved heroically, and, disabled by a musket-shot, was placed a little removed from the struggle, where he smoked a pipe and gave orders. His limb was amputated, mortified, and caused his death. The Americans lost four hundred killed and wounded. The Indians had one hundred killed, thirty of whom were *Senecas*. The tories and English had one hundred killed.

The siege of Fort Schuyler ended on August 22. It was raised partly by the approach of a brigade under Arnold, and in part by the tale of a "foolish" refugee, who exaggerated the numbers of the approaching force as "many as the forest-leaves," and caused the withdrawal of the Indians. Lieutenant Leger found his way *via* Oswego and Montreal to Burgoyne. Brandt and Butler, with their white and red partisans, laid waste the frontiers, and many a log house flamed at midnight, and many a family met cruel deaths. Two events illustrate the horrors of the border, the massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. Colonel John Butler, in 1778, led his band of renegades and Indians from Niagara eastward over the Genesee country down to the valley of Wyoming. Colonel Zebulon Butler, a Continental officer, chanced to be at home, and assumed command of the militia. The Americans set out to surprise their enemies, and failed. A battle resulted in which no quarter was shown. The defeated militia found shelter at Fort Wyoming, which was filled with women and children, and indefensible. The fort was surrounded, and the garrison capitulated under a pledge of protection, which was wholly ignored, and the merciless savages swept the valley with ruin. Brandt attempted a surprise at German Flats, but the population escaped, and only their property was destroyed. A fort had been built by order of La Fayette in Cherry Valley during 1778, and a garrison placed within, under command of Colonel Alden. This officer was notified of the approaching enemy, but took no precautionary measures. All rested in fancied security till the yells of the fierce *Iroquois* appalled the ear, and their keen weapons speedily accomplished their dreadful work. The fort repelled assault with a telling fire, and all without were killed or captured. Night came, and a body of prisoners were taken to the woods, and placed within a circle of fires, where they remained till morning, when all the women and children were set free except Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Moore and their children. They were taken to Kanadesaga (Geneva) and adopted into Indian families. By making up clothing for the squaws, and efforts at pleasing them, Mrs. Campbell won influence and improved her condition. She was taken by the *Senecas* to Niagara, and finally with her children reached her old home.

Sullivan's expedition against the confederates to their homes in the valley of the Genesee in 1779 grew out of the atrocities of which we have spoken, and is worthy of record for its bearing upon the settlement of this country. To this time the *Senecas* had been secure through their isolation, and returned from their bloody raids to security. Now General Washington determined to send an army to lay waste their villages and capture Fort Niagara,—the depot of their supplies. General Sullivan was appointed to command the expedition, and set out for Wyoming, where a force was concentrated, and advanced to Tioga Point. Morgan's riflemen, and other troops to the number of fifteen hundred men, in command of General James Clinton, joined Sullivan on August 22, 1779, and the whole force under Sullivan set out with great caution upon the proposed campaign. The army numbered about five thousand men, and, well supplied with artillery and a month's rations, proceeded up the Tioga.

The Indians derided the supposed folly of attempting to march a regular army through the forests such a distance to drive them from their villages, but when they found that army actually advancing, they rallied at Newtown. Butler and Brandt came from Canada; the former to head his rangers, the latter to command the Indians. Within a few miles of Newtown the Americans found the enemy posted behind a log breastwork, from which they were quickly driven with loss.

* Campbell's Annals.

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At a short distance, a second stand was made behind another extended breastwork. The army was divided, and each wing was ordered to march, the one to the right the other to the left, and encompass the enemy; while to hold them from retreating shells were thrown over them, which, bursting in their rear, caused a dash through one wing of the army, whereby both sides lost considerably. At a place on the river called the Narrows many Indians were killed. The road was now open, and the advance was cautiously resumed directly to the head of Seneca lake, thence down the lake to Kanadesaga, which was evacuated by all but one—a boy of seven years, found asleep in a hut, and adopted by an officer. The women and children fled, a pitiable throng, to Niagara, while in vain the Indians attempted an ambuscade. From the mouth of Seneca lake the advance was made without resistance by the outlets of the Canandaigua, Honeoye, and Hemlock lakes to the head of Conesus lake, where camp was made upon what is known as Henderson's flats. The Indians took their stand in vain; his scouts were practiced riflemen, and the troops were constantly on the alert, while morning and evening the boom of a single cannon told of advance and halt,—a signal of humanity to the helpless, a menacing defiance to the warrior.

The army lay in camp; behind them was a well-marked route, and where the villages had stood ashes and smouldering fires lay in heaps; where large orchards had promised ample returns the axes had done their work, and wide over the corn-fields lay the withering stalks,—a complete scene of desolation. At dusk of the day in camp a party of twenty-one riflemen were sent out under Lieutenant Boyd to reconnoitre near the Genesee river, between Genesee and Mount Morris, and guided by Hanayerry, a friendly *Oneida*. The distance to Little Beard's town was but seven miles; but the route, the darkness, and the required caution made advance laborious, and the village was reached at a late hour, and found but lately abandoned, as the fires were still burning in the huts. Boyd decided to halt till morning near by, and just before daylight sent two men back to report the enemy undiscovered. After daylight the party again approached the village, near which two Indians were seen skulking. A Virginian, named Murphy, a noted scout, shot one of the Indians and took his scalp; the other fled. Concealment was no longer possible, and the party immediately began to retrace their way to the army.

They were within a mile and a half of the camp when discovery was made that Brandt and Butler, in heavy force, occupied a ravine, intercepting farther return. Boyd saw his forlorn hope of breaking through, and, encouraging his men, gave the command to advance. At the first attack the riflemen killed several of the enemy and met no loss; twice more the attempt to go through was unsuccessfully made. Murphy and six others escaped, ten were killed, and Lieutenant Boyd and a soldier named Parker were captured. Boyd requested to see Brandt, who at once came forward and was met by an appeal known to the initiated as the call of "a brother in distress." The chief promised his influence as a protection. The prisoners were taken to the Indian village near Moscow of to-day, and, during the temporary absence of Brandt, were interrogated by Butler respecting the force and intentions of Sullivan. The information was refused, and Boyd was put to most inhuman torture, which closed with cutting off his head. Parker was beheaded, but not tortured. The army, hearing the firing, advanced towards the Genesee, and at the battle-ground found and buried the slain. Arrived at Genesee, a crossing was effected, and the country was scoured along the river; villages were burned and all subsistence destroyed. The mutilated remains of Boyd and Parker were found and buried under a clump of wild plum-trees. The army abandoned the advance on Niagara, returned upon their route, and went into camp at Morristown, New Jersey.

Brandt led his Indians along the Niagara trail to Canada, while Butler with his rangers marched to the mouth of the Genesee river, and sent a runner to Niagara for boats. They remained in camp several days, kindled no fires, discharged no guns, and kept close, in dread of discovery by the American scouts, and when the boats arrived were suffering for food.

The Indians never recovered from the blow, and, during the ensuing winter, hung about the British posts, from whose supplies subsistence was scantily furnished. Hundreds died, and in the spring the villages west of the Genesee were re-occupied; those east lay as the army left them till the time was come for white settlement. The revengeful feelings implanted by punishment found vent in the years following, and the life of many a settler was ruthlessly taken. Peace came, and the *Senecas*, sullen and defiant, left the war-path upon which it was their delight to travel.

There had come west with Sullivan many a soldier whose eye quickly contrasted the natural scenes of beauty and the numerous orchards and corn-fields planted upon the rich soil with the sterile and unpromising eastern lands. Irresistible in force, the mind was left free to observe the nature and resources of the country. The march through the Mohawk valley and along the interior lakes presented many a fine farm site; but when they entered the valley of the Genesee, language was incapable of denoting the hopes and anticipations excited. No wonder the raid of Sullivan became famous; it was the exploration of an unknown land, and the discovery of its highest adaptation to cultivation. Many a soldier, as he lay at night by the bivouac fires, which cast their vermilion glare upon the huge trunks and massive branches of the deep forest, thought of the unavailing toil as tenant or owner of some barren little spot, while all around him were unbounded tracts upon which like industry would result in wealth and independence. Little recked they of the labor. They saw the gradations of improvement, and when again at home, the tales of war with the Indians were blended with descriptions of the country they had seen, and the attention of others was turned to the distant field of promise. In the army, and acting as an aid to General Sullivan, was Major Adam Hooper, a Philadelphian, and afterwards an intimate friend of Robert Morris, whose patriotism and financial ability had been so well shown during the war. Major Hooper brought back glowing accounts of the richness and beauty of the Genesee valley, and its desirability as a home, and others confirming these assertions, the minds of speculators and others were turned to these lands as a safe investment, either for profit or settlement. But a bar existed to action; the ownership was to be decided prior to occupation.

There lived in the Genesee country for many years a missionary known as Samuel Kirkland. He set out to sojourn with the *Iroquois* on January 16, 1765, in company with two *Seneca* companions. Arrived at Onondaga, the influence of Sir William Johnson obtained a kindly reception. Proceeding to Kanadesaga, formalities ensued and were concluded by his adoption into the family of the sachem. All went well till the sachem sickened and died, when a portion of the villagers determined upon Kirkland's death; a trial followed and he was acquitted. During the Revolution and later his influence restrained the Indians to some extent from siding with the British, and was useful in the conduct of various subsequent treaties.

Among Seneca captives were Horatio Jones, taken in 1781, and Jasper Parrish, in 1777; both after a time remained with the Indians in preference to returning to civilization. A son, William W. Jones, born at Geneva in December, 1786, was the first native white child in all the country west of Utica. In the spring of 1790, Captain Jones with his family moved to the Genesee river, and resided in a hut left by the Indians. He was appointed interpreter, and held the office nearly forty years. His death took place in 1836, at his home on the Genesee.

Parrish was set free by the treaty of 1784; received the appointment of interpreter and sub-agent, and settled at Canandaigua in 1790. His death occurred in 1836, at the age of sixty-nine. His early life was one of hardship and terrible memories; in later years his services were invaluable, and his standing, in the pioneer society and later, high and respectable. White and Indian held him in esteem.

Brief reference may be made to the "White Woman," Mary Jemison. Captured when a child, during the summer of 1755, and all her father's family killed and scalped, she was taken to Fort Duquesne and adopted by two Indian girls to take the place of a brother killed in battle. In later years she married a *Delaware*, whom she regarded with affection. She set out with a child in 1759 and traveled nearly six hundred miles to the Genesee river, and fixed her home at Little Beard's town. The journey on foot such a distance, through a forest swarming with wild beasts, of a woman and her child, thoughtfully considered, is little short of heroism and excitative of admiration. Her first husband died, and she again married. The white soldiers destroyed her house and fields in 1779, and, with five children to support, she found an opportunity to husk corn, and thereby earning twenty-five bushels of shelled corn, placed herself above want. The "Gardeau reservation," a tract containing thirty square miles, was granted her, upon which she lived till 1831, when she sold out and bought on the Buffalo reservation, and there among the *Senecas* closed her life on September 19, 1833.

Of Ebenezer Allen little need be said. He was a native of New York, a ranger under Brandt and Butler, and a Caligula in cruelty and wickedness. By strategy he prevented the *Senecas* from going to war in 1783, and was for months the object of vindictive pursuit by the disappointed British. This redeeming act was in consonance with others of like kind, and his efforts for peace were as energetic as they had been novel. Further notice of this renegade is found in the history of Wheatland and the early history of Rochester. In 1791 the *Seneca* Indians deeded to Allen, in trust for his two daughters, four square miles of land, now the village site of Mount Morris. The deed was signed by *Seneca* sachems and by Timothy Pickering, United States commissioner. In 1797, Allen went to Canada West; received from Governor Simcoe a grant of three thousand acres for the building of mills and a church; took no part in the war of 1812, and died in 1814.

The garrison at Niagara were supplied with beef by drovers from New Jersey. During the summer of 1787 a party of a dozen young men, among whom was Silas Hopkins, later a resident of Lewiston, set out to see the country and to

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bring out from New Jersey a drove of cattle. They followed the track of Sullivan's army. The last white settler was seen at Newtown Point. At Geneva were two traders and several whites, who were talking of erecting a house. The Indians in the several towns levied a tribute of a beeve from each drove. These droving expeditions were numerous, and a number who took part in them became later settlers. Scouts, traders, hunters, and a number of Butler's rangers traveled through the country, and made temporary settlement as game was abundant or disposition impelled. At the mouth of the Genesee river there dwelt a ranger named Walker, whose cabin in 1791 was the sole indication of settlement along the coast now belonging to the county of Monroe.

CHAPTER IV.

EXTINCTION OF INDIAN TITLE—CONFLICTING CLAIMS—FIRST TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SIX NATIONS AFTER THE REVOLUTION—FIRST LANDS ACQUIRED BY NEW YORK—NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS—A NEW STATE PROJECTED—LESSEE CONTRACTS.

ENGLAND concluded peace with her revolted colonies in 1783, with no provisions for the *Six Nations*, and, as a conquered people, these Indians were at the mercy of the republic. Many, smarting under a sense of deadly injury, desired the territory of the Indians to be held forfeit; but the influence of Schuyler and Washington prevailed in favor of purchase, and thereby prevented the recurrence of another war.

It is observable that, as the time for white occupation drew near, the elements seemed to have conspired to render the woods untenable to the Indians. The winter of 1779–80 is memorable as one of unprecedented severity. Snow to the depth of full five feet lay like a blanket upon the surface of all western New York. Game, a chief reliance of the Indians, perished by thousands, and the dissolving snow in spring showed the forests filled with the carcasses of the deer.

The various provinces erected into States, settled by different races, classes, and religions, and united to obtain their independence, had a reluctance to the delegation of power to the general government which well-nigh proved fatal to the republic, and in the State of New York produced a collision resulting in favor of the former. It was in good faith that the question of jurisdiction was claimed by New York, and as earnestly the United States asserted their prerogative.

The State legislature passed an act in April, 1784, by which the governor and a board of commissioners were made superintendents of Indian affairs. Governor George Clinton, as president of the commission, originally consisting with him of Abraham Cuyler, Peter Schuyler, and Henry Glen, was authorized to ally with them such others as were deemed necessary, and proceed to appoint a time and a place for a treaty. A partial arrangement was effected.

Pending proceedings, Congress had appointed Arthur Lee, Richard Butler, and Oliver Wolcott commissioners to negotiate with the same parties; thus the undefined powers of the United States opened ground for conflict of interest and authority between State and Confederation. The Indians were more favorably disposed to the government, and although deputies met the State board at Fort Schuyler in September, no action was taken and the council broke up to await the coming of the United States commissioners. The first treaty between the United States and the *Iroquois* was concluded on October 22, 1784, at Fort Stanwix. The terms were those of a conqueror, imposed as the penalty of warfare. All captives were to be restored and a limitation of boundary acknowledged. Peaceable possession was guaranteed the Indians of their territories, and at the conclusion of the treaty goods in considerable quantities were distributed. Brandt was not present, and Cornplanter came into notice as a sachem who bowed to the inevitable and obtained for his nation whatever advantages were 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 designated, was made on June 28, 1785, by George Clinton and others with the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, and the sum paid was eleven thousand five hundred dollars. This was followed on September 22 by a cession on the part of the *Oneidas* of all their lands excepting reservations, and interest centered westward.

New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, by their original charters, claimed jurisdiction to the same western territory, which was made to extend "from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean." The controversy between the first-named States was amicably settled,—in the first place by a cession to Congress of all lands west of the present New York boundary, and finally by a concession to Massachusetts of a pre-emptive right of the soil from the Indians of a tract west of a meridian line passing through Seneca lake to a point on the Pennsylvania line eighty-two miles west of the northeastern boundary of that State, with a reserve of a small tract a mile in width along Niagara river. New York retained sovereignty and jurisdiction. Other tracts were thus disposed of, but, however interesting, cannot here be noted. The immense tract, comprising all the State west of Seneca lake, was in the possession of the *Seneca* nation, whose old men were resolved to hold it, while, as later appears, the English laid claim to the entire grant.

Matters were rendered more complicated by the action of an association formed during the winter of 1787–88 by some eighty wealthy and prominent residents of the Hudson. It was a law that the purchase of the fee in lands rested only with the State. These persons named organized what was termed the "New York Land Company," whose plan was, the lease from the *Six Nations* for a rental of two thousand dollars yearly, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, of their entire lands. It was thought that from this territory a new State could be created, and the settlement allowed to progress would in time become independent of Indian or State. A branch company was organized in Canada, and the influence of the members over the *Nations* was such that a "lessee contract" was duly signed on November 30, 1787, by Red Jacket, Little Beard, Farmer's Brother, and others. The legislature took the alarm and, in March, 1788, enacted a law leveled at these illegal companies, and authorized the governor to punish by fine and to remove by force all persons settling without State authority on the Massachusetts lands. These unabashed lessees, balked in their plans, now sought a grant from the State. They were so far successful that in 1793 a tract ten miles square was appropriated from a part of the military tract in the northern part of the State. Later, the lessees used their influence in bringing about an agreement between the Phelps and Gorham Association and the *Senecas*, and received therefor several large allotments, including several townships. As a relic of the times and a relation to the lands now partly included by Monroe, the early contract of the lessees is here given: "An agreement made on November 30, 1787, between the chiefs or sachems of the *Six Nations* of Indians, of the one part, and John Livingston, Caleb Benton, Peter Ryckman, John Stevenson, and Ezekiel Gilbert, for themselves and their associates, of the county of Columbia and State of New York, of the other part," witnessed that the said chiefs or sachems of the *Six Nations*, on certain considerations afterwards mentioned, "leased to the said John Livingston, and his associates, for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, all the lands commonly known as the lands of the *Six Nations* in the State of New York, and at the time in the actual possession of the said chiefs or sachems." The chiefs or sachems were privileged to make such reservations for themselves or their heirs as they might choose, and "said reservations to revert to the lessees in case they should afterwards be relinquished by the Indians." The payments were specified as "a yearly rent of two thousand Spanish milled dollars," payable on the Fourth of July in each year of the nine hundred and ninety-nine for which the lease was drawn. The lessons taught by these efforts are fraught with the permanence of the nation, the extent to which the general government shall have authority, and what rights shall vest in the sovereign State. The action of the government in its last treaty with the *Sioux* of the Black Hills, and the remonstrances of the tribes settled in the Indian territory, are a culmination of violated pledges, whose history, written in truth, by an Indian, would redound to American disgrace. The desire to exterminate the red race has its origin in revenge for their reprisals, but the lessons of fraud and evil associations were not lost upon them, and their complaints were heavy with truthfulness. It was held no dishonor to defraud the Indian, and the "mill tract" obtained by Oliver Phelps, while regarded as "cunning strategy," was a fraud, known as such by the *Senecas*, whose history so far as known presents no parallel. Yielding to the force of circumstances, the tribes which held sway over the lands of Monroe have been seen to hold a kingly position, to repel armies, to lay waste provinces, to hold the balance of power; hereafter, in their connection with settlement, their place is subordinate.

CHAPTER V.

THE PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT WESTWARD—THE PHELPS AND GORHAM PURCHASE—THE ORGANIZATION OF ONTARIO—COLONIAL AND INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENTS—TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT RESIDENTS—INCENTIVES TO SETTLEMENT—CHOICE OF LANDS—SITES OF VILLAGES—ROUTES OF TRAVEL: THEIR CONDITION AND USE—ADVERSE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INFLUENCES.

FAMILIARITY lessens the sense of danger. Adventurous men advanced beyond the farthest limits of settlement, and took up their abode upon lands whereon they had determined to remain. Such was Hugh White, who moved from Mid-

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dletown, Connecticut, in 1784, with his family, and planted himself at what is now Whitestown. Erecting a log habitation, and felling the trees in the vicinity, he began to clear himself a farm, and for relaxation and policy mingled with the Indians, and for society enjoyed the company of his wife and children. James Dean, having served the Indians as an interpreter, was rewarded by a gift of land near the present site of Rome. Here he located in the same year of White's emigration, and three years later Joseph Blackmer moved out and settled within a short distance of Dean, on the trail westward. Mr. Blackmer later again removed, and became a pioneer in the town of Wheatland, Monroe County. Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler, the former accompanied by his family, came in May, 1788, to Onondaga Hollow. The journey was made by water to the mouth of Onondaga creek. To accommodate the traveler he opened his log house as a tavern. Joshua Fairbanks, who had married Sophia, daughter of Colonel Seth Reed, a settler at Geneva, in 1790, and had set out in a sleigh with his wife to join him, thus describes the termination of his journey from Whitestown to Geneva: "Half way from Whitesborough to Onondaga Hollow night came on, and gladly we sought shelter with a settler who had just got in, and had a log house not yet finished. Some Indians were in the house—a novel sight to Mrs. Fairbanks. The next night we stayed at Onondaga Hollow with General Danforth. The presence of other settlers in the neighborhood was inferred from there being a small dancing party at the tavern that night. The next night was passed at a camp-fire kindled by Fairbanks; supper was cooked, and the night was passed comfortably; another night at Cayuga lake, with Harris, the ferryman." The two crossed on the ice, and next day reached Colonel Reed's. We have named Comfort Tyler as a companion of Asa Danforth. He was a school-teacher upon the Mohawk, and a surveyor, and one of the party with James Clinton when running the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. He felled the first tree for a clearing, built the first turnpike, and made the first hand-mill in Onondaga county. Tyler and Danforth manufactured the first salt made by whites at the works, and their enterprise was noted in the press of the day.

The next settlement westward was made by John L. Hardenburgh, upon the present site of Auburn, and in 1789 James Bennett and John Harris were engaged in running a ferry at Cayuga lake. Tryon county was changed to Montgomery in 1784, and four years later all the region westward of Utica bore the name of Whitestown. The first town meeting was held in April, 1789, in the barn of Daniel White, and at the third town meeting, in 1791, James Wadsworth, of Genesee, was chosen one of the path-masters, and was therefore the first of that innumerable body of men under whose supervision the present system of highways has been reached. It was under direction of the Wadsworths, in 1790, that the first attempt had been made to clear a pathway from Whitestown to Canandaigua.

The particulars of the Phelps and Gorham purchase should be familiar to all the residents of the Genesee country. Journeys and transactions now commonplace from celerity of movement and conveniences of execution, were then attended by delay and danger; little known and less appreciated.

Oliver Phelps was a native of Connecticut, and took part in the war of the Revolution. With peace he settled at Suffield, Massachusetts. In business which brought him into association with Mr. Morris, acquaintance was made with Major Adam Hoops, and the favorable opinion formed of the western country was fully confirmed by the reports of this officer. Associating with him Judge Sullivan, William Walker, Messrs. Chapin, Skinner, and others, Mr. Phelps arranged to attempt the purchase from Massachusetts of one million acres. While yet completing their plan of action, Nathaniel Gorham made a proposal to the legislature to purchase one million acres at eighteen pence per acre, payable in State paper. It was not accepted. The matter lay dormant till April, 1788, when a company being formed of all who wished to purchase, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, as their representatives, bought the entire tract of nearly six million acres for one million dollars, to be paid in three equal instalments in the depreciated paper of Massachusetts. Preparations for purchase from the Indians, exploration, and survey were made. To Mr. Phelps was intrusted the business of holding the Indian treaty; Israel Chapin was to explore the country; William Walker was made local agent of surveys and sales, and Mr. Gorham assumed the agency to confer with the State authorities in reference to the pre-emption line. It was resolved to compromise with the lessees and secure their co-operation, which was favorably arranged, but no advance was made till Butler, Brandt, and Sweet, of the Niagara company, were included. When, in the summer of 1788, Oliver Phelps left Granville, Massachusetts, with men and means to fulfill his task, the entire neighborhood assembled to bid him farewell. It was regarded as a dangerous venture.

Having reached Kanadesaga, a journey to Niagara was requisite and successful. Returned to Kanadesaga, he was visited by Red Jacket and others, who announced themselves as a deputation to conduct him to a council at Buffalo creek, where the party arrived on the Fourth of July. The Indians were willing to sell a part of their lands, but for a time refused the sale of any land west of the Genesee river, alleging that that stream was the final boundary between the races. Failing to obtain all, Mr. Phelps, who had already contracted with the Indians more than he could pay the State for, now represented that it was highly essential to obtain some land west of the river, at the falls, that mills might be built there for the advantage of white settlers, and which would be of great benefit to the Indians. When asked the quantity of land needed for the mill-seat, it was answered that a tract extending twelve miles west from the river, and from the village of "Canawagus" parallel with the river northward to the lake, would be sufficient. Thus was obtained the mill-seat tract whose purchase was confirmed to the contractors by the Massachusetts legislature of November, 1788. The land acquired comprised by estimate two million six hundred thousand acres, two hundred thousand of which was west of the Genesee. The work of Mr. Phelps being concluded, Canandaigua, at the foot of the lake of the same name, was designated for the central village, or capital, and he returned to make a satisfactory representation to the company. It now remained first to determine the pre-emption line, and then to survey the tract, in order to allotment and purchase. This labor was given to Colonel Hugh Maxwell, by Mr. Phelps; and as the lessees had formed a settlement at Geneva, they hoped that in a survey of the east boundary-line a tract including the village site would fall to them. Two Indian traders, Seth Reed and Peter Ryckman, in reality agents of the lessees, had made application to the State for the satisfaction of a claim presented for services rendered in negotiating with the Six Nations, and had made the proposition that a patent should be given them for a tract 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 Massachusetts lands. The claim had been allowed, and a patent given. The traders proposed two surveyors, Maxwell for the Purchase Company, Jenkins for themselves, and, this being acceded, these men proceeded to the initial point on the Pennsylvania line and began their work. When about twenty miles from Geneva, near the outlet of Crooked lake, provisions gave out. Maxwell went for a supply, while Jenkins, continuing the work, gave the line a westward divergence, which, being unknown to Maxwell, was by both continued, so that Geneva was passed on the east, as was the whole of Sodus bay on the north. The result of the survey was a disappointment to the purchasers, who, however, made complaint, and the "old pre-emption line" was made the basis of further surveys. A brief history of the "Gore," presenting a correction of this fraudulent error, is of the greater interest from the alleged variation and consequent uncertainty of the compass. As we shall see, Messrs. Phelps and Gorham sold their undisposed of lands to Robert Morris, and, influenced by their belief in an erroneous line, further strengthened by an "offer" by one of the lessees for "all the lands they owned EAST of the line that had been run," specified in their deed to Morris a tract in a gore between the line and the west bounds of the military tract. Morris was satisfied that the survey was not correct, and, having sold to Pulteney and others, articled to run a new line. Under the superintendence of Major Hoops, Andrew Ellicott and Augustus Porter performed the work. A body of axemen were set to work, and felled the timber a width of thirty feet; down this line the survey was continued to the head of Seneca lake, whence night-signals were employed to run down and over the lake. The great care taken to secure accuracy established credit in the survey, and the "new pre-emption line" became known as the true boundary between the military and the purchase tracts. The lessees were compelled to abandon their claims; persons who had located land warrants on the disputed territory were given other tracts, and the title became vested in the Pulteney estate.

The plan of survey and the method of disposal of lands adopted by Mr. Phelps were simple and efficient, and, as such, were employed by government in the laying off of congressional townships and the establishment of local land offices. Walker first surveyed what were termed range lines,—running north and south, six miles apart, and seven in number, numbered from the pre-emption line westward, one to seven. At right angles to these, also six miles distant from each other, township lines were run, and numbered northward, from one to fourteen. Each tract, therefore, contained thirty-six square miles, and was called a *township*. These townships were designated as in a certain number and range: thus, Pittsford was known as No. 12, fifth range, and Brighton as No. 13, seventh range. "As the Genesee river runs about twenty-four degrees east of north below Avon and the seventh range of townships was continued to the lake, the fifth range was left to contain but twelve, and the sixth range but ten townships, and to square the tract lying west of the Genesee, two townships, entitled the *short range*, were set off near the lake. These townships are now comprised in the towns of Gates and Greece. The towns of Parma, Ogden, Riga, Chili, Wheatland, and Caledonia, then four townships, were called the first range of townships *west of Genesee river*,

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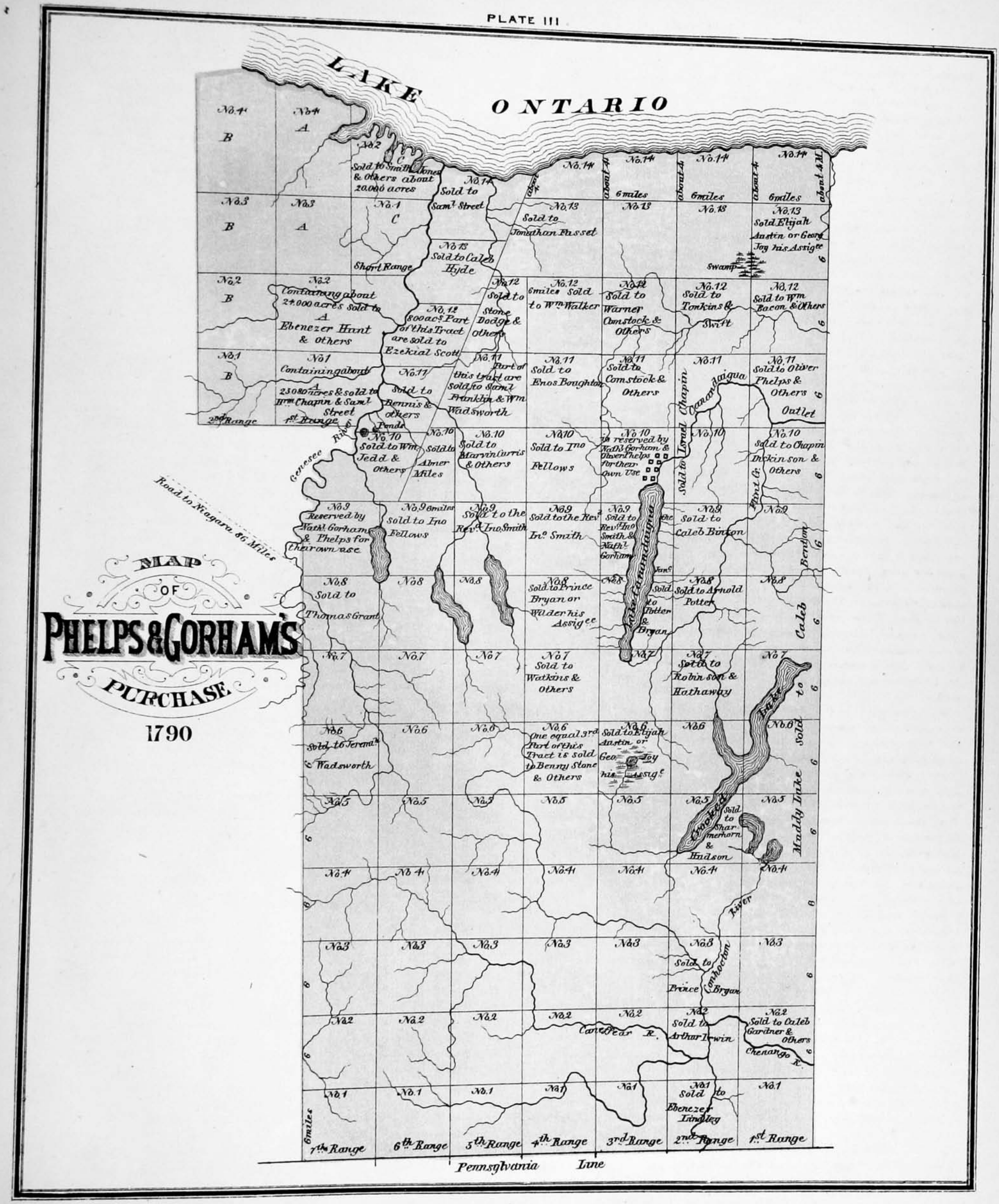
PLATE III



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in Gorham and Phelps' purchase." Sales of townships were made as soon as survey was completed, and by the middle of 1789 some thirty-five townships were sold, small cash payments being made and notes given for final payment in Massachusetts scrip. Sales were confined principally to share-holders. At a meeting held in January, 1789, a division was made and the purchase became properly that of Phelps and Gorham. The events of 1789 introduce the settlers to the Genesee country and establish a medium of conditional purchase. Canandaigua had been laid off in the fall of 1788, with a main street eight rods wide and two miles long, and John D. Robinson had been engaged to construct a dwelling and office for Mr. Walker, the land agent. In May, 1789, the agent arrived with others, and opened an office whence *Articles* were issued. The feature was wholly American, favorable to the poor but energetic settler, and highly advantageous as a safe and rapid means of settlement. The article granted possession, but not the fee of the land; opportunity was given for making those frequent changes common among new settlers. Improvements could be sold, possession assigned, and abandonment resulted in reversion to the proprietor. These sound measures have rendered the Genesee farmers enterprising, and enhanced the value of their possessions. The county of Ontario was organized in 1789, and included all the land within the State west of the new pre-emption line. The capital or county seat was located at Canandaigua. A dozen counties have been formed from this territory, leaving a proportionate area about the old county seat. Oliver Phelps was appointed first judge, and General Vincent Matthews was the first lawyer admitted to practice in that court, whose jurisdiction was so extended.

During the absence of local laws it was agreed with the *Seneca* sachems that each race should punish the offenses committed by their own people, and it was with difficulty that the Indians were induced to yield this right to the white man's courts. An Indian, called by the English "Stiff-arm George," had murdered a white man, and Benjamin Barton, then sheriff of Ontario, was forbidden by the chiefs to make an arrest. It was agreed that the man should be present when court met, and on the trial Red Jacket spoke with unusual ability. The prisoner was condemned to be hung, but was pardoned by Governor George Clinton and banished from the State.

The assumption by Congress of certain State debts, among which was the Massachusetts scrip, so enhanced its value that Phelps and Gorham were unable to make their payment, and therefore proposed to the State to reconvey that portion to which the Indian title was not extinguished, and provided that any excess held over one-third of the whole tract should be paid for, at the average price of the whole. The offer was accepted. The same cause which compelled the reconveyance prevented early purchasers from making payments, and a large portion of lands sold reverted to Phelps and Gorham, and, from the complex character of their affairs, the titles to lands became a question of litigious dispute. The lands surrendered to Massachusetts were purchased by Samuel Ogden, and by him sold to Robert Morris, who, at a treaty at Big Tree on the Genesee, near the present village of Genesee, extinguished the Indian title by the payment of one hundred thousand dollars. The greater part of this land, comprising three million two hundred thousand acres, was sold to what was known as the Holland Land Company, and the land became known as the Holland Purchase.

On November 18, 1790, Messrs. Phelps and Gorham, reserving two townships for themselves, sold all their lands, comprising one million two hundred and sixty-four thousand acres, to Robert Morris for two hundred thousand dollars. Morris had made few sales and executed slight improvements, when his agent, who had been sent to Europe to interest foreign parties in wild lands, effected a sale to Sir William Pulteney and others. Charles Williamson was appointed resident agent, and opened land offices at Geneva and at Bath. Interest centered primarily at the will of the proprietors from the protective influences afforded and the conveniences of intercourse. Colonies having purchased a township sent out a party to erect a temporary habitation, and then came on with their families. The survey of townships into farm lots was done at the purchasers' expense. Augustus Porter and Frederick Saxton were employed upon this labor. Instances were observed where a Shaeffer or a Hencher planted themselves far aloof from neighbors, and again an entire colony came on, as in the case of Caledonia, of which Wheatland originally constituted a portion.

The county of Ontario was formed near the close of the year 1789. Town meetings were held in April, 1791. At Canandaigua Israel Chapin was chosen supervisor, and at Canawaugus John Ganson was elected to the same office at the same date. No court organization was effected until 1793. A court of oyer and terminer was held at Geneva in June of the year named, at which John S. Hobart, a judge of the supreme court, presided. A grand jury was called, but no indictments were presented. The first court of common pleas and general sessions for Ontario took place in November, 1794, in the tavern of Nathaniel Sanborn in Canandaigua. Timothy Hosmer and Charles Williamson presided, and with them was associated Enos Boughton. Among the attorneys present were Vincent Matthews and Thomas Morris. A grand jury was called, and a party was indicted for the theft of a cow-bell. Another session of the court was held in June, 1795, at which Nathaniel W. Howell and Peter B. Porter were admitted to practice in the courts of Ontario county. The first jury trial in the county west of Herkimer was had at this court. The case for larceny, as stated, was prosecuted by N. W. Howell and defended by Peter B. Porter and Vincent Matthews. The latter was long known as one of the ablest of the legal profession. He was held in high esteem by the members of the bar of Monroe, having settled at Rochester upon the formation of the county of Monroe in ~~1721~~ 1821.

In the settlement of Ontario, wherein for thirteen years Monroe was included, 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 trapper and hunter to hang upon the fringe of advancing occupation. They may be called openers or beginners, and 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, aggrievances 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 Ontario.

We cannot better illustrate the class whose labor is the basis of present enlightened society than quote 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."

In recounting the incentives to western emigration, the ruling motive was the hope of improving the condition. The land was cheap, fertile, and abundant, the terms of payment were favorable, and the prospects of a rising value certain. The land agents and proprietors, in many instances, gave a good farm tract in Ontario in even exchange for a New England farm of one-fourth the area. Many in the east became excited by over-wrought tales of a "Paradise in the West," and made the journey hither only to suffer with disease, privation, and discouragement. Some, returning, told a story of suffering, and created doubt; others, with inherent manhood, resolved to make the best of it, and gradually won their way to affluence.

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The choice of lands was the privilege of the early settler. The Indian fields were located upon flats in the richest lands. To secure these no effort was spared. A cleared tract was coveted by all. At Naples, Geneva, Victor, and on the Genesee were clearings which served to indicate the capability of production. With no roads, vehicles, nor commerce, with no manufacture nor industrial pursuit, the *Senecas* established their villages for convenience and for defense. With the arrival of emigrants, the platting of village sites by speculators became a game of fortune. Short-lived prosperity attended those of premature origin, or devoid of local or surrounding advantages. Years passed and many of the pioneers had departed before the crowning site for a city was acknowledged and the county seat of Monroe had existence. Next to Canandaigua, the village of Pittsford, chronologically, was laid out,—it was contemporary with Avon, Genesee, Lyons, and Palmyra, and the pioneer of what is now Monroe. Upon a bluff rested the settlement; at its base was a valued spring. Now but an outpost of a great city, time was when it seemed like reaching civilization to enter the streets of Pittsford, the home of merchants, doctors, lawyers, and preachers,—the seat of trade for a wide region; it is not that Pittsford has now become less, but that Rochester has become more, that the pioneer village rests upon the record of the earlier day.

From the earliest ages the course of streams had been the routes of travel, and the communication afforded by river and lake through the State of New York westward was a powerful agency in the development of Ontario. A highway for travel was extemporized from the great Indian trail from Albany to Buffalo, and by water and by land,—by boat, bateau, sleigh, wagon, on horseback, and on foot, at all seasons, with varied experience,—the course of emigration, slowly at first, then accelerated, came to the valley of the Genesee. The original course of travel was by boat or bateau from Schenectady up the Mohawk to Fort Stanwix (Rome). There boats were carried over a portage of a mile to the waters of Wood creek; down this stream the emigrants passed to Oneida lake, through the lake and its outlet to Three River point, then on up the Seneca river and the outlet of Kanadesaga (Seneca) lake to Kanadesaga settlement (Geneva). The navigation was interrupted only at what are now Seneca Falls and Waterloo, in the county of Seneca. The first party, conducted by General Chapin in the spring of 1789, for the settlement of Canandaigua, came by water down the outlet of Canandaigua lake to their journey's end; the instance was exceptional, the head of navigation being in what is now the town of Manchester. The water upon the streams was of far greater volume than at present, and the emigrant, at times moving easily along, had opportunity of observing the diversity of scenery; at others, a raft of logs interminably blended created delay of portage or the work of cutting a channel. To those who made that voyage, looking back after an interval of poling, rowing, floating, and transporting, for a period of from four to six weeks, the eastern home seemed far remote, the comforts of civilization left far behind. Another, and a southern route, led the emigrant along the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers to Newtown, thence to and down the Seneca lake. It was said by Maude that, "August 18, 1800, a schooner of forty tons sailed from Genesee landing for Kingston, U. C., laden with potash, which had been sent from Canandarque to Rundicutt bay, and from thence round about in boats to the landing;" the extract presents the condition of navigation at a date when many settlements of Ontario were well advanced, and evidences the lack of roads and the unsettled condition of Monroe. For a brief time the water route found patronage, but efforts were at once put forth and the cutting through of roads began.

The early settlers upon the military tract came from New Jersey and Pennsylvania along the well-marked route of Sullivan. The pioneers of Ontario from Massachusetts set out on foot and on horseback and drove through their stock, while families came by water, or, as was the rule, the heads of families or young men came on as land-hunters, made their selection, bought or articled, built a log house, and then returned along the path or trail to pass the winter at the old home. Fully aware of the influence of roads in facilitating travel and consequent settlement, Mr. Phelps, jointly with John Taylor, State agent, contracted with Ephraim Blackmer to cut out a road two rods in width from Fort Stanwix to Seneca lake. This preliminary improvement upon the Indian trail and blazed trees was completed during 1789. Men were next employed to cut the brush between Geneva and Canandaigua, and from a point on Flint creek to the foot of Canandaigua lake. A wagon-road was made from the head of navigation, in Manchester, to the site of Canandaigua. In 1792, said Williamson, in a note to Maude's Travels, "the road from Geneva to Canandaigua was but an Indian path, upon which but two families had settled. The county town consisted of only two small frame houses and a few huts inclosed by thick woods. From Canandaigua to the Genesee river but four families resided on the road or trail." Patrick Campbell, who traveled through the western country in March, 1792, noticed but one house and two newly-erected huts in Marcellus township, and says, "The whole region from Onondaga Hollow to Cayuga was a forest." No more interesting or authentic description of the routes to the Genesee country are furnished than the journey by water, made in the spring of 1789, by a party of which Judge Porter was a member, and one made by Williamson early in 1792, by land. Augustus Porter contracted to survey two townships purchased in Ontario, and to that end met William Bacon, one of the proprietors, at Schenectady, in May, 1789. While part of the company went on by land, driving through cattle, others, with two boats laden with provisions and farming tools, set out by water. The boats each carried about twelve barrels, and required a crew of four men. Wagons were employed to transport the boats and their loads around the Little Falls of the Mohawk, and at Fort Stanwix a portage a mile's distance was required to launch their boats in Wood creek. At this portage "there was a dam for a saw-mill which, when filled, could be rapidly discharged, creating a flood upon which boats passed down." At Seneca falls the boats were passed up-stream empty, each being manned by a double crew, while the loading was taken around by a man named Job Smith, who had a pair of oxen and a rudely constructed cart, whose wheels were made by sawing off sections of a log, some two and a half or three feet in diameter.

Geneva consisted of a half-dozen families. A party of four, including Porter, took the trail for Canandaigua, each carrying upon his back a pack. At Canandaigua were a dozen persons, recently arrived. Judge Porter went to No. 10, fourth range, where he found Jonathan Adams and quite a colony in occupation of three log houses, one being large, the others smaller. East Bloomfield having been surveyed, No. 9, sixth range, came next. Its owner, General Fellows, offered a whole township (Livonia) to Porter and Saxton at twenty cents per acre. Other surveys were made, and then succeeded the slow return journey to the east.

The testimony of Williamson presents changes and first impressions. "February 15, 1792, Albany was left on my route to the Genesee river, but the country was thought so remote, and so very little known, that the stage owner would not engage conveyance farther than Whitestown, a new settlement at the head of the Mohawk, one hundred miles from Albany. To Whitestown a passable wagon road existed, thence to the Genesee was a trail widened for the passage of a sled, and rough bridges thrown over otherwise impassable streams. Reaching Whitestown, the Albany driver became alarmed for himself and horses, when he learned that for one hundred miles forage, provisions, and blankets had to be carried along, and carriage was changed. On from Whitestown huts were found at intervals of ten to twenty miles, but afforded only shelter from the snow, and the convenience of a fire. On the third day the east side of Seneca lake was reached, and was found free from ice. Pleasure and admiration were afforded by the sight of a boat and canoe plying upon the lake. Gladly the journey was concluded to Geneva, where at its log huts rest was taken. To Canandaigua the route lay upon an improved trail through land rich and heavily timbered. The county town contained two frame houses; the people were hospitable, and venison was abundant. From thence to the Genesee river, twenty-six miles, it was almost totally uninhabited, only four families residing on the road. The country was beautiful and very open; in many places the openings were free of all timber and varied by hill and dale; it reminded one of the English parks. At the Genesee river was found a small Indian store and tavern. The river was not frozen, and was fordable." No considerable settlement existed in the Genesee country, that of Jemima Wilkinson's followers, consisting of about forty families, being the largest. Indians were numerous, and regarded by the few settlers with apprehension. The land was full of promise; cattle throve through the winter; clearing advanced with spirit; ample returns repaid labor; and there was early promise that these and other pioneers soon to follow, by their energy and skill, would supplant the forest with the field, the hut with the dwelling; would cut out roads, build bridges, and lay the foundation for later prosperity.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PIONEERS OF THE TERRITORY NOW CONSTITUTING MONROE; THEIR REMINISCENCES—FORMATION OF GENESEE COUNTY—EARLY SETTLERS OF THE TOWNS NOW COMPRISED IN MONROE; THEIR HARDSHIPS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

EVENTS now held trivial deepen their interest with the lapse of years, and the inquiry as to what families first made settlement in Monroe, rightly answered, will, in time, afford no little satisfaction. The transmission from age to age of the details of early travel, primitive life, and laborious effort anticipates conjecture,

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presents contrast, and stimulates emulation. Local history traces human progress and natural changes. Now England colonies are seen to occupy an Indian wilderness; troops of savages, predatory and Ishmael-minded, are located upon reservations or transported to distant regions, and the gradations of improvement find ample demonstration.

The main road leading from Utica westward to Buffalo crossed the Genesee at Avon, by the only bridge spanning the river, and led to an early and general settlement of the lands adjacent that highway, while northward remained for years a wilderness with here and there a log hut in a clearing, the occupants scourged by fevers, yet tenacious in possession till time and interest brought relief.

From 1788–90 a half-dozen persons had effected a lodgment between Avon and Lake Ontario. At Pittsford were Israel and Simon Stone; at Perrinton, Glover Perrin; upon the site of Scottsville lived Peter Shaeffer; at Brighton, Orange Stone had built a habitation, and at the mouth of the Genesee William Hincher had fixed his abode. For several years no neighbor intervened between the twelve miles of forest which stretched from the log tavern of Stone to the solitude where Hincher dwelt by the lake.

It was the close of 1789, when Peter Shaeffer, originally from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, set out for the Genesee country to provide his sons and daughters each with an inheritance before his departure, for he was eighty-five years of age. During July a tract of one thousand two hundred acres was purchased in Bloomfield, and each of three daughters was given four hundred acres, upon which they settled. Shaeffer came in December to the mouth of Allen's creek, where dwelt Ebenezer Allen in a log house upon a farm of four hundred and seventy acres, part granted for services rendered Phelps and Gorham in treaty with the Indians, and three hundred the gift of the Indians. Shaeffer found over fifty acres under tillage, and a field of twenty acres sowed to wheat; experience taught him the value of the property, and it was purchased for his sons, Peter and Jacob, for one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars. This money enabled Allen to complete his famous mill upon the present site of Rochester. The Shaeffers, father and sons, became inmates of the Allen cabin, where they passed the winter while building for themselves a structure which was known as the first framed farm dwelling from the Genesee to Lake Erie.

The father and brother died, and Peter Shaeffer, Jr., wealthy, enterprising, and benevolent, was held in high repute in public and private life. As he was the pioneer settler of southern Monroe, we learn with pleasure that his life and character were worthy of transmittal to posterity in the records of its organization. Among reminiscences he speaks of laying a road from Allen's creek to the falls in 1792. He was assisted by his brother, and having no compass the ranges were taken from trees. Improvements in the way of bridging were made in the winter of 1793. Wild animals were numerous and troublesome. Wild pigeons were netted in large numbers. Trout were abundant in the creeks. While en route to join the western Indians against Wayne, a body of *Senecas* encamped upon the flats near the creek, and threatened, if successful, to return and war against the settlers. On one occasion a detachment of troops proceeding westward along the Ontario shore became shortened for supplies. Learning of Shaeffer, they came up to his farm, quartered in his barn, received a quantity of rations, and were guided by him to Caledonia springs, and from Tonawanda were led by the trader Poudry to Fort Niagara, where they were the first to raise the American flag. Maude said of Shaeffer, "This respectable farmer lives off the road in a new boarded house, the only one of that description between New Hartford (Avon) and the mouth of the Genesee river, upon which, excepting Indian Allen, he is the oldest settler."

Simon and Israel Stone were proprietors of Pittsford, and settled upon the trail from Avon northward to Irondequoit. Silas Nye and Joseph Farr were others closely following them.

William Walker is recalled as the land agent of Phelps and Gorham at Canandaigua. Probably as a remuneration for his services, township 12, range 4, became his property.

During the summer of 1789, Caleb Walker moved into the township, bringing with him Glover Perrin and his wife. Walker died, and was the first death of a white settler in Ontario. Glover Perrin was the first settler with a family in the town of Perrinton. The original log cabin stood a mile south of Fairport. The township first formed as Northfield was known as Boyle, and then, in honor of the Perrins, took its present name. A year elapsed and Jesse Perrin came, and, residing with his brother, cleared what is now the "Centre burying-ground." In 1792, Jesse Perrin brought on his family, and for two years these families alone occupied the town. To those accustomed to society, this loneliness was depressing, and the record says Mrs. Glover Perrin became "partially deranged." What wonder that a sensitive nature should shrink from the solitary and laborious life, or that reason should be finally overborne? The utter despair with which many a mother first entered her log cabin and by night listened to the unearthly howl of the wolf prowling in the clearing, or by day, her husband absent to mill or raising, encountered the sullen and vindictive *Senecas*, cannot be realized. The sparseness of population is denoted by the fact that when it was required to raise the weather-worn house yet standing on the north part of the farm of Bruce Hamilton, all the available help of Perrinton, Brighton, Pittsford, and Penfield was required, and two days of hard labor were employed to conclude the undertaking.

Orange Stone settled in what is now Brighton, four miles from the Genesee, in 1790, and having opened a house of entertainment for such as came that way, became well known to traveler, hunter, and Indian trader. Young men preparing homes in the country boarded with him. Enos Stone, Jr., was one of those who drove through stock, cattle, and swine, in the spring of 1790. Various trips to and from his eastern home were made, until 1810, when he became the pioneer settler of Rochester, and the owner of a farm now of the most densely populated portions of the city. He has written the following: "In an early year, while stopping with my brother Orange, Chauncey Hyde and myself were out one day hunting cattle. We saw a smoke rising at Irondequoit landing, and approaching found it came from a camp in which were two Indians, who rose from a couch as we drew near. One of the men was dressed partly as an Indian and partly as a white, was provided with a gold watch, and introduced himself as Joseph Brandt, on the way to Canandaigua. He had arrived in a boat, sent runners to the county seat for horses, and waited their return. Accepting an invitation, he came up and visited at the house of Orange Stone. Familiar in conversation, gentlemanly in manners, it was difficult to conceive him the leader of savages in a cruel war upon the borders. He manifested an interest in settlements, and gave assurance that the *Senecas* would act 'in good faith and give no trouble.'"

John Lusk, of Berkshire, Massachusetts, brought the first family to the lands of Monroe, and during the progress of survey had set off to him a tract of fifteen hundred acres, near the head of Irondequoit bay. As the first in improvement and original settlement, the name of Lusk should be linked with that of the county whose lands became his home. Contemporary with the founding of Canandaigua, he was the first settler in all Monroe, and one of the first drops in that shower of settlers whose combined labor has resulted in so great changes. John Lusk, his son Stephen, a youth of fifteen, and Seely Peet, a hired man, came west during the summer of 1789. At Schenectady the father set out by boat with provisions; the son and hired hand came by land to bring out cattle. The three met at Canandaigua, made an ox-sled, loaded it, and cut their own road to their location. The log cabin was built, and, during the intermissions of fever and ague, land to the extent of twelve acres was cleared and sowed in wheat obtained of Allen. The wheat was brought by canoe down to the mouth of Red creek, whence it was taken along a track cut through the woods. In the spring of 1790 Lusk returned from Massachusetts, where he had passed the winter, and came from Schenectady to the head of the Irondequoit bay, by water, bringing with him his family. Two sons, Erastus and Stephen, were of the party engaged in bringing out stock. The family settled in their new home, and Monroe County of to-day was occupied by its first white family of pioneers. Others speedily followed, some of whom, disheartened, returned.

Allen, Shaeffer, the Stones, and Lusks, have been named as the pioneers of Monroe. A name recurs which has no merit save the fact that it belonged to the first white man who inhabited the present county of Monroe. When Butler's Rangers, failing to check the advance of Sullivan, were taken by boats to Canada, one named Walker remained behind. A log cabin was built at the mouth of the Genesee, and two step-daughters became his housekeepers. This refugee adhered to British interests, and found delight in alarming the settlers with tales of Indian hostility. With the effrontery of his class, he boasted of his evil deeds, and one day, at Canandaigua, was attacked by Horatio Jones, axe in hand, and but for assistance would have paid the penalty of his crimes. He finally removed to Canada.

A second refugee to the Monroe shore of Lake Ontario was William Hencher, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, a Revolutionary soldier, and a supporter of Shay during the Massachusetts rebellion. He was conveying supplies to the rebels when overtaken by the military, and, abandoning his teams, fled to the seclusion and safety of the western forests. He was joined by his family, and lived at Big Flats till August, 1791, when, with a son aged eleven, he went to the mouth of the Genesee. The father and son cut grass at Long pond, as a provision for stock, and, building a hut on the west side of the river, returned to the Flats.

The family set out in February, 1792, for their new abode. They were ten in number,—parents, a son, and seven daughters. Two teams were used with ox-sleds, and the route was by way of Seneca lake. Reaching Irondequoit, the roadway terminated. A road was then cut by Hencher westward till the river was reached above the falls, when the journey was continued down the east side to Walker's, where a month was passed. The family then crossed the river and

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took possession of the hut built the previous fall. Not even the primitive clapboard covered the rafters, simply the dried wild grass. This is claimed to have been the first hut of legitimate white settlement on the lake shore between the Genesee and Fort Niagara. Upon a clearing, made by Walker, a summer crop was raised while other land was improved, a log house supplanted the hut, and the frequent visits of emigrants and boatmen, who came to camp on shore, showed the location wisely made. To a traffic which sprang up was added a trade in fish. Father and son, crossing the lake, caught fish, which were traded in the settlements for dairy products, and these in turn sold in Canada with profit. Six hundred acres of land were bought, and when the first title was shown to be defective the tract was once more paid for in full. All seven of the Hencher girls were married to pioneers, lived long, and saw their families grow up about them.

Augustus Porter, the surveyor of many towns of Ontario, thus reviews the past, and accounts for pioneer settlers: "The next spring (1790) I again came to Bloomfield, where I built a saw-mill on Mud creek. The latter part of the season I was employed by Jonathan Fasset to survey township No. 13, fourth range (Penfield). This I ran into large farm lots, except some twenty or thirty acres lying on Irondequoit creek, which were run into twelve hundred so-called city lots. At this time Simon and Israel Stone were living where the village of Pittsford stands. They were original purchasers of the township from Phelps and Gorham, and selected this spot to commence their settlement from its being directly on the Indian path leading both from the Irondequoit landing and the Falls to Canewagus (Avon), and from the existence there of a fine spring. Among other residents of the town were a Mr. Nye and Paul Richardson, who, later, married the widow of Israel Stone. John Lusk lived near the landing; Allen on the north side of the west branch of the creek at the crossing of the Rochester and Pittsford road. Orange Stone was a resident of No. 13, seventh range (Brighton), by the handsome elm-tree and the big rock, and just to the west of him was the cabin of Chauncey Hyde. The town was surveyed by Captain John Gilbert, one of a company who purchased during the year 1789. The presence of swamp land at the southwest and the great marsh of the bay disappointed the proprietors, who mostly resold to Phelps. The survey of township No. 12, fourth range (Perrinton), into lots, was made by Caleb Walker, who with his brother William were proprietors of the town. Colonel William Walker sold the township to Daniel Penfield, who, in 1797, sold to Mr. Duncan, a Scotchman, who left it to his son, a later resident of Canandaigua. In 1790, Ebenezer Hunt and others purchased of Phelps and Gorham twenty thousand acres in township 1, short range. The first settler between Shaeffer's and the Falls was Colonel Josiah Fish, who settled at the mouth of Black creek, and was for years supervisor of the town of Northampton, which included all of the present State lying west of the river. The mill-site tract was surveyed into townships by Hugh Maxwell, in 1789. He erred by running his west line due north, and conformed the outline of the township to accord with it. The corrected line, which is N. 22° E., was run by me in 1792, and corresponds with the course of the Genesee, and gives the obliquity seen in the township lines. In 1797, I surveyed the twenty-thousand-acre tract into lots, and laid out village lots at Hanford's landing. Settlement was then commenced there by Gideon King, Zadoc Granger, and others. At the same time I laid out the Allen hundred acres, conformable to the description given by Phelps and Gorham's deed to E. Hunt and others. This directed that the centre of the tract up and down the stream should be the centre of Allen's mill, and laid out in as near a square form as river windings would admit."

The formation of a new county, to be known as Genesee, dates from March 3, 1802; the Genesee river became the boundary line between the new county and Ontario, and so remained till the later erection of Monroe County from these two. The organization of these counties was the occasion of much discussion, and at times rose to the rank of a party question in the original county; the advantages of a county seat and the cost of public buildings being the ground of dissension. Joseph Ellicott was a prominent settler upon the Holland purchase, and, to further advance the interests of that section, passed the first months of 1802 at Albany in urging upon the legislature the necessity of forming a new county. He was opposed by James Wadsworth, who wished to erect a county to include all territory west of a north and south line passing midway between the Genesee and Canandaigua at the main road, with Hartford (Avon) as the county seat. The bill to organize Genesee county was brought up and decided during the temporary absence of Wadsworth.

Court was held in the court-house at Batavia during June, 1803. Ezra Platt, John H. Jones, and Benjamin Ellicott were judges, and Nathan Perry was assistant justice. Five lawyers were admitted to practice; George Hosmer, John Greig, and Richard Smith having been attorneys in Ontario, and Timothy Burt and G. Ogden being attorneys of the Supreme Court. At this court was organized the pioneer grand jury west of the Genesee river; from this circumstance their names are given as follows: Alexander Rea, Asa Ransom, Peter Vandeventer, Daniel Henry, Samuel F. Geer, Lovell Churchill, Jabez Warren, Zera Phelps, Jotham Bemus, Seymour Kellogg, John A. Thompson, John Ganson, Jr., Isaac Smith, Elisha Farwell, Peter Shaeffer, Hugh McDermott, John McNaughton, and Luther Coe. No indictments were presented. The first issue in a court of record was joined in a session of November, 1803. At this term jail limits for bailed debtors were prescribed, and comprised about three acres of ground in the vicinity of the jail in Batavia. A court of oyer and terminer was held by Ambrose Spencer in June, 1804. An indictment was found for manslaughter against Joseph Rhineberger, who was defended by Judge Howell. Found guilty. Ten years in the State's prison at New York were given him. In November, 1805, Benjamin Bary, Jr., was licensed to keep a ferry between the towns of Northumberland and Northfield. The former originally included all land west of the river in the State. The first trial for murder was in June, 1807. The presiding judge was Daniel D. Tompkins. Judge Howell defended the prisoner, who was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung.

The circumstances of the crime and capture are these: Three squatters disputed concerning the ownership of a tree. McLean, the murderer, with an axe killed one of his companions, and when McLaughlin interfered also struck him down. Passing the night in a hollow log near his house, McLean with morning fled to the woods. The news circulated swiftly through all the settlements west of the river; the militia were called out, and in small parties scouted the woods in every direction. A few days had passed when McLean was identified at a tavern east of Canandaigua and captured. The execution in August was attended by almost the entire population of men, women, and children,—a marked contrast with present custom.

The history of each town of Monroe delineates the almost uniform experience of exposure, sickness, losses, and adventure. It remains here to present types of character and illustrate the results of perseverance in the midst of hardships unknown to the pioneers upon the western plains at the present date. The tide of settlement has rolled far remote; it has swept across the valley of the Mississippi and spread upon the regions lately roamed by the buffalo and claimed by the Indians; but the rail-car lands the emigrant by his claim and the treeless soil is ready for the plow. Settlement proceeds, but the hardships endured by the pioneers of Monroe have now no parallel.

The Atchisons, piloted by the hunter Parks, are seen to cut their way to Braddock's bay; sled-boards and blankets afford them shelter; three out of four oxen die, and with the survivor eight acres are logged and prepared for crops. The Leonards lose a father by the fall of a limb while chopping a tree, fire consumes their household property, and sickness paralyzes energy. Oliver Culver, operating the pioneer ashery at Irondequoit landing, utilizes the ashes of the clearings and enables the settler to purchase necessaries from trader and early storekeepers; and Judge John Tryon, having erected a store and storehouse upon a village site three miles south from the head of Irondequoit bay, receives goods from the sleighs of Augustus Griswold and the boat of Oliver Grace, and opens the pioneer store west of Canandaigua,—the payment of his goods, the product of the chase, supplied by both white and Indian.

Common hardships are instanced, initial improvement named. The interest of proprietors was identical with settlers, since occupation and improvement enhanced the value of their purchase, and the utmost lenity was shown to the worthy. It was under these circumstances of difficulty that the first lands of Monroe were settled, and that resolute character imbibed so marked in their descendants.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY PROPRIETORS OF MONROE TOWNS—AGENTS FOR SALE AND SETTLEMENT—ORIGINAL TOWNS AND OFFICIALS—THE FIRST TAX-ROLL WEST OF THE GENESEE.

In one important respect the settlement of a new region in early days is in contrast with the present. Then a proprietor or his agent was an interested superintendent of pioneer movement; now each emigrant acts for himself, taking title direct from government. The former method was favorable to progress when conveyances were not defective. Two men, James and William Wadsworth, natives of Connecticut, as proprietors and agents of Genesee lands, rendered an invaluable service to the pioneers. Themselves experienced in the hardest phases of frontier life, they were well prepared to advise and assist others. The town of Mendon was the last sale by Phelps and Gorham prior to the transfer of their

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interests to the London company. Franklin and Boughton were the first purchasers. Jeremiah Wadsworth became owner of nearly one-half the township, and began sales in June, 1793. Zebulon Norton was the pioneer in the town, having settled at Honeoye falls in 1791, and there erected mills. The town of Rush was purchased by Jeremiah Wadsworth and by a company of which Morgan was a prominent member. The Wadsworths raised herds of cattle, and these they herded several winters upon the rush meadows of the flats. The town has its name from the abundant growth of rushes on its lands. Joseph Morgan was one of the earliest pioneers.

The town of Northfield, formed in 1794, included all of Monroe east of the river and north of Rush and Mendon. The first town meeting was held in 1796, with Phineas Bates presiding justice. Silas Nye was then elected supervisor, and John Ray town clerk. The name of the town was changed in 1798 to Boyle, which in 1813 was divided into Penfield, Perrinton, and Smallwood. Other changes followed to produce the civil conformations now existing in 1814 and subsequent years. In North Penfield or Webster the forest was heavy, the ground wet, and only by co-operative labor was the community of settlers enabled to make a commencement. The first occupation of Henrietta was made in 1790, by Isaac Scott, to whom nine hundred acres were apportioned of lands bordering upon the Genesee. The tract was given by Phelps and Gorham for services rendered them, and upon it a log cabin was built, a few acres cleared, and then, after several years of the most trying experience, Major Scott abandoned the field to others, and it was not till 1806 that permanent settlement began by Lyman and Warren Hawley and Jesse Pangburn. Sale of lands was arrested in 1811 by the discovery that the deeds of foreign proprietors were not on record as required by statute. A petition, drawn by Wadsworth and signed by settlers, asked a year's delay to supply omission, and it was granted. Title was made good in 1817, and all unsold lands were purchased of foreign holders by Mr. Wadsworth. Pending the contract of lands between 1809 and 1817, Rochester had assumed importance, a canal was in prospect, and the early price of four dollars per acre was changed to accord with the improvements. The terms for unpaid contracts were "full payment at contract price in four months; payment in full for twenty or more acres at contract price, and a new contract at a two-thirds' advance upon that unpaid; or no payment down and a new contract at six dollars and sixty-six cents per acre." The terms were made in equity between proprietor and settlers, but were unfavorable to the latter in a dual sense: first, the enhanced value of lands was the result of their presence; second, with no cash in hand the third alternative of renewed contracts had to be adopted. Many, unable to make payments, sold at a sacrifice, and renewed their effort, we hope under better circumstances, while others lost their improvements without equivalents. This was a misfortune ever creating disquietude in the log cabin, dreaded more than hardships, and prevalent in various sections of the Genesee country, but most severe in the town of Henrietta.

To no great extent was Charles Williamson interested in that part of the Pulteney estate known as the Mill tract. Mistaken as to the course of commerce, his early efforts were given to the lands now comprised in Steuben, and Bath became a settlement in 1792. He is credited with the expression, "As nature has done so much for the northern plains, I will do something for these southern mountains." However, his enterprise was confined to no one spot, and the influence of his operations was felt throughout the entire Genesee country. Although termed the "Pulteney estate," John Hornby and Patrick Colquhoun were equally interested, and the last named was the active partner in the adventure of speculative purchase in wild western lands. The price paid for what was estimated at one million one hundred thousand acres, but which was really one hundred thousand in excess, was thirty-five thousand pounds sterling. The country could not have fallen into better hands. These proprietors were patient under delay, gave long credits, and were satisfied with reasonable returns. The settlers became such from their necessity and the company's liberality; and wherever the history of the "valley" is read, the name of Colquhoun and his agent, Williamson, should be found. Mr. Williamson founded towns, built hotels and mills; and while he exercised almost a parental care over his settlements, provided for communication by roads, and for their enjoyment by fairs and race-course. Having reconnoitred the shores of Lake Ontario, and founded a settlement at Sodus bay, he regarded Braddock's bay as the next most promising site upon the lake. Survey of a town was made, but little interest shown.

At the mouth of the Genesee he saw a possible advantageous site, but left its improvement to others. It was during a journey made in 1794 to Braddock's bay and the falls that he saw the value of the latter, and purchased of Samuel B. Ogden the mill and its tract. The mill, found a ruin, was repaired, and then interest centered elsewhere. The successor of Captain Williamson was Colonel Robert Troup, of New Jersey, who, as general agent, did much for the good of the country. James Wadsworth went to Europe in 1796, to enlist foreign capital in Genesee lands. His credentials and personal worth gave him a favorable footing, and he returned to America in November, 1798, having achieved his object. He was commissioned by Sir William Pulteney to sell the lands of the mill tract, including the present towns of Riga, Ogden, Parma, Chili, and parts of Greece and Wheatland. Mr. Wadsworth scattered handbills in the towns of the east, offering to exchange wild lands for farms. The offer was by many accepted. A pioneer of Riga says, "In 1808 I took wheat to Canandaigua; there was no price, sale, nor store trade for it. I removed it to Geneva at a cost of twelve and a half cents per bushel, and paid a debt due for a barrel of whisky with it. The net price of the wheat was twelve and a half cents per bushel, or one gallon of whisky for six bushels of wheat." Desirous, under these adverse circumstances, of helping the settlers, Wadsworth procured in Albany four potash kettles, paying forty dollars for each. Their conveyance to Cayuga bridge cost him one hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents. These kettles being sent into the township, the manufacture of black salts and potash was begun and much relief afforded. From 1806 Riga settled rapidly, the system of exchange bringing in New Englanders. The people of that town of later settlement, with mills and markets already established, saw comparatively little hardship. Wadsworth wrote in 1807, "When I began to invite settlement to West Pulteney (Riga) it was a roadless wilderness. Ten years for sale, it had not one settler upon its limits. It has become the most respectable settlement west of the Genesee." Again, in May, "Mr. Mead has erected a saw-mill on Black creek; nine new barns have been erected in West Pulteney." The settlement of East Pulteney, with slight exception, was long deferred by controverted title, which being arranged, the town rapidly advanced in line with others. The pioneer settlement was known as "Hannover." Israel Chapman located in Chili in 1802. His father, John Chapman, opened several primitive roads, among which was one from Rochester to Ogden. The "opening," whereby brush was cut and logs rolled to admit the passage of a team, was made in 1807, and was a part of the "State road." Ogden, known as township 3, west of the Genesee, was owned by John Murray, of New York, and early bore the name of Fairfield. Wadsworth was the agent for its sale. He fixed the price at two dollars an acre, and offered a prize of six bushels of wheat and a barrel each of pork and whisky to the man who would raise the first dwelling in the township. The premium was won by George W. Willey, who moved in from Connecticut in 1804. Himself and one Dillingham had erected log huts the year before, and to the raising of Willey's house men had come from Braddock's bay and the landing, and some twenty had assembled. Wadsworth was present, and shared in the pleasantries customary at that date. Settlement was rapid at the close of 1815, and the pioneers of the town were mainly from Connecticut. The soil is of the best, and the surface has no waste land.

For the town of Parma, Wadsworth became agent in 1806. The northern part was surveyed in 1796 by Joseph Colt, and was named "Braddock's Bay township." At one time nearly every settler in the town was suffering from fever, and the agent wrote his principal, "I am afraid the settlement will be abandoned." The settlers were energetic and the proprietors indulgent, and after the war steady progress was made. A tract of twenty thousand acres was bought in 1790 from the Mill tract adjoining the Genesee, and now included in Rochester, by Messrs. Ely, Pomeroy, Hunt, and Breck. These sold portions, so that by 1796 the Porters and Messrs. King and Granger had become proprietors. The general survey was made by Frederick Saxton in 1790, and the divisions into lots by A. Porter in 1797. The first four families upon the tract came during the winter of 1796–97, and located at Hanford's Landing. During the erection of cabins their covered sleighs were their only shelter. The heads of these families were the Kings, Thomas and Simon, Elijah Kent, and Eli Granger. Their first boards were from the old Allen saw-mill. The intention of Mr. Wadsworth was to make a business point at the mouth of the river. Samuel Latta was made local agent, and settled at the Landing. In January, 1810, Frederick Hanford opened a store at what was called Falltown, and from that circumstance the place took the name Hanford's Landing. The store of Hanford was the first one on the river between Avon and the lake,—a distance of twenty-five miles. The Triangle tract, whose base rests on Lake Ontario, contained about eighty-seven thousand acres. Its origin has been given in a previous chapter. It contains three towns of Monroe,—Sweden, Clarkson, and Hamlin. Having bought from Massachusetts lands relinquished by Phelps and Gorham, this tract was sold to Messrs. Le Roy, Bayard, and McEvers, merchants of New York. It was surveyed into lots by Richard M. Stoddard in the spring of 1801. The pioneer of the Monroe Triangle towns was Moody Freeman, a settler during the year 1803. In the year following, James Sayers and Elijah Blodgett purchased lands in Clarkson, and James McCarson made the first purchase in what is now Hamlin. At the mouth of Sandy creek lived a Dutchman named Strunk. He was the first to venture in that deadly region, and his life paid the penalty. The first permanent settler there was Alanson Thomas.

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In marked contrast with the towns of to-day was that known as Northampton, bounded east by the Genesee, west by the Niagara, north by Lake Ontario, south by Pennsylvania. Sparse of population, enormous in area, its towns have become counties, its hamlets cities. The first town meeting was held in April, 1797, at the dwelling of Peter Shaeffer. It was opened and superintended by Gad Wadsworth, justice of the peace of the town of Hartford. Josiah Fish was chosen supervisor and Eli Granger town clerk. From paucity of men one settler held three offices. Fifty dollars was voted for town expenses, and eighteen pence for "election boxes." There were three road districts, and no road penetrated the forest westward. Two years later, Jesse Beach was chosen path-master, the first west of Caledonia. In 1800, the first State tax was levied in the Genesee country. Cyrus Douglass, Michael Beach, Eli Griffith, and Philip Beach were made assessors. The warrant was directed to Peter Shaeffer as collector, and was signed by Augustus Porter and Amos Hall, commissioners of taxes for the county of Ontario. The number of names upon the roll is less than one hundred and fifty, many of them of non-residents. In the collection, Mr. Shaeffer paid the assessments of many in preference to looking them up. The performance of his duty required him to cross Niagara river and go upon the Canada side to reach Lewiston. Illustrative of the poverty of settlers, land being valued at one dollar per acre uniformly, and as a matter of historic interest, the roll is herein presented.

COPY OF THE NEW YORK STATE TAX-ROLL FOR THE TOWN OF NORTHAMPTON, COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Names.	Valuation, Real and Personal.	Amount of Tax.
Curtis, William	$30	$0.06
Carter, William	94	.18
Chamberlin, Hinds	284	.40
Curtis, Augustus	500	.61
Curtis, Jonathan	387	.54
Campbell, Peter	52	.09
Chapin, Henry	3000	6.50
Chapman, Asa	112	.23
Cumins, Joseph	20	.04
Conatt, Samuel	38	.06
Chamberlin, Joshua	60	.12
Cary, Joseph	948	1.61
Coots, Timothy	396	.54
Dugan, Christopher	1306	1.63
Douglass, Cyrus	78	.14
Davis, Daniel	572	.72
Davis, Garret	350	.45
Davis, Bela	105	.22
Davis, Samuel	312	.37
Ellicott, Benjamin	600	.71
Fish, Josiah	1516	1.86
Farwell, Elisha	288	.37
Fuller, David	80	.12
Forsyth, John	330	.43
Granger, Eli	100	.14
Goodhue, George	176	.20
Ganson, John, Jr.	1640	2.10
Ganson, James	12	.02
Griffith, Eli	658	.98
Hencher, William	1036	1.64
Hicks, Samuel	44	.09
Heth, Reuben	40	.09
Hunt, Elijah	68	.14
Harris, Alpheus	72	.15
Hall, Friend	200	.30
Hunt, Joseph	64	.13
Hopkins, Timothy	42	.09
Hayne, John	50	.11
Hawley, Chapman	112	.18
Hall, Gilbert	370	.52
Hoyt, Stephen	153	.34
Jones, John H	140	.23
Jones, Elizabeth	153	.24
Johnson, Moses	800	1.07
Johnson, William	2034	3.50
Keith, Michael M.	42	.09
Kimball, John	700	1.03
Kent, Elijah	96	.14
Lane, Ezekiel	114	.24
Laybourn, Christopher	470	.62
Lyon, John	40	.08
Leonard, Jonathan	40	.06
Lewis, Seth	60	.14
Mills, William	714	.94
Mills, Lewis	72	.16
Mills, Alexander	80	.19
Mills, Samuel	250	.30
Morton, Simeon	50	.11
Madden, Timothy	128	.16
McCloning, John	40	.09
McCloning, John, Jr.	12	.02
Middaugh, Martin	45	.09
Mayle, Lewis	30	.09
Mulkins, Henry	54	.11
Nettleton, Philemon	592	.80
Morgan, Joseph	$870	$1.11
McNaughton, John	48	.11
McPherson, Dan	100	.22
Patterson, Lawrence	500	1.90
Peabody, Stephen	86	.18
Palmer, John	482	.72
Pangman, William	300	.66
Quivey, Norton	70	.15
Redford, John	130	.19
Rhau, Alexander	85	.12
Stimson, Leonard	52	.11
Stimson & Jones	200	.29
Stoughton, Amaziah	164	.21
Shaeffer, Peter	4260	5.36
Scott, Isaac	1108	1.45
Shelly, Phiros	150	.18
Scott, Salmon	796	.95
Scoonover, Jacob	731	1.00
Thompson, Abriandner	30	.07
Utley, Asa	901	1.17
Olmstead, Jeremiah	120	.29
Wilbur, Charles	60	.31
Walther, Frederick	488	.68
Wemple, Henry	27	.17
King, Thomas	30	.07
King, Simeon	40	.10
Hender, Stephen	12	.02
Ransom, Asa	410	.61
Erwin, John	428	.96
Woolman, John	162	.36
Phillips, William	30	.07
Carver, John	316	.40
Eli, Justin	5000	9.91
Barnard, Ebenezer, Perkins, Enoch	1950	3.87
Phelps, Oliver	4437	8.80
Hartford, Charles	2333	4.62
King, Gideon, hrs	4500	5.36
Granger, Zadoc	4500	8.92
Hinkley, Samuel, Stone, John, Graves, Silas	5000	9.91
Wadsworth, James	34,500	68.38
Williamson, Charles, and others	34,500	68.28
Gilbert, Warren	2190	2.60
Colt, Judah	1320	2.61
Morris, Thomas	4200	8.32
Hall, Amos	700	1.38
Holland Company	3,300,000	5231.62
Williamson, Charles	155,150	307.41
Williamson & Phelps	100,000	219.14
Craigie, Andrew	50,000	73.96
Ogden, Samuel	50,000	109.57
Cottinger, Garrit	50,000	109.57
Church, Philip	100,000	219.14
Unknown	27,336	59.70
Leroy & Bayard	122.000	267.34
Phelps and Jones (supposed to be owned by Thomas Morris)	40,960	89.36
Joseph Higby, Joseph Fitz Simmons	600,000	1314.84
Total	$4,785,368	$8387.11

CHAPTER VIII.

ENGLISH AND INDIAN HOSTILITY—DISPOSITION TO INTIMIDATE AND BREAK UP SETTLEMENTS IN ONTARIO—WAYNE'S VICTORY—PICKERING'S TREATY —LETTER OF WILLIAM EWING TO ISRAEL CHAPIN.

THE close of the war of the Revolution was not followed by peace, but rather by a prolonged cessation from active hostilities. The forts in the west were possessed without reason, and a foreign power was seen to hold the posts of Oswego and Niagara and give willing aid to stir up unfriendly feelings between the Indians and the scattered settlers. Upon the coast English troops held sway, and English influence was shown in blanket, gun, and ammunition bestowed upon the *Senecas*. What wonder if the pioneers of Monroe lived in apprehension, with destructive surrounding elements ready at a spark to burst forth in one wide flame? The refugees from the Mohawk, like Walker from the Minisink, longed for another repetition of scenes upon the borders, and the Canadian governors took no pains to conceal their enmity. Under pretense of arresting deserters, the Indians were empowered to capture persons unprovided with passes, and the domineering spirit of the one side was secretly resented by the other. Israel Chapin was made Indian agent at Canandaigua. Eminently qualified for the position, his uniform justice won the affection of many of the *Senecas* and held them in apparent amity. Generals Harmer and St. Clair were defeated in the west during 1793 by the Indians. British officers and soldiers went with a number of the *Iroquois* and took part in those actions. The *Senecas* became rude and overbearing to the settlers. They entered the log cabins without ceremony, and appropriated food from the tables without permission. American efforts to secure peace were hindered by English interference. A peace embassy was denied permission to go by way of Oswego and Niagara, and commissioners were kept from reaching a treaty ground. The United States were fully aware of the situation, and supplied their agent at Canandaigua with the means by which the Indians were kept neutral. Continued councils were held to obtain food, presents, and liquors. C. Winney, an Indian trader at Buffalo, acted as sub-agent, and informed General Chapin of every movement.

In February, 1794, Lord Dorchester, governor of the Canadas, addressing an embassy of western Indians, asserted that all acquisition of Indian lands by the United States since 1783 was invalid, and Governor Simcoe set out in April with a British force and built a fort at the foot of the Miami rapids. The times were perilous, and at intervals settlers from the advanced clearings journeyed to Canandaigua, conversed with Chapin, and returned to watch and wait. The entire population were ready at a word to desert their homes and seek safety by flight. An arrangement existed between Chapin and leading Indians, that he should be warned of hostilities in time for the withdrawal of settlers; it was this reliance which caused the agent to hold his ground. On one occasion a council of the *Senecas* had been held, and Chapin was notified that the question of peace or war was to be decided and the result was to be made known by a runner. To guard against the worst, the general stated the facts to Mrs. Sanborn, a discreet and prominent women, and by her the people of Canandaigua were made ready to depart at a moment's notice. Day was closing and the sun was just about setting over Arsenal hill when down the main street of the village came the expected Indian runner. General Chapin hastened to meet him, and learned that his message was not war. A difficulty arose regarding lands in Pennsylvania; General Chapin went thither as a mediator, and suggested a general treaty. The *Six Nations* were undecided, and while General Wayne was marching to battle with the western Indians, the *Iroquois* were held neutral. Small parties probably were in the action upon which so much depended. Wayne's defeat would have desolated the Genesee country; his success insured its security. A treaty was appointed to be held at Canandaigua early in September, and ample provisions were made to feast the Indians. The treaty took place, and the Indians returned to their towns highly pleased. The first fair in the Genesee country was held at Williamsburg shortly after the victory by Wayne, and settlers gathered there from as far east as Utica. Many Indians were present, and by foot-race and ball-play added to the amusements provided. The occasion was memorable, and the influence to establish friendly intercourse was salutary.

In the contemplated repossession of the Genesee country by the British but one overt act was committed. A settlement had been made by Captain Williamson at Sodus bay during 1794. Governor Simcoe, in August, sent an officer, Lieutenant Sheaffe, to protest against its continuance at Sodus, or at other points "beyond the old French line." Moffat, a local agent, was found at Sodus; the message was left with him, that in ten days he, Sheaffe, would return and expect to meet Williamson. On the appointed day Captain Williamson, accompanied by Thomas Morris, of Canandaigua, reached Sodus, and soon after their arrival, a boat rowed by a dozen British soldiers approached, landed Lieutenant Sheaffe,

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and then pulled back from the shore, there to remain till signaled to return. Mr. Morris met the British officer on the beach, and accompanied him to the log cabin at which Captain Williamson had stopped. The meeting was friendly. In reply to the protest, the lieutenant was directed to say that it would not be heeded, and force would be met by force. Within a half-hour the interview terminated and, the boat returning, the officer departed. The news of this meeting spread rapidly, and was soon known in all the backwoods settlements. Rumor magnified the danger and threatened to break up the settlements made with so much of suffering and under so many discouragements. Williamson sent an express rider with letters to the governor and to General Knox, secretary of war, giving particulars and expressing a resolve to remain till driven off. He also made a written statement of the acts of Governor Simcoe and sent it to Sir Wm. Pulteney. Ere the threat of Governor Simcoe could be executed, General Wayne had met and defeated the western Indians, driven them to take refuge in a British fort, and, had its garrison dared to discharge a cannon, would have taken the fort itself. The news to the Genesee settlers was glad tidings, and with renewed energy improvements went forward. Difficulties were adjusted respecting the western forts, and Fort Niagara was surrendered by the British in 1796. As we have noted, a company of United States troops under Captain J. Bruff, while on their way to take possession of the fort, in bateaux encountered adverse weather, took refuge at the mouth of the Genesee, marched up to the mouth of Allen's creek, and thence found their way through the forests to their destination. This force took possession of the fort, and the act seemed a confirmation of security. A body of Indians appeared before the garrison and made a salute after their fashion, and the discharge of artillery from the fort acknowledged the friendly overture. The chief difficulties encountered by the pioneers of Monroe from 1794 till 1812 were those presented by nature, and we close the subject of war and its alarms for a time with a letter written, September 17, 1794, by Wm. Ewing to Israel Chapin, from Genesee. The letter graphically presents the events as though time had gone back eighty years and the reader was one of the interested residents of the disputed and war-endangered region along the Genesee.

"ISRAEL CHAPIN, ESQ. SIR,—Agreeable to your request, the 26th ult. I left this place to go and see Captain Brandt, and bring him forward to Canandaigua if possible. As I passed through Buffalo Creek settlement, I was told by Red Jacket, one of the *Seneca* chiefs, that the Indians at that place, and the *Six Nations* in different parts of the country around, had not yet determined whether they would attend the treaty at Canandaigua or not; that they were waiting for Captain O'Bail (Cornplanter) and other chiefs to come in, whose arrival was hourly expected, when they should determine what answer to send to your invitation, though himself and many others, from the first, was determined to attend your council fire. I was also told by young Jemison, a *Seneca* Indian, that Colonel Butler left that place a few hours before I arrived, who had been in council with the Indians some days past, and that he was of an opinion that Butler was trying to stop the Indians, and he did not think they would go to Canandaigua. I, from this place, crossed the river to the British side, and proceeded down the river to Niagara fort. I found that the British had been much alarmed at General Warren's advancing into the Indian country. The news was that Wayne had an encounter with the Indians, that the action commenced in what is called the Glaize, and that he had defeated and completely routed the Indians, and drove them six or seven miles down the Miami of the lakes, below the fort, at the rapids, built by the British, and that as he passed by the fort he demanded it, but the officer in command refused to comply with his request, and he passed on without giving any damage to the fort. Some said there were one hundred Indians, some one hundred and fifty, some sixty, and some thirty-five killed and taken, and that the loss on Wayne's side was very great, two or three hundred. But the best information, and what I most depended on was, I lodged at what is called the Chippewa fort, at the head of the Great Falls and of the carrying place, and heard a Mr. Powell, who had just arrived from Detroit, relating to the officer the news of that country, and among the rest he told him he thought there was eighty or ninety Indians and white people lost in all; he said, also, there was no dependence to be put in the militia of Detroit, for when Wayne was in the country, they refused doing duty in the fort. Governor Simcoe had called out all the militia of the country about Niagara, it was said, to man the posts through, or to send up to Detroit, but upon hearing that General Wayne had returned back to his forts, some were discharged, some deserted, and about sixty were kept in barracks; so that everything seemed to be suspended for the present. I, from Niagara fort, went forward to the head of Lake Ontario, about twenty miles from Captain Brandt's settlement, where I learned that he had set off some days past for Detroit. Here I obtained a letter written to you the day he started. It was held by a Dr. Carr, and I afterwards contrived to get it. It was said that Brandt's object was to meet the southern Indians at Detroit, though he was accompanied by one hundred and fifty or two hundred warriors. Returning by Niagara and Buffalo Creek, I learned, at the former place, that Governor Simcoe would set off for Detroit in a day or two to meet Captain Brandt, and to strengthen the Miami fort. The 13th instant, Simcoe arrived at Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo Creek, and Colonel McKay, from Detroit, met him there. The day following, the Indians were called over to council with them. (Simcoe belittled the Indian loss, exaggerated that of Wayne, and announced that the fort would now be made strong, and a large garrison maintained.) The day following the council, Simcoe and McKay sailed for Detroit. After this, I saw Red Jacket, who said the Indians would all go to Canandaigua. I cannot see a difference in the feeling of the Indians of Buffalo Creek, and ascribe their movements to the British."

The letter closes by the expression of a belief that Brandt, apparently hostile, was desirous of peace; and it was not without good reason that the settlers of the Genesee regarded the English as the occasion of their troubles.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY PIONEERS OF MONROE: THEIR NATIVITY, HOMES, HABITS, DRESS, AND CIRCUMSTANCES; THEIR REMINISCENCES OF TRAVEL—HOSPITALITY, NEIGHBORLY FEELING.

HISTORY knows of no worthier theme than that of those pioneers in a primeval forest, by whose toil the wilderness was claimed for cultivation, at whose will the heavy, dark woods gave way to fields of grain, log cabins, and initial industries. Where fourscore years ago no sound was heard but that of nature in her wildest phase, where the council-fires of the *Senecas* illumed the forest, and fevers crouched among the marshes, is now the hum of industry,—the manufactory, the nursery, the railroads and canals. Belonging to the records of their times, most have passed away; their traditions are perishing with them and in them, but the printed page will bear testimony of their existence and endurance. Pioneers who had made the journey to Ontario, and were men of fearless character, themselves looked with concern and surprise to see the early settlers of Monroe push on and disappear in heavy forests and ague-haunted regions beyond the Genesee. The eye traces their laborious progress westward, observes their struggles with disease and their persistent efforts at improvement. The pioneers of Monroe were plain men. Their intercourse was unaffected. Their first work was to set up an altar for religious worship. Later settlers were kindly and courteously received, and for the stranger the latch-string was always out. Many from the same neighborhoods in Massachusetts and Connecticut were here, by common peril and like experience bound together by ties of interest, friendship, and relation, and by united effort have impressed their character upon the manners, customs, and fashions, not alone upon the next succeeding but upon all future generations. Exceptional instances, as that of the elder Shaeffer, present the scene of wealth seeking an inheritance in lands; but the mass of early pioneers came on poor, with nothing to lose but much to gain. Fresh from service in the ranks, and animated by hope of a glorious future for their country, many a soldier came west to Monroe, and the rifle which had aided to check the march of Burgoyne and compel the surrender of Cornwallis, provided the family with venison and guarded the crops from depredations. The success following their labor astonished and impelled to greater effort. Wherever a mill was wanting there was a Stone, a Mann, or a Church to build it. When a carding- and fulling-mill promised profitable support, a Wm. H. Bush and a Donald McKenzie were pioneers to supply the want. From necessity, the earliest pioneer was a tiller of the soil, and if possessed of a trade, pursued it in but the interval of labor on the clearing; but among the parties plodding through the forests or poling along the streams to reach the Genesee were men qualified by nature and education for any needed improvement.

"New England! Rich in intellect, though rude in soil, the intelligent enterprise of her sons in a fertile land has largely aided in rendering the Genesee country the garden of this State." Handsomely expressed, beautiful in its truth, and the expression indicates the nativity of the pioneers. Following a line westward through Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the most forward and enterprising are men of eastern lineage. Localities pride themselves upon their ruins, but the citizens of Monroe triumph in advanced cultivation, and their monuments are their institutions for trade, commerce, education, benevolence, and religion. At the first pioneer festival, held to commemorate early settlement at Blossom's hotel, Rochester, on September 31, 1847, the survivors, beholding the superstructure reared upon their foundation recounting the past, were thus addressed by one who still survives to look back upon yet more prodigious changes: "For New Eng-

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landers there was another luxury. I allude to the fact that the 'heat and burden of the day,' in subduing the forest and rearing up this new city, was, to a great extent, borne by adventurers from their *Fatherland*, and not only so, but, happily for the future, these sons of New England very generally brought with them the principles and habits which have always so favorably distinguished the land of the *Puritans*. Finally, one other luxury, peculiar to our infantile State, was the fact that notwithstanding the large participation of New Englanders in the enterprise and vicissitudes of our early forming State, other States, and even foreign lands, were well represented, and what he had here to note as of peculiar interest was the fact that, despite a seemingly heterogeneous population, they were in a remarkable degree of one heart and mind regarding the essential elements of society. They readily united in a practicable demonstration of the importance of morality and intelligence, as well as enterprise and untiring industry in building for after-generations."

The habitations of a people are indices of rank in civilization. The Esquimaux hut, the Kamtchatkan subterranean abode, and the Indian wigwam, characterize their builders. The pioneer of the Genesee, arriving alone and selecting his lot, put up a brush shelter till, logs being prepared, a raising was practicable. We have seen the Atchisons, at Braddock's bay, live temporarily in a shelter formed by boards from their sled and blankets brought with them. Then a house was built of logs, without nail, board, or window-pane. Josiah Fish put up a log hut at the mouth of Black creek, and hired the Indians to cover it with bark. Hencher's hut was thatched with the long, dry grass cut at Long pond; and Shaeffer's homestead, built in 1789, with strap-door hinge and smith-wrought lock, handle and latch, still stands, a relic of the past. Emigrants arriving crowded in one cabin, and at Riga twenty-eight persons were occupants of a single small log house. Says Elihu Church in Turner's History, "Isaac, Elisha, and David Farwell, hearing that I was houseless, generously came and helped me to erect a building. We put up the body of it in one day, and had it ready to occupy on the fourth day. The floor was of split basswood, the roof of cedar shingles; no boards were used in its construction, and to Elisha Farwell I was indebted for a few nails." The log house has been superseded by finer and more commodious structures, in consonance with the taste and changed circumstances of the people, but many a descendant of the pioneer stock recalls, with Edwin Scrantom, their composer, the following lines, entitled

MY EARLY HOME.

Back on the misty track of time, in memory's flickering light,
I see the scenes of other days, like meteors in the night.
The garden, with its low-built fence, with stakes and withes to tie it,
The rude log house, my early home, and one wild maple by it.

Rude were the sports 'round that wild home, when little hands were twined,
And echoing woods swept back the joy, like voices in the wind;
And there gay birds, on bended spray, their wild-wood songs have given,—
The robin sang at dawn of day, the whip-po-will at even.

But leaves are scattered not more wild, by autumn's winds uphurled,
Than all that group of faces bright upon the wide, wide world;
But still on memory's page, in light which time can ne'er destroy,
Stand out those scenes,—that house and tree,—a lost but sacred joy.

The early settler, having provided a shelter for himself and family, not unfrequently improvised his own furniture. The chairs were represented by sections of a tree, of required height; the beds contained no mattress, springs, or even bed-cord,—the couch being spread upon the floor, and sleeping-apartments made by hanging blankets. Not infrequently Indian and white guests lay upon blanket or robe before the huge open fire-place, and a familiarity existed strikingly in contrast with the not more exemplary society of modern times. About the fire-place were found hooks and trammel, the bake-pan and the kettle, and, as homes varied, there were found in many a cabin the plain deal table, the flag-bottomed chairs, and the easy, high-backed rocker. Upon the shelf were spoons of pewter, blue-edged plates, cups and saucers, and the black earthen teapot; perchance a corner of the room was occupied by a tall Dutch clock, while in another stood an old-fashioned high-post and corded bedstead, covered with quilts,—a wonder of patch-work ingenuity and laborious sewing. In lieu of a time-piece, the surveyor may have cut a noon-mark upon the threshold, and in place of the bell to call the chopper from the clearing, a cheery call was given, or conch-shell blown.

The habits of the pioneers were influenced by their mode of life. Chopping in the clearings for days alone, without loggings, raisings, and other gatherings, produced a tendency to silence. Journeys on foot for hundreds of miles were undertaken to visit friends. Women rode from Ontario to Massachusetts on horseback. It was a delight to gather at some one of the number of log taverns and relate stories of the Revolution and tales of adventure. Whisky distilleries were built, and from corn and rye abundant liquor was produced. This was used upon all occasions, and was the cause of much trouble. The ills of the past are unnoted in respect to the living; but the testimony of all the pioneers is that many were ruined by the use of intoxicating liquors. Was a building to be raised, or a field of wheat cut, the presence of the bottle or jug was indispensable. The evil attracted attention, and has been opposed till the present, when the indulgence in liquor is generally held disreputable. "Put it in that I ran a distillery; it was no disgrace then," said an old pioneer when supplying material for a biography, and it was true. The pastimes of settlers were of physical character. The terms "side," "square," and "back-hold" were well understood as relating to wrestling, as was the "ring wrestle." Boxing and not unfrequently fighting were attendants at trainings and town-meetings. Skillful marksmanship, foot-races, and lifting or shouldering weights were other exercises. At religious meetings all endeavored to attend, old and young, and the evidence of internal feeling found expression in voice and action, while the fervid eloquence of ministers wrought the assemblies to the highest pitch of excitement. Prominent ideas survive the lapse of time, and the conversation of the aged backwoodsman, referring to the pioneer period, is of deer, wolf, bear, of trapping, hunting, and fishing; of prevalent sickness, and cutting roads, and of killing rattlesnakes, and journeys to distant markets. A strict regard for justice was a general characteristic, of which we have the following illustrations: William Mann was a sawyer, and, in 1812, a miller in Monroe. Slender of frame, he was untiring in effort. His saw-mill was run by him for weeks with only the rest afforded by the intervals of setting the saw for each board. He made "bees" to help the weak-handed, and, during a scarcity which prevailed in 1816, had five of ten acres of rye cut and eaten before any other grain was cut. Jesse Perrin moved to Monroe in 1791, and brought with him a quantity of cloth for future need. He was obliged to sell his cloth to obtain money to buy seed-wheat. The nearest mill was at Honeoye Falls, to which he went upon his horse, with a bag to get wheat. The miller asked if he had money to pay for it, and if he owned the horse he rode. Affirmative replies being given, the miller said, "Well, then, you must go farther, for I have so many neighbors who have neither, but must have wheat." Perrin had to go on until he could find wheat for sale.

The subject of food was all-important with the settler, and hard labor creating keen appetite, much account was made of the feasts at merry-makings, parties, and public gatherings. Quality was not so much regarded as quantity. Gideon Cobb obtained provisions—"beans and pork"—while transporting with his ox-team the trade of Rochester to the mouth of the river. Seth C. Jones, while cutting steamboat wood two and a half miles south of Charlotte, in attempting to vary his fare caught and cooked a fish known as a "sheep's head"; the effort proved a failure, and he fell back on pork at two shillings a pound. The salmon, trout, and other fish, which lake and stream furnished in abundance, the venison and bear's meat, and even the raccoon's carcass, were made available for food. As an illustration of the times, the following incidents are narrated: At Canandaigua, upon the occasion of the first tea-party, to which all the women in the village were invited, solid refreshments were provided, and when upon that or a similar occasion a huge pot-pie had given great satisfaction, curiosity developed the fact that a pet bear had been sacrificed to furnish the ingredients. At a husking frolic held at the house of Nathan Harris, of Palmyra, in 1796, Mrs. Eden Foster, of Batavia, was present, and has said, "We had a pot-pie baked in a five-pail kettle, composed of thirteen fowls, as many squirrels, and due proportions of beef, mutton, and venison; besides this were baked meats, beans, and huge pumpkin pies." It may seem strange that in a country where, as Allen had informed Williamson, wheat produced *forty bushels to an acre*, there should be a want of food, but it must be considered that this wheat grew upon the best of land, cleared by rangers and Indians at Allen's command; but before the settler could realize a crop, his own individual labor was required to fell the heavy timber, tree by tree, and follow it by all the labor of preparation, and then, perhaps, be unable to obtain the seed to sow it. It was at such times, when there was little to eat, and hunger sharpened by labor made the future look gloomy, that a call to attend a "raising" was promptly heeded, and the bountiful supply of edibles fully appreciated. Times were when the providential appearance of a deer averted starvation, and the fortunate catch of fish or the trapping of game eked out a scanty subsistence. The early history of the county of Monroe and the counties west has many a memory of suffering for food. Journeys of many miles were made for a few pounds of flour, and as late as 1816, when the cold season produced a partial famine. At such times it is pleasant to record the unselfish actions of those who had a surplus of grain. The inhabitants kindly shared their food as long as there was anything left to divide. The name of Jonathan Underwood, the original settler of Parma Centre, deserves perpetuation as that of a noble man—an honor to the town and county of which he was a resident. He was unmarried, and remained through life a bachelor. He had an extensive farm, and his industry brought it under an advanced state of improvement, which re-

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sulted in good crops of grain. When the season of scarcity arrived, Jonathan Underwood withheld from those who had the means to purchase, and trusted out his surplus to all his needy fellow-settlers. It is gratifying to dwell upon this phase of pioneer life in Monroe, since examples of generosity were by no means rare upon the valley settlements, and the grasp of sordid feeling, which delights in a monopoly and speculates in man's necessity, was not known in the country.

The clothing worn in early days was generally the same in all seasons. The settler, standing upon the prostrate trunk of a huge tree, stroke following stroke of his keen axe, and chip after chip whirring out upon the snow, little regarded the winter temperature, and the inmates of the log dwelling were warmed by the huge sticks blazing in the fireplace. The garments worn were generally the product of home manufacture—the result of necessity and economy. Prior to the war of 1812 hemp culture had been carried on, but the cost exceeded the selling price, and the experiment was abandoned after a few years. Flax also was raised, and that became of general utility. Shirts were ordinarily made from flax and hemp, and those made from wool were a luxury. Sheep required much care to protect them from wolves, and the cash price of the coarsest wool was half a dollar per pound. Buckskin breeches and those made of hemp were in common use. Half a year's labor was required to earn a suit of clothes, and the use of boots and shoes was dispensed with by men now affluent until long after the first falls of snow. The price for an ordinary pair of cow-hide boots was seven dollars, payment being made in wheat at sixty-two cents per bushel, and the use of the moccasin, patterned from the Indians, was not uncommon. The home-made products of the loom, and the then ubiquitous spinning-wheel, were the handiwork of the matrons and the maidens of long ago. The buzz of the spinning-wheel and the double shake of the loom were pleasant sounds, and their operation a loved avocation. The long web, unfurled like a carpet, bleached in the sun under their care and supervision, and, aided by the carding- and fulling-mills, the wool from the sheep and the flax from the field were manufactured into homespun, and worn common. Sabbath and holiday suits were worn with laudable pride, as the skillful manufacture of mother, wife, or daughter.

In large towns British goods were worn, and the sensible and discreet matrons hazarded the remark, with reference to the fashionable attire of city belles, that "they had better wear more clothes for comfort, and less for mere ornament." It was not but that fashion had its votaries in those days, but its exactions were not severe, and there were less frequent changes of style. A calico dress, made up by the wearer, served both for the reception of company at home and for the party abroad. The wearer looked no whit less attractive than those clad in the richer fabrics of to-day, and there were few excuses from social gatherings upon the plea of "nothing to wear." Society knew little of factional distinction, and there were formed numerous warm and generous friendships. The love of liberty and the maintenance of lofty sentiments are cherished by industry, and no dignity of character is more precious than that derived from conscious worth. The silent influences of the public, the sentiments of the worthy, were estimated at full value. True manhood was exampled in principle, integrity and independence expressed in the saying of an eminent old writer: "The inbred loyalty unto virtue which can serve her without a livery." The amusements of young and old were enjoyed with zest. There were huskings and quiltings, wood-choppings, loggings, and raisings, apple-parings, and societies for benevolent objects,—and each was a joyous occasion. There was a double sense of enjoyment,—consciousness of profitable employment and sociable communion. Visits were made without formality, and received with genuine gratification. To church or merry-making the ox-sled was the accustomed vehicle, and the party were full of life and freshness; and who would not remember the return from the dance, when the ride was enjoyed with merry laugh and the chorused song? Later, the lumber sleigh was deep and roomy, the horses fleet of foot, the bells of approved size and numbers, and a ride of eight or ten miles to the gathering none too extended. Horseback riding for business or pleasure was common to both sexes, since horses could pass where tree and stump forbade the use of wheeled vehicles. A ride to view the falls, the springs, the lake, was a healthful recreation; and a visit to the cataract at Niagara had the same interest for them, that the thousands have recently experienced in viewing the artistic productions of the nations at the Philadelphia "Centennial."

To-day, society, labor, dress, and mode of travel are all changed. There is more formality and less of happiness. There are fictitious distinctions of classes, but a contrast honoring the past nobly credits a progress long to continue beyond the present. "I have lately found," says Edwin Scrantom, "among the furniture of one of our honored men deceased, the chairs that graced the drawing-room of a governor of Connecticut over a century ago,—a good, substantial chair, but not fit in style or design for our modern kitchens. And, in another house (the garret in both instances held the articles), I found a good specimen of an old-fashioned spinning-wheel and swifts; the like articles my own dear mother used years ago to spin and prepare yarn for the clothing of those primitive days. In yet another garret was revealed an old warming-pan and a square foot-stove,—the former to be used to prepare the bed for an invalid, or for company who stayed over night in winter, and the latter, originally got up and used in New England, by the women in winter, especially in their churches, which had no provisions for warming, or for going abroad in sleighs. Most of these old-fashioned implements in their day were indispensable, and but few for ornament. Now they are neither useful nor ornamental, but the relics of an age gone by. They are mere curiosities, guide-marks of progress in scientific and mechanical skill. Things of old fashion are not all consigned to the garret; the great, clumsy splint chairs of a past century are again found in a higher civilization upon stoop and balcony, or, modified and varnished, among rosewood and green reps." It is said that "history repeats itself," and the evolutions of time are circular. Believe it not; they are spiral; and while a revolution approaches the past it is upon a higher plane, and such is the plan of the Supreme and Everlasting Architect.

Instances of methods of travel, the dangers incident, the wants unmet, and the heroism of wife and daughter, may here have place, and each with varying phase stands as a single type of the many.

Seth C. Jones started in the spring of 1816 for the far west. He was a youth of fifteen years, on foot, alone, with a sack upon his back. Wandering through woods, he reached Pittsford May 20, with two dollars and two suits of clothes. Two years later he came to Rochester, and went to cutting and selling cordwood and getting out building timber. The price per cord, piled in the yard of the purchaser, was seventy-five cents. The best price for the timber of the courthouse was two and three-fourth cents per foot. In like sort came Milton Budlong to the east part of the county. He came west on foot; his property was bound up in a shirt, whose sleeves answered as straps to bind it to his shoulders, "the place of entry being firmly sewed to prevent a fall of stocks." The future of Mr. Budlong is that of enterprise rarely surpassed. We mention, as a single item, that in 1840 he drove to Albany and sold eighteen hundred cattle.

George Goodhue was one of the earliest settlers at Braddock's bay, and made the journey hither from Canisteo in six days. His family and household effects were transported upon an ox-sled. He reached the Genesee river, at the site of Rochester, in February, 1802, and found the ice thawed along the bank out a distance of a dozen or more feet. Erecting a temporary bridge, he got upon the solid ice and crossed to near the western shore, where he found the ice untrustworthy. He unyoked his cattle, and endeavoring to drive them to land, they broke through, and barely escaped drowning. Goodhue had left his wife, sled, and furniture upon the ice, while he on shore began to make a bridge. Presently a large section upon which Mrs. Goodhue was became detached from the rest, and moved with the current towards the falls. The pioneer promptly seized a pole and threw it to his wife, who fastened one end to the sled; the chain was hitched to the other end, and the ice was towed to the shore by the cattle, where all were landed. A few moments later the ice-cake went over the falls.

Simon Pierson came out from Connecticut, November, 1806, and, crossing the Genesee river upon an old scow at Canawagus, located in the woods five miles north of Ganson's settlement, now Le Roy. A forest surrounded; the soil was wet, and the air heavy with feverish exhalations. The wants now manifest seemed a legion. There were trees to fell and burn, and fences to make. A log house was essential to protection, and boards, nails, and glass to make it convenient. Roads cut through the woods were to supersede marked trees; log bridges were needed at creek and slough; a school-house was wanted for instruction of children, and a meeting-house for Christian assembly, and then, before these, a minister. When this last-named arrived, funds were necessary to his support, and the aid of the few pioneers in West Pulteney (Riga) surmounted the difficulty. It was resolved to follow custom in his ordination. A messenger was sent to Canandaigua for brandy and loaf sugar, and the rehearsal of the choir was held in the new frame barn of Amasa Frost, upon seats erected on the loft on both sides of the barn-floor. For food to the family, two bushels of smutty wheat were obtained, and this was taken to mill on horseback. Pierson set out, proceeding down Allen's creek till a dark, dense forest of evergreens, appearing like a cedar swamp, came in view. In the centre of this supposed swamp was a small hut, which was entered. Donald McKenzie and several workmen were found at dinner. The kind Scotchman furnished his chance guest with a good meal, which the sharp air of November had made enjoyable and memorable.

In pioneer, as well as modern life, the women bore their full share of labor, and often the widow, with her children, continued the improvements which a deceased husband had begun. Ami Ellsworth came out to the Genesee country in 1801, and was incapacitated for labor by sickness. His wife, exchanging her comfortable eastern home for the wilderness, cared for husband and young children within, and performed much of the out-door labor. There came due a payment upon the land, and the means to make it was due them in Connecticut. Mrs.

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Ellsworth set out on horseback, rode to Windsor, obtained the money, and met the payment.

Upon the Ontario shore dwelt a solitary settler named Amos Richards, who, as years passed, made a small clearing. He died, and his wife, assisted by a daughter of twenty years, both strong and well, remained alone in their solitary home, and continued the work of improvement. They chopped timber and cleared land; they put up a log barn and planted an orchard; plowing, sowing, and harvesting were done without the aid of men. A cow was made accustomed to carry loads, and upon her back grain was taken to mill. The road to the settlement was of their own making; they took care of their stock, and successfully achieved their purpose of independently securing a home. The mother died aged ninety-three, and the daughter became the wife of Jeduthan Moffat.

Jesse Perrin had moved in during 1791, and was sick with the ague all summer. He managed to prepare for wheat a piece of ground cleared the previous year, but he was not able to sow it. A friend sowed the wheat; then the oldest daughter, aged six years, put her mother's side-saddle upon the horse, and rode, and, with the aid of her little brother, two years older, contrived to harrow in the grain. At the present age the same scenes are transpiring in the far west, and the same spirit, inherited from ancestors and developed by necessity, has made and preserves us a nation.

CHAPTER X.

CLEARING LANDS—PRODUCTS—MANUFACTURES OF EARLY STAGES OF SETTLEMENT—CLIMATE—HEALTH—MARKETING—INAUGURATION OF TRADE.

THE settler, alone or with his family, enters upon his journey to seek a distant home with a sense of responsibility. He knows that from the soil must come that which will supply food; but a noble growth of timber—sure token of fertility—encumbers the ground, and must first be removed before grain or vegetable will grow. Hard labor as it was, many found delight therein, and had no obstacles existed beyond the actual clearing, the woodmen could have accomplished their object without great difficulty. The author has repeatedly been pleased to listen to the narratives of those who, when children, came upon their present farms in the valley, and thereon have grown old in all but the ever-green memory of those first impressions. Differing in names, dates, and locality of settlement, the history of one of the pioneers of Monroe is that of all. As units in the force assailing Nature, the greatest obstacles were met by those who led the van. When land had been chosen and improved, when time brought day of payment and no means, and when, sickness endured and hunger suffered, default of payment or foreclosure of mortgage deprived the family of their home, then, in truth, hardship was known. Such was the reward of many who cleared land in Monroe.

The inability to make payments was met in more than one case by a novel procedure. The backwoodsman articled for a tract, made some progress in clearing, and then sold to a new-comer his "betterments," and when he had repeated this process several times he finally was able to buy and pay the purchase price. The lenity of the agent enabled many a man to acquire his farm in Monroe, who else would not have made an effort, or, making, would have failed.

In a rude age physical strength was requisite to the constant round of labor, but intelligence directed effort and lessened the toil. Knowing the laws of gravity, the chopper felled his trees in double windrow inward, and when the heat of summer had evaporated the moisture from the interlaced branches, and all was dry as tinder, a proper wind drove an enkindled blaze with furnace heat from end to end, and left the charred and blackened trunks for future disposal. The practice of girdling was in vogue by some, and was denominated deadening. The trees were killed by the process, and underwent a slow decay, and in time were cut and used for firewood or for fencing; but the value subsequently attached to timber was too late to prevent its almost utter destruction. In one instance a locality contained choice groves of cherry; some of the settlers logged and burned it in common with other timber, and rails were made from some of the finest trees, just as along the Wabash and other western streams the black walnut has been used for fencing, and a fortune despoiled by the owners. The idea of clearing was uppermost in mind, and the choicest wood was cut in logging lengths and burned upon the ground. Ox-teams, now rare, were in general use. It was customary for those who had no yoke of cattle of their own to go and help their neighbors who had to get their logs in heaps ready for burning, and then, when their own logs were ready, to have the compliment acknowledged by return labor.

Many a settler, having spent the day miles away at a logging-bee, has returned home to pass the night in kindling and keeping up his log-heap fires. The first piece for house-room and garden being cleared, it was customary to chop during winter for corn in the spring. The brush was burned where it lay, and if the fire swept the field, it was all the better conditioned for the crop. The matted roots of vegetation and decaying leaves contributed to fertilize the ground. In the early spring days the busy settlers fired their log heaps, or the windrow, and the woods were filled with the clouds of smoke. The night seemed yet more dark, lit up by the lurid flames, which cast strange shadows upon the surrounding forest, and lent a weird aspect to the scene. There were pillars of fire in the clearing, where the flames had crept within the hollow of some tall, dead tree, and ran, as though exultant, to the top, whence they issued as from a furnace, and on the clearing were fires as if kindled by the *Senecas* to hold their heathen rites again; here is seen a freshly-kindled heap in lively flame, while at other points the red embers glowing in heat mark the sites of piles of logs consumed. Those who were destitute of team and plow, or all, if the season was far advanced, planted their corn, pumpkins, and potatoes, and scattered their turnip seed irregularly amidst the stumps, and in the mould mingled ashes. The weeds which later came to strive for dominance were not known, and it was but needful for the settler to guard his crop from depredation, and go through the field to pull or cut the fire-weed, which grew rank and luxuriant, from questionable germ, upon the new-cleared fields. It was soon exterminated, to be succeeded by others less thrifty but more obnoxious. In cropping each executed his own desire; some sowed wheat and rye upon the fields after cutting the corn, in wide rows of stooks, while others sowed a piece of ground prepared during the summer for that purpose, and, in variety of ways, harrowed it under. The early farmer was ill supplied with tools, while hoes, drags, and brush were used to cover seed. A broken tool was not easily repaired, for the shop of the smith was often far distant; in consequence, strength was not forgotten in utility. The drag was made by the settler or his neighbor. Two round or hewed sticks were joined, the one end, longer, projected for the chain, and both were braced apart by a cross-piece. Seven heavy teeth were put in, four upon the longer side, three on the other. In many cases, necessity supplied the harrow with wooden teeth. Fields were cultivated several seasons before the plow was introduced, to allow time for the decay of roots. The plows in use were of clumsy make, of wrought iron, heavy to handle, and served but to stir up the surface of the soil. With many, a wooden mould-board was in use, the plow-share only having been imported.

In the older-settled parts of Ontario, a traveler in 1795 observed the wheat-fields standing uncut, over-ripe, and harvest hands were so scarce that proprietors were known to offer half the crop for cutting. The grain grew most abundantly, and while it would not bring cash to pay for lands, it did furnish wholesome food. It was related by Mrs. Emerson, that on one occasion, when wheat was ripe, her husband "cut it with a sickle; drew it out of the field upon an ox-sled; threshed it with a flail; cleaned it with a hand-fan; drew it to Rochester, and sold it for thirty-one cents per bushel." Seasons varied greatly. In 1807, Amos Stone, of Pittsford, had cut, threshed, and taken to Mann's mills, wheat, in good condition for grinding, by the fourth of July. In the memorable season of 1816, wheat was not fit to cut until September. There was frost nightly during the early days of June; the corn crop was a failure, and a famine was threatened. Extremes these, while the average was abundance. The crop of 1806, says Joseph Sibley, was so generally good that wheat and corn became drugs. They would not command store-trade, nor could they be exchanged for ordinary necessaries of life. "I chopped," says he, "cleared, and sowed to wheat, twenty acres during 1806, in Rush. My harvest was over six hundred bushels. A Bloomfield blacksmith received a bushel of wheat for putting a small wire bail upon a tea-kettle. Necessity compelled the settlers to attempt various methods for realizing money, and rye was raised and made into whisky; it not only found free circulation all through among the licensed taverns, but became, and long continued, an article of export. Samuel Brewster, a Connecticut farmer, had settled in Riga, upon a farm tract of eight hundred and fifty acres. In one year his wheat crop was three thousand bushels. The price was nominally three shillings per bushel. There was a good grist-mill where the grain was floured, and this pioneer resolved "to try the experiment of transporting flour to Northampton, Connecticut, by sledding. For this purpose, seventy barrels were manufactured from the best of wheat. Six yoke of oxen were purchased, and three yoke were placed to each of two sleds, and two span of horses each to a sleigh. The seventy barrels were transported by the four teams to my market in twenty days. The flour sold at six dollars a barrel, and the oxen all for a profit, cash in hand. Teamsters were men who desired like myself to visit New England, and cost only for their board going and returning. The rest of the crop was sold in June of the year following at fifty-six cents per bushel, and was marketed in Canada."

Fully aware of the inability to make wheat-growing profitable, the Wadsworths led off in various experiments to open new channels, and of these were stock-

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raising, the cultivation of hemp and tobacco. The cattle were raised in large numbers. Charles Williamson had at one time eighty yoke of oxen wintering on the Genesee flats. The cattle raised were sold at Baltimore and Philadelphia, at Niagara and Canada, and some to new settlers. Settlers along the Genesee engaged in hemp-raising from 1800 till a few years later. Ropes were manufactured, and found sale in Albany and New York. The cultivation of tobacco was principally carried on by a company from Connecticut. The leaf was cured and put up for market in Virginia fashion. Major Spencer, an early merchant, manufactured the leaf into plugs and supplied the small dealers throughout Ontario county for several years.

The market opened up for the sale of "black salts" was a timely aid to all the new settlements. All who could raise a kettle entered upon the manufacture of this new article of commerce. It brought money into the country, enabled settlers to pay taxes, buy necessaries, and promoted the clearing of land. It is on record that Hon. Ephraim Hart, a Batavian merchant, purchased one hundred potash kettles and sold them, principally on credit, to the new settlers, thereby enabling them to make use of their ashes as an article of merchandise.

Proprietors were prompt to note the advantages offered in the making of potash. During the spring of 1807, two kettles were bought for the inhabitants of Fairfield (Ogden), and it was notable the help given thereby. Wadsworth declares, "I fully believe that the profits a farmer can make from the ashes on an acre of timbered ground is greater than those on an acre of wheat." The business owed its start to his enterprise. He wrote in June, 1807, to John Murray & Sons, "Our field ashes now wasted would be of consequence. Fifteen tons might be made in the small town of Fairfield this season. Once started, the business would be generally followed. The ashes which can be scraped off from an acre after a good burn are worth four dollars to eight dollars." The restrictions of trade with Canada operated unfavorably to lake commerce. The first resource for money and store-trade in what is now Webster was the starting of asheries, and thus creating a market for ashes and black salts, by Amos Dunning, the Cornings, and Amos Harvey.

In Clarkson, Henry McCall began merchandising, Joshua Field followed, and then James Seymour. All these engaged in making potash, which grew to be the staple product of all the new country. The settlers first had no grain to sell, and then it became abundant and had no price. The trade in the product of their ashes, for which merchants paid half in cash and the rest in goods, seemed almost providential. New settlers put up rough leaches, and generally made black salts. When kettles were available, potash was manufactured. The lands timbered with elm, beech, and maple, supplied a value in ashes to almost pay for clearing. It was an expedient of the new settler to go into the forest, cut down trees, roll them in heaps, and burn them, having in mind no thought of clearing, but to supply a want of store-trade or money. The proceeds of the burnt log-heaps in the clearings supplied many families with the necessaries of life, where otherwise there would have been destitution. One must be willfully blind not to see in this relief thus afforded a providential aid. The massive and towering trees regarded as obstacles to cultivation were now of value when reduced to ashes, and that which had seemed a hindrance was proved a help.

Another agency for good was the demand for staves and for square timber, the export of the former during 1819 being a full half-million staves. The flouring of wheat was yet another relief, and an interest which began in the burlesque mill of Allen, at the falls, expanded to such proportions as made the "Flour city" known far as well as near, for unlimited power and unrivaled excellence of product. A lesson to the millwrights of to-day is taught by the expedients of the early period of primary growth. Simon Stone, soon after 1790, erected a small grist- and saw-mill on the Irondequoit, near the great embankment. The saw used in the pioneer mill of Mr. Stone was made by welding old scythes, and was the handiwork of Samuel Bennett, the blacksmith of that time. Stone's mills, and later the same property rebuilt and known as "Mann's mills," from John Mann, the proprietor, were extensively patronized by settlers from a great distance. West of the Genesee, it will have been observed that settlement did not commence prior to 1807, and of a population of twelve thousand six hundred and forty-four in 1810, full half had migrated during the last three years. Spafford speaks thus of the domestic manufactures of Genesee county in the year named: "One hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine yards of cloth made, and seven thousand fulled. There are fourteen grain-mills, twenty saw-mills, and sixty-eight potash-works, which produce one hundred and eighty-seven tons of that article annually. To him who is accustomed to trace the effect to its cause, these brief statistics indicate the course of pioneer manufacture.

A powerful element of no slight importance, relating to the past and present of Monroe County, and beyond the consideration of fertility and wealth, was that of climate. It was believed that the land being cleared, the region would excel in salubrity. The influence of natural causes was peculiar to this latitude. The direction of winds was seen to be controlled by proximity to the lakes, and the prevailing tendency is from the southwest. In evidence, the appearance of trees, even to those of orchards, indicates a general northeast inclination. 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 Monroe 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 Genesee river, 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 at Rochester, 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 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. 16.	Nov. 13.
Water	60°	68°	58°	63°	73°	73°	63°	47°	44°
Air	63°	66°	64°	64°	73°	73°	65°	50°	46°
Wind at Rochester.	70°	59°	50.3°	62.3°	74.3°	74°	55.3°	46°	38.6°
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 Monroe 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'Reilley'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 1793 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."

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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 Monroe."

Confirmatory of the reports given may be added those of settlers. The settlements along Black and Sandy creeks were sickly as late as 1821. When Riga and Chili were one town, sixty died from a population of three thousand in one year. At one period, in a population of eighty-three, within a distance of a mile and a half on the Braddock's bay road, sixty-three were sick. Entire families were prostrated. At Hanford's Landing, formerly King's, there were times when there was not sufficient strength to inter the dead. A score were buried in the woods near by. The mouth of Sandy creek was notably dangerous. Settlers moved in by water, remained a time, and were taken sick, and had to be brought out to the older settlements on ox-sleds. The use of the poisonous surface-water was one of the causes of disease. 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 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 northern Monroe, high in value, are the homes of healthy and well-to-do farmers.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—PIONEER SCHOOLS—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND BURIAL-GROUNDS.

THE settlers of Monroe believed in the importance of religion. The majority of them had been accustomed to attend at the house of God, and were eager to enjoy the occasional opportunities afforded by itinerating missionaries. There were many members of churches among the pioneers, and their faith was a comfort in times of trial. They gladly united to erect a building for worship, and sectional distinctions were lost in the mutual benefits. Notice of preaching was followed by a willing journey for miles on foot or with the ox-sled to be present. The vicinity of a few families was speedily succeeded by the establishment of Sabbath observance. It is known that such meetings were held where but one professor of religion resided. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing, and the reading of a printed sermon. Where no one was willing to lead in prayer, the sermon was read and a psalm was sung. There were localities where the Sabbath was made a day for visiting, business, and enjoyment. The present standing of various communities are attributable to the impressions, religious or otherwise, made during the formative period of society. The minister traversed the woods upon his circuit, and when attacked with the ague chills rested by the roadside, and then went on to fill his appointment. There was a heroism on the part of those traveling missionaries which deserves a record of their lives and character. Imbued with deep religious conviction, their teachings were impressive, and they were heard gladly by all the people. We have spoken of Pittsford as the original business centre of the old town of Northfield, organized in 1794, four years after the commencement of settlement. This town represented the eastern part of Monroe. The first sermon preached to its pioneers was by a missionary reported to have come from Virginia. Extended notice was given of the date and locality of the proposed meeting, which took place on a week-day, during the season of harvest. This was no bar to attendance, and all who were able assembled in a barn to hear the gospel. It was several years before regular worship was established permanently. Rev. James H. Hotchkin, then a licentiate preacher, held services on six Sabbaths in the interval between November 8, 1801, and February 1, 1802, and this is regarded as the first instance of the employment of a preacher of the Congregational or Presbyterian denomination. A Congregational church was organized there with ten members on May 11, 1809, under the charge of Rev. Solomon Allen, and was received into connection with the Ontario association in June following. The townsmen of Boyle, the name taken in 1798 in lieu of Northfield, united in the year following, 1799, to build a large log house northward a short distance from Pittsford. This served for a number of years as a town-house and a place of Sabbath meeting for public worship. The region west of the Genesee was early visited by missionaries sent out by various societies. It is believed that the first person on mission employment to cross the Genesee river was the Rev. David Perry, of Richmond, Massachusetts. While in the service of the Columbia and Berkshire missionary society for three months during the summer of 1800, he penetrated to Ganson's settlement, where he preached and engaged in the labor of his calling. Through his influence, a single male professor of religion, Mr. Carver, was induced to commence Sabbath meetings for worship, but these were of brief continuance. At long intervals sermons were preached at this place, now Le Roy, and Rev. Hotchkin, author of "History of Western New York," gave the settlement, then numbering from sixteen to eighteen families, a sermon, which, from the rarity of such events in that locality, then seemed worthy of notice. In 1806, Mr. Church, resident of West Pulteney district, town of Northampton, had erected the first frame barn in the district, and here the first religious exercises of the settlers were held prior to the organization of a Congregational church. The first minister to visit the settlement was a Baptist missionary named Elder Reed. Rev. Phelps and various Methodist circuit-riders visited the locality in early years. The circumstances connected with the organization of this church at West Pulteney are as follows: During the fall of 1806 Henry Brewster met Colonel Troup, agent for land sales, at a hotel in Canandaigua, where he was remaining over the Sabbath. There was no public worship in the village, and these gentlemen spent the day in company. Mr. Brewster, seeing that his friend was one who regarded the Sabbath, suggested a donation of land for religious and educational uses as a stimulus to sale and settlement. Colonel Troup responded, "Go on and organize a religious society, elect trustees, and select two one-hundred-acre lots,—one for the support of the gospel, and another for that of schools,—call on me at Albany on your return, and I will deliver you the title-deeds." A meeting of the settlers in West Pulteney was held, and an agreement made to take the legal steps required to form a religious society. One requirement was, that notice of intention should be read at the "close of public worship, three Sabbaths in succession," of the place and time of the proposed meeting for organization. There were but five families in the settlement, and fifteen heads of families were out arranging to move in shortly. Of these, Nehemiah Frost and Henry Brewster were the only professors of religion. The meeting was appointed for three successive Sabbaths at the log house of Amasa Frost. The two professors carried on the meetings by readings and prayer, and every soul in the settlement was in attendance. The society was duly organized by the choice of Deacon Frost, moderator; Mr. Brewster, secretary. The style or title taken was "The First Congregational Society of West Pulteney, in the county of Genesee." The board of trustees were Nehemiah

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Frost, Henry Brewster, Samuel Church, Samuel Baldwin, Amasa Frost, and Elihu Church. The donations were duly bestowed, and within three years a church was formed, and the Rev. Allen Hollister settled as its pastor.

George W. Willey, the pioneer of Ogden in 1804, made his log house the welcome resort of the traveling missionaries and the unwearying circuit-riders. Close following upon the track of the settler came those ministers of the gospel, bound on their mission of good. Upon the trail, the path, and the road, crossing swamps, fording streams, and, at times, making their couch in the forest with the saddle-bags for a pillow, those heralds of good tidings brought the news to all. Upon horseback the journey was taken, and in cabin or school-house, week-day or evening, the meetings were held, and then on to the next station. The Methodists were the first in the missionary field, and rode upon a circuit of full four hundred miles. The pioneer circuit-riders of the western country were James Smith, in 1793; then came Alward White; after him followed Joseph Whitby and John Lockby, in 1795, Hamilton Jefferson and Anning Owen, in 1796. Johnson Denham was the associate with Owen next year, then James Stokes and Richard Lyon in 1798, and Jonathan Bateman in 1799. Daniel Dunham and Benjamin Bidlack were known to the settlers of 1800, David James and Joseph Williamson in 1801, Smith Weeks and John Billings in 1802, Griffith Sweet and Sharon Booth in 1803, and Roger Benton and Sylvester Hill in 1804. The memories of these men are known to few, if any, now living. There is in the memory of the aged a remembrance of the ministers who came casting seed by the wayside, whose fruitage in directing the mind to things eternal is seen in present religious attainment. The sermon in the old log school-house, and the prayer with the family ere retiring for the night, are dim recollections, while the records of the books say, "The first preachers in this vicinity were Methodist circuit-riders." Two upon the circuit traveled far and long, changing, as was their wont, each year, and small indeed the settlement they did not visit. The names of Mitchell, Jenks, Van Epps, Gatchell, and Lane are recalled as of those who early in the century visited the settlements of Genesee valley. The first settled minister in Ogden was Ebenezer Everett. Characteristic of the new country, names were given to designate localities and retained when the country had become settled. The term Methodist Hill indicates a truth, that the first religious meetings held in the town were by circuit-riders of that denomination, recalled in names of Lacey, Fillmore, and Puffer.

The primary organization of societies was the result of accident, so far as denominations were concerned. Whatever sect had the most members formed their society, and as the income of new settlers gave strength, others drew off for independent organization. It may be said that religion was not made a convenience but a willing duty, and contemporary with the shelter for the body was sought food for the soul. A single instance is illustrative. Upon a Saturday, Dr. Levi Ward, John Ward, and their families arrived from Connecticut in the dense, heavy forest called the "North Woods." The first act was the notice of a meeting to be held next day at the house of a settler. A dozen or more assembled from their scattered homes, a sermon was read, prayer made, and singing was "excellent." During this year (1807) a Congregational church, the second one west of the river, was organized. The history of towns and city fully illustrates the progress from the formative period down to the present, and inspires hope and energy to advance them farther. The antipathies of sects, the intolerance of opinion, and the warfare of schisms belong to the past. We find the churches of Rochester occupied, during a conference, by the ministers of that denomination; in council we see harmonious action and brotherly feeling; talented and pious clergymen occupy the pulpits; missionaries depart for heathen lands; societies for the spread of religious influence have long been operative, and evidence philanthropic endeavor and liberal endowment.

Education was recognized as a softening and elevating influence, without which other labor was regarded as comparatively useless. Upon the clearings there was work for all; the child could gather brush, watch the corn from depredators, bring home the cows, and ride to mill with the grist, yet the necessity of instruction in the essentials of learning was apparent and the want soon supplied. Voluntary action followed timely suggestion, and if families were not many they were large, and where seven and eight children were not uncommon the little, rude school-building was generally filled. When a town's limits had the area of a county, it was not expected that the school inspectors, voted in at annual meetings, frequently visited the schools. From old reports we see the following: "Visits of inspectors of schools, none." Yet the foundation was laid upon which the general free school system has been built. The school-building has been frequently described; it was consistent with the homes of the children and youth in attendance. The same necessity which substituted greased paper for glass at home was apparent here. The summer terms, as now, were taught by females; the young men attending in winter were instructed and governed by the school-*master*. Qualifications were equal to the need. Text-books were neither numerous nor frequently changed. Orthography was correctly taught from Webster's Elementary, and there were good readers whose study was confined to the American Preceptor, the English Reader, and the New Testament. The authors, Dillworth and Pike held a monopoly, and the Federal Educator had few pages but required study. It was the custom for the proposed teacher to visit the patrons, who signed for so many scholars at a specified rate, or the salary was agreed upon and paid by rate-bill estimate of attendance. Then the number of children sent determined the individual cost, now the wealth secured to the owner by a moral and intelligent society is the basis of taxation. The customary rate was one dollar and a half for a term of thirteen weeks. Wages ranged from ten dollars to twelve dollars per month, and board around. The journey along footpaths for miles was made by the pupils, who brought their dinners, doughnuts being an essential and staple portion. The nooning was employed in games of base- and drop-ball, or, if the weather shut them in, many an old, well-remembered play was had, and cheerily the voices mingled in "The needle's eye that doth supply," etc. Traps for game were set between home and school-house and visited morning and evening, and sometimes when the school was late in closing and evening's darkening shadows fell the children hurried homeward, fearful of the beasts which ranged the woods at night. Probably the first school ever instituted within the limits of Monroe was taught by Mr. Barrows during the year 1794, in a log house which stood one mile south of the village of Pittsford, then the business centre of Northfield. The young men wanting to go to school during winter were not backward in urging the establishment of school-houses. A log school-building was erected at Irondequoit landing in 1802. Oliver Culver hauled logs to a saw-mill and furnished the roof-boards. A young man named Turner, employed as clerk in the store of Tryon and Adams, was engaged to take charge of the school. In the year 1805, Hinds Chamberlin, Alexander McPherson, Francis Le Barron, Gideon Fordham, and Philemon Nettleton rolled up some large basswood logs near the brook at the foot of Fort Hill, and thereby constructed one of the rudest of backwoods school-houses. A huge fireplace, supplied with fuel by the voluntary labor of the larger boys, was all-sufficient for winter fires, and the open door gave summer ventilation. The first teacher in this structure was Andrew McNabb, a Scotchman, the second was Samuel Crooker, and the third Major Nathan Wilson. Among the first schools taught in Henrietta were one upon the Wadsworth road near Stephen's corners, opened in a log building by Sarah Leggett, in 1807, and another on the River road, commenced in 1810, and taught by Lucy Branch, later the wife of Solomon Nichols, of Cattaraugus county. The first school in the town of Ogden was conducted by a sister to the pioneer Esquire Willey, and dates with the commencement of settlement in that locality. The primal school in what was denominated the Schoolcraft neighborhood, in North Penfield, was started in 1810, under charge of a Scotchman named William Harris. Welcome Garfield, of Mendon, and Charlotte Cummings, of Clarkson, were pioneer teachers of those localities. Free and select schools, common and high schools, seminaries, academies, and university, afford a range of instruction and a choice of mode sufficient for the varied wants of the population. Buildings are erected and funds applied to educational purposes with a liberality which deserves a hearty commendation and corresponding support.

No uninteresting leaf of pioneer history is that which treats of marriages, births, deaths, and burial-grounds. The young men from New England, having prepared a log house and made a clearing while boarding or obtaining provisions at the house of some settler, like Orange Stone, from the desire of companionship and the necessities of house-work, bethought themselves of obtaining wives. Some returned east and contracted an alliance, and the wedding-tour was made on horseback to the home in Monroe; others, visiting the new families arriving, made brief courtships and not less happy marriages. Jacob Schoonover and family had settled at the mouth of Dugan's creek, and the marriage of Peter Shaeffer to a daughter in 1790 was, in all probability, the first in what is now Monroe County. The second marriage on the west side of the river was that of Thomas Lee to the eldest of the seven daughters of William Hencher. It is worth while to note further concerning this family. Accustomed to pioneer life, daughters of an old soldier, and seeking the west as their abiding place, the Misses Hencher were soon sought out and taken to the settlers' homes. The names of their husbands were Bartholomew Maybee, Stephen Lusk, Jonathan Leonard, Donald McKenzie, Abel Rowe, and Clement. Seven pioneer wives and mothers from under the grass-covered roof of the first hut built by white settler on the lake shore between the river and Niagara! With everything to discourage, yet the conjugal relation was a mutual support, and the biography of the aged bears uniform testimony to the concord and affection existing through life.

Among the early white natives of Monroe County a few are here mentioned. Asa Wright was the first born of Perrinton, and dates 1797; William E. Sterling of Mendon, 1795; Joseph Wood of Chili, 1799. The first born male child in Ogden was John M. Colby, son of Abraham Colby, and the first born female in

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the town was Betsy, daughter of Ephraim Colby—both date 1803. Clarkson's record is a son to Mrs. Clarkson and a daughter to Mrs. Palmer, and that of Riga a daughter to Samuel Church, and a son Hiram to Samuel Shepard, in 1806. We have given Asa Wright as the first white child born in Perrinton, and he was the first to attain maturity; but on February 5, 1797, a boy Hollister was born to Jesse Perrin, and survived but two months. His burial is thus noticed: "This little child, because there was no minister in all the surrounding country, was consigned to the grave with only the simple rites which affection framed for the occasion." It was in harsh contrast with the customs of the old eastern home. The death of Peter Shaeffer, Sr., of Joseph Morgan, and of John Moon were among the first recorded. The veneration for the resting-place of the departed is variously indicated by human races, and the precedence of life is commemorated by costly shaft and mural tomb. The progress of civilization is marked by the consecration of cemeteries; their ornament and care as distinguished from the grave- and church-yards of the past. The opinions of the early settlers were expressed on the occasion of opening the first burying-ground in the city of Rochester. This "ground" was located on a rise near and along Plymouth avenue, occupying the lot and vicinity of M. F. Reynolds' residence. Some citizens regretted the cemetery was so near the village; others held that it should be among the dwellings of the living. It was a New England idea to inter the dead within a square surrounded by dwellings and stores, and it was carried with the settlers westward. The cemetery was cleared of undergrowth and awaited its first occupant. A tenant was soon found in the person of the wife of Dr. Gibbs, and as time elapsed others lay there and the ground was no more occupied. Elsewhere has been noted the beauty, extent, and locality of Mount Hope and other cemeteries. Mount Hope, appropriate in name, is unrivaled in its scenery. Here is seen diversity of plain, plateau, hill and dale, native and exotic tree and shrubbery, and here, since the progress of a little more than fifty years, well-nigh thirty thousand have been laid to rest. Its name combines holy attributes, and conveys the trust and anticipation of death and other life; hence its appropriate application and popularity.

CHAPTER XII.

PASTIMES OF THE SETTLERS—HUNTING THE BEAR AND OTHER GAME—INCIDENTS OF THE FOREST, CLIFF, AND STREAM.

STORIES of the wild animals which abounded in the thick woods of the Genesee; of their depredations, numbers, and capture; of the deadly serpents which had their dens among the rocks at the falls, and of the fish and fowl so plentiful in and upon the streams and bays along the northern coast, possess a peculiar interest from their locality and authenticity.

The valley of the Genesee was the favorite hunting-ground of the *Senecas*. Many sons of the early settlers were trappers, and Stephen Durfee received for the fur of muskrat and raccoon fifty dollars in one season, and Henry Lovell, a famous hunter of early years, caught many beaver. The hills of Rush, Wheatland, and other towns were favorite ranges for the deer. The howling of wolves was a common sound, and the bear and panther were foes to dread. Pastimes we call them,—the pursuit of game for food, or for the fur or bounty,—for such they were in the memories of participants.

The most dreaded denizen of the woods was the lithe and ferocious American panther. Their half-human screech, cat-like agility, and tenacity of life, made them objects of terror to the defenseless, and even the backwoodsmen, armed, shrank from an encounter. On one occasion an Indian found a panther at Dumplin hill, and a shot killed the animal. The easy victory arose from the fact that the beast had killed a deer and had gorged himself stupid and helpless. At another time, a hunter, John Parks, who made his headquarters at Hencher's, was out with Dunbar, a mulatto, who lived at Irondequoit, in pursuit of raccoons upon the shore of the lake. It was after dark when the dogs, as was supposed, treed one. Dunbar climbed the tree to dislodge it, and having partially ascended observed a pair of eyes fixed upon his which bore no resemblance to those of the raccoon. The body was invisible, but the brilliant, unflinching eyes proclaimed no ordinary animal. The mulatto made haste to reach the ground, and, informing Parks, the two gathered material and kindled fires, by which they remained till daylight, when a large panther was seen crouched in the tree. A well-aimed shot brought him to the ground, and insured a bounty of at least five dollars for the scalp. Dr. Joel Brace, a pioneer doctor, resident of Victor, was one day riding along the old Indian trail, from Norton's mills homeward, when his horse abruptly stopped, and a glance ahead showed a panther crouched in the path and ready to spring. Bethinking himself of an umbrella he had with him, he suddenly spread it, and the animal arose and disappeared in the timber. More numerous, less feared, and a pest to those who attempted to raise sheep, were the wolves. Hiding in the swamps by day, they issued forth in numbers at night, and when a few sheep had been brought in, these became the especial object of their notice. At times their howling was terrific, and the forest seemed filled with them. High fences were built in which the sheep were yarded, and the settlers were obliged at times to go out to scare the wolves off. Cattle were occasionally attacked by them, but, save in packs by night and stimulated by hunger, they were not dangerous. One winter evening a settler named Hurlbut was riding through a strip of woods, near the log house of Roswell Turner, on the outlet of Hemlock lake, when a pack of wolves surrounded him bent upon an attack. His dog created a diversion which enabled him to escape to Turner's house. "While sitting upon his horse," says Mrs. Farnum, daughter of Turner and an eye-witness, "the pack came within fifteen rods of the house, and stopping upon a knoll, almost deafened us with their howl. Retreating into the woods, they seemed to have a fight among themselves, and in the morning it was ascertained that they had actually killed and eaten one of their own number."

Captain Cornelius Treat, a settler in Mendon prior to 1704, was belated one night and attacked by wolves, whose determination was so persistent that nothing but the fleetness of his horse saved his life. Traps, deadfalls, and pits were resorted to, and the pests were soon thinned out. A trapper named John Stimson caught nine wolves in one night, for which he received a bounty of *ninety dollars*, a sum sufficient to make a creditable payment upon a farm tract. Hunts took place after the war, and the wolves, save in few instances, disappeared.

The bear of the Genesee was a terror and a pest. Their exploits in carrying away swine in broad daylight from near the cabins, and their havoc in the cornfields, form a large part of pioneer reminiscence. An instance or two of a score will illustrate modes of hunting them. Four men set out one night upon a bear hunt, and approaching a cornfield on the Big Ridge, found by the noise of breaking stalks that the game they sought was at hand. One of the party, named Tindall, a blacksmith in Rochester, went forward to reconnoitre, and came suddenly upon a large bear, which ceasing from her work gave him exclusive attention. Almost overpowered by emotion Tindall leveled his gun, fired, and took to his heels. He directed his course towards the brush fence where he had left the main body, and running against a stump crawled hastily to the top of it, calling for reinforcements. At the supreme moment, when he had reached and was balancing upon the stump, the old bear closed in, and striking him with one paw just below the waist, took his pantaloons completely off. His comrades took Tindall while the bear took his breeches. Firing their guns, the party hastened to retire. Some days later the settlers' combined forces got their dogs together, and the hunt resulted in the capture of a large she-bear.

A story often recited around the great log fires of the old settlers during the social meetings of half a century ago was popularly known as "Judge Humphrey's bear story," and as such we hand it down to posterity:

"A deep snow had fallen one night during the winter of 1807–8, and a little after sunrise next morning I saw coming up the road Joe Jackson, a boy somewhat older than myself. Joe had a dog and gun. He asked my company to hunt two bears, a large and a small one, which had recently passed along, as was evident from the human-like tracks. I joined readily, taking with me my own dog. Our only reliance to secure the game was Joe's old breech-loading fowling-piece or fusee. The tracks led off towards the woods, into which the dogs dashed under great excitement, and were soon lost to view. At a mile's distance from the edge of the timber the dogs were found barking up a large white-oak tree near the line road between Victor and Bloomfield. Upon this tree the bears had climbed,—an old bear and a large-sized cub. The latter had crawled out upon a large limb some ten feet from the body of the tree and well-nigh seventy feet from the ground. The old bear sat hugging the tree where the limb joined the trunk. Joe delivered his first fire at the cub without other effect than to excite demonstrations of anger from the old bear. Again Joe's gun was discharged; the explosion rang through the forest; the smoke blew away, and no change in the situation. A third attempt was also a failure; and now ammunition gave out. It was agreed that Joe should guard the tree while I went for a supply or help. Three men were seen coming through the woods,—my father; a man named Culver, and one other. Culver had a long rifle of small calibre which he had loaded with two balls. With suspense we saw him take position, level his piece coolly and carefully, and then press the trigger. A sharp crack followed, and a moment later the old bear fell with a heavy thud upon the snow, shot dead. A second time the whip-like crack of the rifle was heard, and the cub fell wounded to the ground, was attacked and killed by the dogs. We

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returned home bearing our game in triumph, while the neighbors feasted on bear-steak, and 'bears'-grease' was plenty as a pomade for some time afterwards."

In early years hogs roamed in droves over the uplands along the Genesee river. They were derived from those brought here by the Indians, and were wild, dangerous, and untamable. They were hunted as any other wild game when wanted for pork or when found injuring the crops. Hencher and Stone agree in statements that hogs brought in became wild and were shot or hunted with dogs. In combats with the bear the wild hogs were often victorious; and on one occasion when a settler had made a party and gone out in the early fall to capture his hogs, the contest was as exciting and dangerous as if they had never been domesticated. Some twenty of these savage creatures were placed in a stoutly-built pen of large size, and when the owner came to feed them they would rush forward with arched back and champing tushes and endeavor to make an attack. One seemed in the forest to become the leader. He was seen to take his position before the drove, and defeat all assailants, bears and dogs. An Indian was once treed by him, and the siege was kept up until others brought relief.

Deer were very abundant, and as far back as De Nouville's expedition a party of Indians sent out from Niagara in advance of the main army had piled up two hundred when overtaken. During the winter of 1806–7 a deep snow fell, a thaw followed, and the openings were left nearly bare, while an ice-crust, formed on the snow in the woods, brought many deer to the open tracts, where Indian and white could kill all they wanted. In 1808–9 a similar snow and crust occurred, and the deer were pursued by wolf, dog, and man. They were known to take refuge among the stock in the farmers' yards. Venison was of great assistance as a means of subsistence to new settlers. A smaller, but by far the most annoying, animal early known was the raccoon. Their ravages among the corn were very destructive. The settlers were obliged to hunt them, and their fur paid for the trouble. The sketch of a pioneer cabin without one or more raccoon skins fastened to the logs would be incomplete.

All accounts of the Genesee country notice the dens of rattlesnakes along the banks of the river below the falls. They were known to find their way outward ten to twelve miles during the summer, and return to the den on the approach of winter. Hencher reports having killed forty in a day, and of an occasion when a party ascended the river one day in canoes and killed three hundred. These snakes were held in dread by the settlers, and were found in most unexpected places. At times they were discovered about the houses and under the beds. They were met in the harvest-fields while reaping, and the habit of going barefoot rendered the danger of being bitten greater. Considering their number, the cases of injury from this source were rare.

Pigeons, ducks, and geese came in flocks of countless numbers. The geese came fall and spring, and Braddock's bay was a favorite resort. Ducks were abundant on the river and its tributary streams. Pigeons came in such numbers that it was difficult to protect the new-sown wheat from their depredations. Roosts were known on Mud creek, in a cedar swamp on Dugan's creek, and on the lake-shore. In 1812 the roost at Dugan's creek occupied the trees of nearly eighty acres. Full thirty nests were found on a single tree. The squabs were taken away by cart-loads, and made good eating. Large numbers were caught in nets. There were times in the fall when the fields and woods were alive with these birds, and, as they took flight in a cloud, the roar of their wings was as that of thunder. They were seen to retire as settlements progressed to remote, unfrequented regions. Not only were the settlers supplied with flesh and fowl, but with fish in abundance and of the best quality. Speckled trout were plenty in the river and its tributaries. It is said that a string of one hundred and fifty could be taken at Allen's creek without changing ground. It was not till 1810 that pickerel and other lake fish were placed by William Wadsworth and others in Conesus lake. The introduction of these fish above the falls dates the disappearance of the trout. Salmon were caught in the creeks leading into the lake. In 1792, Nathan Harris drew a net across Mud creek and caught eighteen large salmon. Pickerel and pike were taken in the bays, and both black and striped bass were plenty in the rivers. A rack of tamarack-poles supporting a contrivance similar to an eel-weir was placed below the falls of the Irondequoit, and as many as ten barrels of fine salmon were taken there in one night. There were those to whom the forest and stream gave a living for years, and when the settlements thickened these withdrew to find elsewhere a renewal of the life which was not without its attractions.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WAR OF 1812—DEFENSELESS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—NAVAL ACTION AT THE MOUTH OF THE GENESEE—PANIC FROM THE BURNING OF BUFFALO—TIMELY AND GENEROUS AID—A BRITISH SQUADRON INTIMIDATED BY MONROE MILITIA.

Conscious of their isolated and defenseless condition, the tidings of war were heard with apprehension by the settlers along the Genesee. The proclamation of Madison was borne by express riders through Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, on to Fort Niagara. These spread the news upon the main roads, whence it was soon disseminated to the farthest clearing. The settler ceased his labor and counseled with his neighbors whether to hold their ground or seek safety in retreat. Anticipating immediate invasion, some came on and crossed the bridges over the Genesee and pushed on eastward, while emigrants moving the other way undauntedly ignored the dangers of the frontier. Rumor magnified trifling events, and the militia were mustered, drafted, and marched to the rendezvous at Batavia. Both in Canada and New York operations were wholly defensive, and real danger did not exist. The *Seneca* Indians, at first neutral, soon joined the settlers, as did the *Tuscaroras*, and interposed a defensive screen against the *Mohawks*, and other tribes resident of Canada. Upon the lake the British assumed a superiority, and the poverty of the settlements insured their immunity from attack. Charlotte, at the mouth of the Genesee, was not defended by any regular force, although a temporary encampment of American troops was several times made there while embarking or landing. The militia and volunteers of the county were mainly in charge.

The British commodore, Sir James Yeo, set sail in the spring of 1813 to make an attack upon Oswego. Balked in this by the weather, he continued on up the lake, and arriving at the mouth of the Genesee, cast anchor, and sent a force on shore. There was no opposition made to their landing, which took place in the latter part of the day. The few inhabitants of the place were unrestrained of liberty other than they were not permitted to leave and warn the country of an enemy's presence. The fleet was seen, however, and a force assembling at Hanford's Landing, set out for Charlotte, which they reached in time next morning to find the enemy taking to their boats. A few distant, ineffective shots were exchanged. The British found at the store-house of Frederick Bushnell a quantity of supplies, of which they took possession, giving to George Latta, the clerk, a receipt for the property.

The Americans built and fitted out a fleet during the summer, placed it under command of Commodore Chauncey, and that officer frequently threw down the gage of battle without response. Both fleets were at the head of the lake about the first of October, but the British set sail down the lake, followed by their adversaries. When off the mouth of the Genesee, the former were becalmed, and lay motionless, as though anchored. Warned by a previous experience, the residents of Charlotte sent runners and horsemen to arouse the settlers. Men armed and unarmed gathered in rapidly, and if numbers were a criterion the enemy would have naturally expected a warm reception if intending to land, which they were not.

A breeze rippled the surface of the lake, and following shortly after came the American fleet. With exultant cheers the Monroe pioneers saw the interposition of Chauncey's squadron, which sailed along within a mile of shore, and when directly opposed to the enemy opened their lakeward guns with telling effect. The shore spectators saw first the white puffs of smoke rising to a cloud, and then came the heavy detonations, reverberating far inland. The British returned the fire with slight execution. The breeze from shore carried the smoke from the American guns as a screen, which hid their antagonists from view. It freshened and impelled both fleets down the lake, fighting as they went, with the advantage upon the American side.

Misfortune and suffering befell the western settlements in the retaliatory inroads of the enemy consequent upon the useless and dastardly destruction of the village of Newark, in Canada, by the orders of General McClure, who thereupon retired to Fort Niagara, and soon after established his headquarters at Buffalo. The British under Colonel Murray assumed the offensive, and began a relentless and cruel warfare. It was not that his force, some five hundred in all, was formidable, but that the opposition were incompetently handled, that his movements were successful.

On the early morning of December 19, 1813, Lewiston was surprised, captured, plundered, and burned. The Indians preceding the troops fell upon the village with sudden onslaught, closely followed by the British soldiers. A panic spread far and wide, and the hegira of men, women, and children swept eastward without order, and, at intervals of alarm, the distress of the latter was most painful. A band of *Tuscarora* Indians from an ambush fired upon and aided to check the

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Indians pursuing. A log building near Howell's creek, denominated an arsenal, contained arms and ammunition. Here a few of the braver halted, and presented a front which stopped pursuit, but the crowd pushed on into the northern parts of Monroe, Wayne, and Ontario. A few days elapsed, and the enemy in possession of Fort Niagara detailed a scouting party, whose objective point was the destruction of Van Horn's mills and the flour there stored. It was ordered to burn every house, and instructions contemplated no mercy to the settlers. The work was thoroughly done, yet the officer in command is known to have rolled out a few barrels of flour for the use of the destitute, removed essential articles of furniture before firing houses, and even spared a few dwellings. It is unfortunate that the name of this humane executor of unworthy duties has not been preserved. The news of this foray continued the dismay partially subsided, and an attack upon Buffalo and advance upon Batavia were expected. General Hall, of Bloomfield, Ontario county, called upon the troops of Wadsworth's brigade to volunteer, and, being joined by the militia of Genesee county, proceeded to arm and organize at Batavia, and on December 25 set out for Buffalo. Here were found a motley, irregular body of troops, which, being augmented by three hundred men from Chautaque, numbered over two thousand by December 30. No effectual organization was possible within the time allowed. A movement of the enemy was made known late at night, December 29, and a battery near Black Rock taken. General Hall ordered Colonels Warren and Churchill to recapture the battery and drive the enemy to their boats. The resulting attack failed, and the force making it was completely broken up. A second assault, led by Colonel Chapin and Major Adams, terminated in manner like the first. An unmanly cowardice, on the part of many of the militia, shared in by a portion of the officers, partially redeemed by gallant conduct on the part of others, and the inefficient organization, were a full offset to greater numbers opposed to a regular disciplined, smaller army. A dispatch to the governor from General Hall presents a condensed account of the ineffectual defense and forced abandonment of Buffalo. It is as follows: "As the day dawned, I discovered a detachment of the enemy's boats crossing to our shore, and bending their course towards the rear of General Porter's house. I immediately ordered Colonel Blakeslee to attack the enemy's force at the water's edge. I became satisfied as to the disposition and object of the enemy. Their left wing, composed of about one thousand regulars, militia, and Indians, had been landed below the creek, under cover of night. With their centre, consisting of four hundred Royal Scots, under Colonel Gordon, the action began. The right, purposely weak, landed as a diversion near the main battery. The whole force was in immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, and led on by Major-General Riall. They were attacked by four field-pieces in the battery at the water's edge; at the same time the battery from the other side of the river opened a heavy fire upon us of shells, hot shot, and ball. The whole force now opposed to the enemy was, at most, not over six hundred men, the remainder having fled, despite the exertions of their officers. These few but brave men disputed every inch of ground with veteran coolness, and at the expense of many valuable lives. The defection of the militia exposed the forces engaged to a fire upon both front and flank. After standing a half-hour opposed by an overwhelming force, and nearly surrounded, retreat became necessary to safety, and was ordered. I then endeavored to rally the troops to attack their columns as they entered Buffalo, but in vain. Deserted by my principal force, I fell back that night to Eleven Mile creek, forced to leave the flourishing villages of Black Rock and Buffalo a prey to the enemy, by whom they were pillaged and laid in ashes." The villagers soon saw in the retirement of squads of militia the failure of defense, and such as had oxen or horses hurriedly gathered their most essential effects and left the place. In many cases women and children on foot set out to journey many miles in search of security. The British reached the village as the inhabitants were leaving it. The Indians were on the point of closing upon the defenseless with knife and hatchet, when Colonel Cyrenus Chapin, on horseback, with a white handkerchief upon the end of his cane, advanced to the enemy, and while terms were considered, gave time for all who chose to make their escape. A force of forty American regulars, led by a Lieutenant Riddle, having made a hostile demonstration after the capitulation, afforded a pretext for disregarding its conditions, and the place was plundered, and all, save a half-dozen buildings, were burned. By three P.M. the enemy had retired, first to Black Rock and then across the river. A day or two afterward a party returned, burned all but the dwelling of Mrs. St. John and Reece's blacksmith shop, and passed down to Fort Niagara. All day of December 30, the flight of citizen and settler continued. Attempts to rally were frustrated by rumors of the enemy, and the selfishness of the strong was contrasted with the suffering of the weak. "Half-clad children, the wounded, the aged and infirm, were wading through the snow; bands of able-bodied, armed men often passing them, pitiless and unobserving." Batavia became the rallying place. Deserted houses on the Buffalo road, clear to the Genesee river, were occupied by those who had fled from the frontier. The log taverns were soon exhausted of supplies, and the settlers generously shared their scanty stores with the half-famished fugitives.

Timely and generous aid was called for and given. The following circular, addressed to Messrs. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, James Kent, Ambrose Spencer, and others, succinctly explains itself, and illustrates the dominant feelings of the citizens of Ontario, as those of Genesee had been shown in throwing open house, barn, and shed for the houseless and homeless. The circular was dated Canandaigua, January 8, 1814, and reads as follows:

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

This appeal is signed by Wm. Shepard, Thaddeus Chapin, Moses Atwater, N. Gorham, Myron Holley, Thomas Beals, and Phineas P. Bates, the committee of safety and relief at Canandaigua. In response a legislative appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was made, and early in March the receipts from all sources reached sixty-three thousand dollars.

Once more the British fleet came to anchor off the mouth of the Genesee. Here was stationed Isaac W. Stone, with a company of fifty men. Two cannon had been sent down from Canandaigua by order of General P. B. Porter, and the heavier piece was planted in battery at Charlotte. The male population of Rochester, led by Messrs. Brown and Ely, made a midnight march to the expected battle-ground, and the militia of the northern towns were soon assembled ready for duty. The breastwork was located upon the bluff, and was principally composed of tiers of ship-timber. The unaccountably strange actions of the militia aroused a suspicion among the British that it was feigned, and the opportune passage of an American officer and staff through an opening of the woods at a distance confirmed the impression that the Americans were in heavy force, and desired them to land. Meantime, the militia were gathering in until about eight hundred had assembled. They came in pairs and in squads; some well armed, some with no arms. Many were serious and silent; others were loudly boastful. Some carried bundles, while a large number wore packs,—those old-time square bags of canvas or leather. There was little subordination, and an altercation between an officer and one of his men was followed by an encounter, in which the former succeeded in asserting his superiority. During the forenoon a flag of truce was received, and its bearer was not permitted to land. The proposal that public stores be surrendered, while private property should be respected, was peremptorily rejected. A gunboat exchanged shots with the American battery, and some fifteen or twenty sixty-eight-pound shots plowed up the sands without injury to life or property. General Porter arrived and took command. A second flag of truce, sent in during the afternoon, demanded, on the part of the Americans, a delivery up of all public stores, under a threat of landing with troops and a large force of Indians. It was answered that the forces landed would be attended to, and that no more communications would be received. The spectacle seems ludicrous of a fleet armed with heavy guns, and having on board a disciplined and numerous force, standing in dread of a few hundred militia, many of whom were unarmed, and would have taken flight at a single volley, while the remainder would have fought in vain. However, the landing was not made, and the fleet sailed away.

On June 25, 1814, a force was enlisted for six months' service on the "lines,"

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and were known as the New York Volunteers. They marched to Black Rock, where they were joined by a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and a body of *Seneca* warriors. The force was constituted a brigade, and placed under command of General Peter B. Porter. The battle of Chippewa was fought shortly after their arrival, and, all unused to the deadly trade of war, they did little service. Scott's brigade of regulars crossed Niagara river on July 3, and captured Fort Erie; they then advanced upon the British, who were encamped behind the Chippewa, a deep, sluggish stream, whose course flows at right angles to the Niagara. Ripley's brigade made the passage of the Niagara about midnight of the 4th, and Porter's on the morning of the 5th. The two opposing forces were drawn up about three-fourths of a mile apart. At four P.M., Porter's brigade, having made a detour upon the American left, approached the Chippewa, behind which, within an extended trench, the enemy observed their movements. Recognizing their opponents by their dress as militia, and holding this branch of the force in contempt, the British boldly left their trenches, crossed the stream, and with confidence advancing, the lines of battle soon became warmly engaged. Unable to withstand the onslaught, Porter's command broke in confusion, and, despite strenuous effort, could not be brought to take further part in the action. The clouds of dust and heavy firing denoted the result, and Scott's veterans were advanced rapidly to meet and check pursuit. The enemy, elated by success, and seeing in the regulars their only obstacle to victory, met them with a furious fire, and the fighting became desperate. The Twenty-fifth regulars, under Major Jessup, was sent to turn the British right wing, and was received with a galling fire, both upon his front and flank. At this crisis the regiment, promptly responding to orders, came to a "support," and advanced to a secure and favorable position, whence they opened so effectually that the enemy were compelled to fall back. Towson, of the artillery, silenced the enemy's best battery, blew up an ordnance wagon, and opened with heavy discharges of canister upon the British infantry advancing to the charge. The enemy were beaten, and driven over the Chippewa into their works, with heavy loss. The battle of Bridgewater, or the Cataract, soon followed. A number of days were occupied in manœuvring, while the British, gathering vessels, began to land troops at Lewiston, thereby threatening the capture and destruction of the baggage and supplies of the Americans at Schlosser. To prevent this, General Scott, with his brigade, was sent to menace an attack upon Queenstown. About sundown of July 25, the reconnoissance was changed to an attack, and the "regulars" soon found themselves hotly engaged with the entire British army. Porter's volunteers now advanced to Scott's support with ardor, took position upon the extreme left, and in good order and with intrepidity held their ground, repelled a determined and confident charge, and, stimulated by the voices and example of Colonel Dobbin, Major Wood, and other officers, precipitated themselves upon the British line, and captured many prisoners. The engagement lasted till far into the night, and was an American victory. Among various words of commendation to officers were those of General Jacob Brown, in his official report to the Secretary of War. He says, "The militia volunteers of New York and Pennsylvania stood undismayed amidst the hottest fire, and repulsed the veterans opposed to them."

Early in September the militia in all the counties west of the Genesee were called out *en masse* and ordered to Buffalo. There volunteers were solicited to cross the river and make an attempt to raise the siege of Fort Erie, garrisoned by about one thousand effectives, and besieged by about four thousand British veterans and a force of Canadian militia. Fort Erie was located at the outlet of Lake Erie, on the Canada side. It consisted of "two large stone mess-houses and one bastion, mounted with cannon," and an artificial mound, created by breastworks, and known as Towson's battery. A parapet, connected with the "old fort" and traverses, extended inward. The British had invested this work the last of July, and gradually advanced their batteries till August 15, when an assault was repulsed, and the siege was then resumed. The volunteers were ferried by night, to the number of fifteen hundred, across the river, and encamped, under General Porter, near Towson's battery, on the lake shore. General Brown, in chief command, had learned of the British details, and knew that a German brigade would be on duty at the batteries on September 17. The besieging force had unmasked two batteries, and were on the point of completing a third, which was nearer the intrenchment and advantageously posted. On the 16th, two hundred men, half with axes, the others armed, set out under Majors Frazer and Riddle, and, by a circuit, reached the vicinity of the new battery. There each officer, with a hundred men, underbrushed a chosen track back, undiscovered. Next morning the volunteers were paraded, and the intended sortie announced. A handbill, with news of the victory at Plattsburg on September 11, was read, and unanimous and enthusiastic desire was manifested to take part in the sally. Each volunteer, in place of hat or cap, wore a strip of red glazed cloth. By noon the volunteers were formed in two columns, each preceded by parties of regular riflemen and dismounted dragoons. General Porter was in command. The paths were traversed in silence. A rain set in. Two hours passed away. The heads of columns had arrived within pistol-shot, when the sentry discovered them and discharged his musket. A mingled shout and whoop by the entire assailing force followed, as they rushed upon and captured the battery and its German guard. The volunteers carried the second battery at the point of the bayonet, and, being joined by a body of regulars which had been posted in a ravine, moved on and drove the enemy from the third battery. Reinforcements from the British camp were repelled; the cannon were spiked, the magazines blown up, and a safe retreat to the fort effected by sunset. The total British loss was full one-fourth their number, and caused the siege to be raised, whereupon the volunteer troops returned home. The six months' regiment was mustered out of service at Batavia, on November 8, 1814, and not long thereafter the war closed. Thus beginning in disaster and presenting scenes of cowardice and selfishness, we have seen the pioneers of western New York repel the charge of British veterans, battle hand to hand, and capture siege batteries, and return with discharges entitled "Honor to the brave," to resume their homes and their work of improvement.

CHAPTER XIV.

ORGANIZATION OF MONROE—A SKETCH OF THE COUNTY SEAT—FIRST COUNTY OFFICIALS—CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT—COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

THE early history of Monroe has been traced as the common lot of an integral part of the State. The tide of population moved westward, and the extreme frontiers gradually organized into towns, then counties, and, as new conditions arose, adjacent counties gave of their territory to the formation of yet others.

Albany county was one of the nine original divisions of the colony, and at the first legislative assembly, held in 1691, had two delegates. It included all north of Ulster and Dutchess, and its farthest limits were "terra incognita," occupied by fierce and martial nations. Tryon county was formed from Albany in 1772, and embraced all the province west of the centre of Schoharie. It was named Montgomery, in honor of General Montgomery, one of the bravest of American soldiers, in 1784, and was one of the fourteen counties formed by the general organization act. In 1789, Ontario county was erected from Montgomery, and extended from the new pre-emption line westward of the lake, including the entire pre-emption tract of Massachusetts. Genesee county was organized from Ontario, March 3, 1802, and comprised at that time the entire territory west of the Genesee river. The county of Monroe was taken from Ontario and Genesee, and erected as an organization, in accordance with a law passed February 23, 1821. It was named in honor of James Monroe, President of the United States at that time, and the first term of the county court was held on May 8, 1821, at the Eagle tavern, in the village of Rochester. As early as 1817, Colonel Rochester attended the legislature at Albany, as the agent, to petition for the formation of the new county, which step was delayed by the strong opposition encountered till the date given.

The citizens of Canandaigua and Batavia asserted that it was a wild and foolish project to contemplate a new county in such a sparsely settled lake region. There is, in the Athenæum at Rochester, a volume of a paper printed there in 1820, wherein the weak arguments against the erection of the county are triumphantly met by the statement that Rochester had become not only the wheat market of the Genesee valley, but for the most of what is now Ontario, Wayne, Orleans, and Genesee. The board of commissioners appointed by law to locate county buildings was composed of three persons, Morris S. Miller, Robert S. Rose, and Nathan Williams. They immediately selected Rochester, and Messrs. Rochester, Fitzhugh, and Carroll donated a lot for that purpose.

On September 4, 1821, the corner-stone of the first court-house was laid, and in 1822 the building was completed. The following is a description of that building in 1827, then regarded as a superior structure. The lot given by the village proprietors "extended one hundred and sixty-six feet on Buffalo street, and two hundred and sixty-four feet on Fitzhugh street. The natural declivity of the ground is reduced to two platforms; the first, on the level of Buffalo street, forming a neat yard in front of the building, which recedes seventy-five feet from the line of the street; the other raised about six feet above the former, and divided from it by the building itself, and two wing walls of uniform appearance, presenting towards Buffalo street the aspect of an elevated terrace, but on a level with the streets immediately adjoining. This last, together with the yard of the First Presbyterian church, now comprehended within the same inclosure, forms a small square, laid out in grass-plats and gravel-walks, and needs only the further attention of the

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citizens in planting it with shade-trees and shrubbery to render it a very pleasant and valuable accommodation as a public walk. This is now known by the name of Court square. The court-house building is fifty-four feet long, forty-four wide, and forty high. It presents two fronts; the one facing Court square, showing two stories and a base; the other towards Buffalo street, two stories and a full basement. Each front is finished with a projecting portico thirty feet long and ten feet wide, supported by four fluted Ionic columns, surmounted by a regular entablature and balustrade, which returns and continues along the whole front. From the centre of the building rises an octagonal belfry, covered by a cupola. The basement affords convenient offices for county and village purposes. The court-room is in the second story, extending the entire length and breadth of the building, and is a remarkably well-lighted and airy apartment." Such was the old court-house, the former pride of the village, a present memory.

The first county jail was situated on High street, in the rear of a handsome and commodious brick house occupied by the jailer's family, and inclosed with a high and formidable wall of stone. Within are two tiers of cells, divided by a hall through the centre, inclosed in a very strong and secure manner. North Fitzhugh was known, in 1827, as Hughes street, and the jail stood on the later site of a Unitarian chapel. When a new jail was built in 1830, the old structure was utilized for a number of years as a recruiting office by the United States officers.

It was a proud day for the citizens of Rochester when, in September, 1820, a session of the United States District Court was held in the village by Judge Roger Skinner. It was a great progress from the wilderness, the log house, the "desolate" scenery of eight years before, and a happy omen for the future, destined to be more than realized. The first county officials were Elisha B. Strong, first judge; Timothy Barnard, Sr., Levi H. Clark, and John Bowman, associate judges; Nathaniel Rochester, clerk; James Seymour, sheriff; Timothy Childs, district attorney; and Elisha Ely, surrogate. At the organization of courts in May, Elisha Strong presided; Timothy Barnard was judge, and Joseph Spencer was assistant justice. A committee of three was appointed to draft rules of court; these were Enos Pomeroy, Joseph Spencer, and Ashley Sampson. No issues were tried. Court convened again in September. At the first term, or soon after, there were added to the bar of Rochester Vincent Matthews, Timothy Childs, William W Mumford, Melancton Brown, William Graver, Daniel D. Barnard, Ebenezer Griffin, Wm. B. Rochester, and Charles R. Lee. It was an argument against division of Ontario that the legal talent would not be of as high rank in Monroe; the name of Matthews alone is an answer. Severe as a student, he became famous as a lawyer, and to his ability in practice was united the faith of the Christian. A monument at Mount Hope indicates the estimation of his fellow-citizens. Successive presiding judges were Elisha B. Strong, Ashley Sampson, Moses Chapin, E. Smith Lee, Samuel L. Seldon, John Bowman, Joseph Sibley, Patrick G. Buchan, Harvey Humphrey, George G. Munger, and John C. Cheemasero.

The original territory of Monroe, taken from Ontario, included the towns of Brighton, Pittsford, Penfield, Perrinton, Henrietta, Mendon, and that part of township 11, range 7, north of Honeoye outlet, now a portion of Rush. That taken from Genesee, on the west side of the Genesee river, comprised the towns of Gates, Parma, Clarkson, Sweden, Ogden, Riga, and Wheatland. The county contained, by the census of 1820, a population of 25,526; and ten years later it was no longer "sparsely settled," since it contained 49,862 souls; and yet other ten years and it enrolled 64,902, and was second only to Onondaga in the counties of western New York.

A brief sketch will indicate the place whose development was the origin of the county, whose claims as a county seat there were none to dispute. By August, 1820, Rochester contained a population of 1502, while in 1815 it had but 331. Settlements had grown old in other places before it was contemplated to occupy the swampy land on the old "Mill tract." The shanty of Enos Stone was built about 1809, on the west side, and a bridge across the river was finished in 1812. The first allotment for a village was made by Nathaniel Rochester and two others, in 1812, and the names "Falltown" and "Genesee Falls" began to be heard. A store, tavern, and post-office, three employments under one roof, were inaugurated by Abelard Reynolds, still a resident of the city. In 1813, the sites of the present court-house and city hall were cleared and sown to wheat, and then became a pasture. In 1816, Danby began the publication of the *Rochester Gazette*, changed on the erection of the county to the *Monroe Republican*, and conducted by Derick and Levi W. Sibley; and, in 1818, the *Rochester Telegraph* was established by Everard Peck & Co., published by the Sibleys, and edited in 1824 by Thurlow Weed, the well-known and highly-esteemed journalist of later years. A Presbyterian society was formed in 1816; St. Luke's and the Friends' meeting-house both came into existence in 1817; the first Baptist church in 1818, and first Methodist Episcopal in 1820. A mill was built by Harford, in 1807; the red mill of the Elys and Bissell, in 1815; the Browns' mill in 1816, and the Cleveland mill in 1819. Incorporation as Rochesterville was accomplished in 1817. Atwater, Andrews, and Mumford built a toll-bridge in 1819 across the river above the Cleveland mill, and on September 28, 1819, the State engineers surveyed a canal route through the village. Steamboats were soon plying on the river, and an export trade had assumed notable proportions. Steps of progress these which gave premonition of a coming city, and made Rochester the county seat of Monroe.

There have occurred in Rochester several criminal trials of unwonted interest, one of which,—that of Baron, for the robbery and murder of Lyman, on Franklin street,—from its being the first in the capital punishment of the deepest crime known to the annals of Monroe, has here a brief recital of fact:

William Lyman was a grain-buyer for the city mills, and not late one night in October, 1837, closed his business for the day, and set out for his residence near the corner of Clinton place. He was not far from home when he was shot through the back of his head, and killed outright. All night a cold, heavy rain fell, and morning brought discovery of a stiff, drenched body; and rifled pockets disclosed the motive for the deed. This was the *first murder* in the corporation, and the excitement was most intense. Three persons were implicated in the crime: Octavius Barron, a Canadian-French youth of nineteen years, and two others, named Bennett and Fluett. They were arrested while attempting to leave the city on a west-bound train, and secured in the Monroe County jail, on the island. Barron's trial was begun May 28, 1838, and occupied ten days. Crowds of people, unable to get into the room, were gathered daily about the building. On June 7, Octavius Barron was by the jury found guilty of murder in the first degree. The district attorney was Wm. S. Bishop, among whose assistants was Hon. Mark H. Sibley, of Canandaigua, a criminal lawyer of great ability. One among the counsel for Barron was Mr. Bennett, of Lima. The execution took place July 25, 1838, Davis Perrin being sheriff. It is asserted that never before or since has the community known so deep a feeling as during this the first trial for murder, and its punishment, in Monroe County. Six executions have taken place in Monroe, four inside the jail, two in the yard. In 1830 a second jail was constructed, and still stands on the west side of the Genesee, a short distance south of Court street. A part of the building is fitted up for the keeper's residence; the rest has cells for one hundred prisoners. This old stone structure is now in use as a place of confinement for persons awaiting trial or sentence.

The present Monroe County court-house stands upon the site of the first building, which was removed to make way for it. Within the corner-stone was deposited in a galvanized copper box, hermetically sealed, a medley of articles, among which were the first directory, copies of newspapers, bills of banks, coins, Continental bills, a vial of California gold-dust, and papers containing predictions of the progress of the next century. The building was completed in 1851, and cost over seventy thousand dollars, which was jointly paid by the city and county. Within a few years the west half has been rendered fire-proof by the county. The building has a handsome and substantial appearance. The foundation, steps, and pavement of the portico are of Onondaga limestone, and the superstructure is of brick, painted and sanded. The entrance is ornamented by an Ionic portico, upheld by four huge pillars. The edifice is of ample proportions, and contains three stories and basement. Within the latter are fire-proof vaults, and furnaces whereby the building is heated by steam—an improvement of 1871. Upon the first floor, to the right of entrance, is the office of the surrogate, and next beyond the capacious room of the county clerk. To the left are the quarters of the district attorney, and, beyond, the office of county treasurer. An inner double flight of stairs leads to the roof. On the second floor are the rooms of the county judge, supervisors, clerk of the board of supervisors, supreme court, and the law library of the court of appeals,—this last a State institution, in existence since 1849. Here are contained ten thousand volumes. The librarians have been Gleason, Charles Goss Wheeler, and C. M. Crittenden, the last since 1871. The third floor contains the old city hall, the county court room and jury rooms. Ascending farther, we come upon an iron-railed platform, whence the eye commands an extensive view of the city and its surroundings; overhead rises a dome whose summit is a hundred and fifty feet from the ground. Standing upon a surmounting cupola is an emblematic statue of Justice, an ornament to the structure and a symbol of legal protection and impartial justice.

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CHAPTER XV

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS—NAVIGATION OF THE GENESEE BY SCHOONERS AND STEAMBOATS—FORMER POINTS OF TRADE—HORSE-RAILROAD—HARBOR OF ROCHESTER—GENESEE REVENUE DISTRICT.

"THE last season there were shipped from this river, for the Montreal market, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-six barrels of flour." So wrote H. Scrantom, on January 24, 1819; and in 1836 two hundred thousand bushels of wheat were imported by Rochester dealers, under heavy duties, from Canada. Prior to the construction of canals and subsequent railroads, the value of the Genesee, as a commercial interest, was of no slight moment. Small vessels ascended the river forty miles above the falls, and a small steamboat ran during two seasons from the city to landings at Scottsville, Avon, York, and other villages, principally to expedite, by towing, the movement of freight-boats laden with the grain and other products of the valley. Of these freight-boats there were several lines, and most of them were propelled by means of long poles. These boats were open, exposed to the weather, and had runways on each side upon which cleats were nailed. The boat was propelled by a crew of six men, three on a side, equipped with the poles alluded to, which were shod at the water end with iron. The operation was in this wise: each, placing his pole, braced his feet upon the cleats and urged the boat forward as he moved backward to the stern; then the crew marched on each side, Indian file, to the bow, adjusted their sweeps, and so continued for hours.

The boats were owned by Kempshall, Ely, and others of the millers, while William Tone was proprietor of several, with which a regular transportation of produce was conducted. The construction of the Valley canal put an end to this navigation, and the canal trade has in turn been superseded by the railroad.

Irondequoit's and Braddock's bays, and Hanford's Landing, Charlotte, and Carthage, are places of interest in relation to early trading and commerce. The name Irondequoit is intimately associated with early military and trading movements in the west. A station was made in 1726 at this point, by the British, in their endeavor to exclude the French from the lower end of Lake Ontario, and secure the traffic in furs with the western Indians.

It seems that an impression prevailed that somewhere in this region a city was to be founded, and prior to 1798 the Tryons, having become the owners of land three miles above the bay, laid out a village near the line of the highway between Rochester and Canandaigua. A store was opened in the spring of 1799, and in the fall a boat came on from the east in charge of Oliver Grace. The freight on its cargo was three dollars a quarter. Oliver Culver for several years ran a pioneer ashery, and in 1803 shipped one hundred and eight barrels of pearlash to Montreal. Formerly supplies intended for the western ports were sent to the head of Irondequoit bay instead of to the Genesee river. They were there shipped upon bateaux to follow the coast to Niagara river; there a transfer by portage to Fort Schlosser, then up the river into Lake Erie, and on as far as the incentive of furs and the spirit of adventure might lead. The first freighted sailing-vessel from Genesee river to Kingston, Upper Canada, was loaded with potash, "sent from Kanadarque for Rundicutt bay, and from thence in boats round about to Genesee river landing." This occurred prior to 1800, before the few settlers south of the bay had any kettles. The early settlers came from a long distance to bring in their ashes, and the price, a shilling a bushel, enabled them to obtain goods from the store of Tryon. The settlers from western Wayne, Ontario, the northern towns of Livingston, and one from Orleans, were customers at "Tryonstown." A great share of the commerce of the lake of this country was sent out from Irondequoit landing. The first flour shipped to Montreal went from there, and it was no fault of the "citizens" that the place did not prosper. Prominent among those whose efforts inaugurated the lake trade was Mr. Culver, who built a schooner near the bay, to which it was drawn by twenty-six yoke of oxen. At later periods he constructed three others for the lake trade, and when the Erie canal was under way Culver built at Brighton the first packet-boat west, and the fourth built upon the canal. The pioneer trader at Charlotte was Erastus Spaulding, whose first vessel, named the "Isabel," was captured during the war of 1812. Spaulding commenced the trade in butt-staves, which grew to be of much importance. Samuel Currier is named as one engaged in the early lake commerce. The schooners of Granger, of the Porters, Culver, and Spaulding, were sufficient for early traffic, and, in addition to pot and pearl ashes and butt-staves, exports of small quantities of wheat and flour took place, and gradually came into notice. Maude said of Williamson's early settlement of Bath that the latter "saw very clearly, on his first visit to this country, that the Susquehanna, and not the Mohawk, would be its (the Genesee country) best friend. Even now it has proved so, for at this day (1800) a bushel of wheat is better worth a dollar at Bath than sixty cents at Geneva. This difference will grow wider every year; for little, if any, improvement can be made with the water communication from New York, while that to Baltimore will admit of extended and advantageous one." Such were the conclusions of that period, destined to find a contrary realization. Even at that very date commerce was begun upon the lake. The Susquehanna route was expensive and attended with much difficulty; boats almost ceased to run from Geneva, Seneca Falls, and Lyons; and the advantages of lake traffic gradually became appreciated and utilized. Wadsworth wrote in July, 1807, to Samuel Corp, New York: "The agricultural products of this district (Utica to Lake Erie) cannot be transported to Albany except in years of scarcity. The St. Lawrence is the natural outlet of produce. Lake Ontario is navigable at all seasons; boats may be sent down the St. Lawrence almost eight months of the year." "Montreal must become an immense deposit for produce seeking European market." Thus, while great public works destined to call forth the mighty energies of yet dormant soil were unconceived, did pioneer leaders seek to create and to divert the tiny rivulets destined to become a vast and constant stream of eastward flow. As a landing, Braddock's bay was of note before Enos Stone had thought of a bridge at the Falls. It was otherwise known as Prideaux, as well as Bradloe bay, and is thus recalled by a writer of 1800: "The nearest ports to the Genesee river are Rundicutt bay, five miles to the east, and Bradloe bay, thirteen miles to the west. The first is situate on a creek, the channel of which is difficult to be discerned in the marsh through which it takes its tortuous course; and from the shallowness of the water it is obliged to send its produce to the Genesee river in bateaux. Four or five families are settled at Rundicutt; but Bradloe is a better situation, and a more flourishing settlement." The hunter, trapper, and angler found more of profit in later years than the merchant, who elsewhere found a channel running broad and deep to a never-failing market. Time works striking changes. The foot of the promontory, east bank of the Genesee, bore the name Carthage, and was of note in its day. There stood many dwellings, two hotels, and warehouses with inclined plane for the transit of goods to vessels lying at the dock, two hundred feet below. The first warehouse was erected by Levi Ward, Jr., Heman Norton, Elisha B. Strong, and Levi H. Clark. Business was transacted by John Thompson, agent for Messrs. Hooker, Olmstead, and Griffiths. Between Carthage and Rochester was built the first railroad in the west. It extended from the eastern end of the old aqueduct, at the head of Water street, along the east line of the street to Andrews street, where it followed the west line of St. Paul street to the Elwood house; thence along the river bank to its terminus, Carthage. The president of the railroad company was John Greig, of Canandaigua. The treasurer was A. M. Schermerhorn, and the secretary, F. M. Haight. The "road" was leased and operated by Horace Hooker & Co. Pleasure-cars ran upon the track, and horses were used after the fashion of the street-cars of to-day. A suburban settlement, known as Dublin, was located between the Central railroad and Gorham street, and the lands eastward were in wheat, rye, and used as pasture. A rival to Carthage was Hanford's Landing, just below, on the west side. Here Maude "got a good breakfast on wild pigeons" at Gideon King's, and here, in 1800, "all the shipments of the Genesee river were made." He continues: "I went to see the new store and wharf; it is very difficult to get goods conveyed to and from the wharf, in consequence of the great height and steepness of the bank. This landing is four miles from Ontario. The river channel runs close along shore, and has thirty feet depth." In January, 1810, Frederick Hanford opened a store of goods at the Upper Landing, or Falltown, as did Silas O. Smith later in the year. And, to distinguish it from Charlotte, the name was changed from Genesee to Hanford's Landing. The warehouses and wharves at this landing were destroyed by fire in 1835, and so perished the first shipping port of the Genesee.

In the year 1817 the first steamboat touched at this port. The "Ontario" was followed by the "Martha Ogden," and in time the arrivals and departures of steamers became of daily occurrence, and the trade with Canada increased to large dimensions.

The harbor of Rochester, at the mouth of the Genesee, is of artificial formation and a government work. This improvement, so important to commerce, was contracted by Messrs. Ezra M. Parsons and Silas Ball. From a report made by Lieutenant William Smith on October 24, 1837, to General Gratiot, chief engineer at Washington, a brief outline of the work is obtained. "The west pier is two thousand six hundred and seventy feet, and the east pier two thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet in extent. The general width is twenty feet. The piers are of crib-work, each crib thirty feet long by sixteen to twenty wide. The height above the water averages three feet. The width of the harbor at the mouth is four hundred and forty-six feet. The greatest depth of the channel between the piers is twenty-three feet, and the least somewhat over twelve feet. At the harbor entrance there are seventeen feet of water; up the river for three miles the average depth is twenty-eight feet." As a contrast with the original state of the harbor, it may be stated that the channel was crooked and the depth of water on the bar over eight feet. Entrance could be made only when the wind

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came from a particular direction. The channel was made direct, with sufficient depth of water for any vessel that navigates the lakes. The cost of the work till September 30, 1837, was one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. Appropriations have been made and improvements rendered permanent. A light-house was built by the United States in 1822, and continues to the present time. The Rochester or Genesee district, extending on Lake Ontario from Oak Orchard creek, in Orleans county, to Sodus bay, in Wayne, was formed in 1805, when a port of entry was established at the confluence of river and lake, and Samuel Latta appointed first collector. Jesse Hawley was collector for a time. He had been preceded by Jacob Gould, appointed in 1829. Deputies were stationed at Pulteneyville, Charlotte, and at the Ontario steamboat landing. Revenues were principally collected at the port of Rochester, while officers were stationed elsewhere to prevent smuggling. Salaries exceeded revenues until 1836, when the duties were twenty-six thousand dollars, and in the year following sixty thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XVI.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF MONROE—ITS CITY, VILLAGES, AND FARMS—ITS LAKE, BAYS, RIVER, AND CREEKS—LOCATION, SURFACE, SOIL, AND NATURAL PRODUCTS.

MONROE COUNTY is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, Wayne and a small part of Ontario on the east, Ontario and Livingston on the south, and by Genesee and Orleans counties on the west. The area is six hundred and eighty-two square miles, and its location is northwest of the centre of the State, two hundred and two miles west of Albany, and between latitudes 42° 51′ and 43° 16′ north, and between 3° 22′ and 4° 03′ west longitude from New York. The tract extends southward from the lake about twenty-two miles, and twenty-one miles west and fourteen miles east of the Genesee river.

There are at present nineteen civil towns, named and formed as follows: Chili, Gates, and Greece, in 1802; Parma and Riga, in 1808; Penfield, in 1810; Mendon and Perrinton, 1812; Sweden, 1813; Brighton and Pittsford, 1814; Ogden, 1817; Henrietta and Rush, 1818; Clarkson, 1819; Wheatland, 1821; Irondequoit, 1837; Webster, 1838; and Hamlin, 1852. Various names were given to these lands at earlier dates, of which the two most prominent were Northfield for the towns east of the river, and Northampton for those lying on the west. Within the limits of the county there have sprung up of hamlets and villages over fifty; several of the latter incorporated, and a village of 1817 a large city in 1876. Rochester was made the capital of the county in 1821, and such remains. It is finely situated and well built. Streets are wide and paved. Edifices, public and private, command admiration. The stone-built churches, the city hall, the Bank of Rochester building, the Powers' building, Trevor hall, the public buildings, the mills, the bridges, and the aqueduct are but instances of the many which evidence liberality, enterprise, and intelligence. Rochester owes its pre-eminence to the water-power supplied by the falls of the Genesee, which amounts to two hundred and sixty-eight feet within the bounds of the city, there being three falls besides rapids. An immense trade centres here from the rich lands adjacent and along the river. The Erie canal is still in use, as in the days of half a century ago. The packets have disappeared, but up and down the great work go and come a vast number of boats laden with products of bulk seeking a market. Railroads centering at this city bring hither the surplus of the west, and from mill, manufactory, and nursery go out articles superior in quality, immense in quantity. As a manufactory of flour Rochester acknowledges no rival, and for many years her mills ground yearly half a million barrels, while the product of 1852 was six hundred thousand barrels,—requiring three million bushels of wheat, of which one million three hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-six were brought in wagons from the adjacent farms.

In Rochester, churches have multiplied as population increased; and while the towering spires betoken no niggard outlay, these structures acknowledge no aid in their erection beyond that of the citizens. Rochester has been the birth-place of many eminent men, famed in literature, invention, self-denial, and in war. Here was started the first newspaper in the county, and here are banks whose credit knows no limit, and educational institutions of high rank.

Among the leading villages are Pittsford, incorporated in 1827; Honeoye Falls, in 1838; Churchville, in 1867, and the business village of Brockport. Pittsford has the advantages of the Auburn branch of the New York Central railroad, and of the Erie canal. There was said of it in 1860, "It contains four churches, a union school, and a flouring-mill;" and ten years later another wrote, "It contains six churches, a number of hotels, stores, and mechanics' shops, and about seven hundred inhabitants."

Honeoye Falls has a notable manufacture, facilitated by the fall of water, which has an extent of nearly sixty feet within the corporation. An iron bridge crosses the stream below the falls, and a covered railroad bridge above them. There are located here mills, factories, and shops. There are half a dozen churches, a bank, and a printing-office. The indications are of industry and thrift.

Churchville, on Black creek, is in the northwest part of the town of Riga. A station on the New York Central railroad, it contains several churches, mills, and stores, and a population of over five hundred.

The village of Brockport lies in the north part of Sweden. It has developed since the construction of the canal, and has a reputation national in respect to the manufacture of mowers and reapers. Here was begun by Messrs. Seymour, Morgan & Co., in 1845, the manufacture of the McCormick reaper. The improvements made in this, the oldest manufactory of reapers and mowers in the world, have continued for the firm the precedence in advancement as well as in originality. Johnson, Huntley & Co. were an enterprising firm, having a large establishment for the making of reapers. The tendency is to gather institutions of like purpose in same localities, and with the growth of the present firms, the accession of others, and the development of branch industries, the village may well lay claim to prosperity and progress.

Spencerport lies east of Brockport, in the northern part of Ogden. Mills, shops, and churches have been erected, and the villagers may claim a residence in a pleasant and desirable locality.

Fairport is no inconsiderable village, situated in the town of Perrinton, in the southeast part of the county. The one great interest in this village is the saleratus factory of D. B. De Land, begun in 1852. Advertisements of the firm reached twelve thousand dollars in a year, and the sales of 1874 were five hundred and seventeen thousand dollars. The business has reached enormous extent.

Among the lesser villages of Monroe are Clarkson, in the south part of the town of the same name; Charlotte, a popular resort and a point for much of the lake commerce; East Henrietta, in the east part of the town, the seat of Monroe Academy; Unionville, Bushnell's Basin, East Rush, Webster, Scottsville, and Mumford, besides a large number of thriving and ambitious hamlets. Most of these places are local conveniences for groceries, mails, grists, school and church privileges.

The northern boundary of Monroe is formed by the waters of Lake Ontario, whose value for commerce, health, and agriculture is incalculable. The principal lines of boats make Charlotte a stopping-point; contiguity to the lake renders the climate mild and equable, and favorable to health and to fruit and plant. The large number of persons now living at an advanced age, and enjoying life, constitutes an excellent proof of the salubrity of the climate from lake vicinity.

This lake is the northern of the great chain of inland seas which divide the United States from British America. It is elliptical in configuration, and while its greatest width is fifty-five miles, the average is much less. A central line connecting extremes is one hundred and ninety miles in extent. 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. The lake is deep, but supplied with few good harbors. Its largest river is the Genesee, and among its bays in Monroe are Teoronto, Gerundegut or Irondequoit, Duck pond, Long pond, and Bradloe's or Braddock's bay. 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. Spafford says, of what is now known as Irondequoit, "The Teoronto bay of Lake Ontario merits more particular notice, if for no other purpose than to speak of Gerundegut, Irondequoit, and Rundicutt, names by which it has been known. The Indians called it "*Teoronto*,"—a sonorous, purely Indian name. The bay is about five miles long and one mile wide, communicating with the lake by a very narrow opening, and *Tche-o-ron-tok*, perhaps nearer the Indian pronunciation, is *the place where the waves breathe and die, or gasp and expire*. Bordering upon Irondequoit and its like-named creek, the surface exhibits an unusual and picturesque landscape. There is a multitude of conical mounds composed of sand and light earth, sometimes seen isolated, at other points united, and rising to an altitude of two hundred feet. Projecting into the town of Greece are Duck and Long ponds, and Braddock's bay, the latter being the most considerable. These bodies of water have been noted as favorite resorts of hunters and anglers. In early days bushels of the eggs of ducks and geese could be gathered from nests in the surrounding marshes.

The river which bears the name Genesee, signifying Pleasant Valley, is the principal natural feature of the region of which Monroe forms a part. Its scenery is picturesque; its banks unexcelled in fertility. From its source on the table-land of western Pennsylvania, seventeen hundred feet above the Atlantic level,

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on to the lake, there is much of the bold and strikingly romantic. At its source, within a tract of thirty-six miles square, rise streams whose waters, flowing widely apart, mingle with those of the St. Lawrence, Chesapeake, and Mexico. Its length is one hundred and fifty miles, one hundred and twenty-five of which lie in New York, through the counties of Allegany, Livingston, and Monroe. It receives the waters of Canascraga creek and Conesus and Hemlock outlets on the east, and the outlet of Silver lake and Allen's and Black creek on the west, with other smaller tributaries. From the Gardeau reservation, where are two falls, one of sixty, the other of ninety feet, the river is navigable to near Rochester, where are three falls, one of twelve feet, above the canal aqueduct; one of ninety-seven feet, about a quarter of a mile below the aqueduct; thence rapids for one and a half miles, terminating in a fall of twenty feet; and twenty rods below is a final fall of about eighty feet, whence there is navigation between high banks to the lake. Raceways cut in the solid rock give unlimited water-power, which is to a great extent employed, but far beneath the opportunity. The appearance of the county in the commingling of natural beauty with agricultural wealth is thus commented upon in the Rochester Directory of 1827: "The Genesee flats must strike the eye as peculiarly worthy of the name. There are natural prairies or Indian clearings many thousands of acres in extent, between the villages of Genesee, Moscow, and Mount Morris, which now crown the opposite declivities of their surrounding uplands; and contrasting their smooth verdure with the shaggy hills that bound the horizon, and their occasional clumps of spreading trees with the tall and naked relics of the forest, nothing can strike with a more agreeable sensation the eye long accustomed to the uninterrupted prospects of a level and wooded country. Could those who named the valley have witnessed the flocks and herds that now enliven its landscape, the busy towns, with spires overlooking from the hills, the boats bearing its surplus wealth down its winding stream, and the scenes of intellectual and moral felicity to which it contributes in the homes of its present enlightened occupants, and had they been able to appreciate this, they would have employed the choicest expression of their language to give it a name." One may look upon the quiet stream as the lovely feature of a landscape, and again upon a vast destructive tide of rushing waters.

A flood was known upon the Genesee in 1835; it swept through Rochester, tearing away Main street bridge and the buildings attached. Again, in 1857, the waters rose and carried off a bridge; but it was in the spring of 1865 that occurred

THE GREAT OVERFLOWING OF THE GENESEE.

Bridges were impelled from their foundations; buildings, undermined, came crashing down; railroad communication was severed; and heavy individual and corporation losses were incurred. The premonition was seen on Friday, March 17, when the river rose at Rochester one foot per hour; cellars were filled, and the flats overflowed. Higher rose the water, heavier became its volume, till the Genesee valley canal in the west, and the feeder of the Erie canal on the east, ceased to be visible. The overflow of the Erie canal banks began at three P.M., and at Child's basin a torrent poured through Exchange into Buffalo street. The inundation had increased till by six P.M. Platt street was navigable to skiffs. Hill street received vast quantities of water, which poured towards Brown's mill-race along Allen and Centre streets and the Central railroad. An hour later, and foot-passage, without wading, was cut off from the First to the Second ward on State street. So far the water had poured from the canal, but now the Main street bridge, wholly of stone, was inadequate to pass the volume of water, and a frothing tide swept over the bank, submerging the lower part of Front street, inundating miles of streets, and surging on to the river. As hours passed the tide still rose, and at midnight the water began to pour over the top of the Main street bridge at the west or lowest end. A powerful current, deep, wide, and strong, ran down Front street, coursed into Buffalo, on through the city, resistless in its power. It was morning of March 18; nine-tenths of the streets in the First ward were under water, much of those in the Second, and in others. Anxiety and admiration called not only the citizens but thousands from elsewhere to view the scene. A multitude standing in Main street gazed upon the flood, and on Buffalo, west of Washington, a vast crowd looked upon water one-third of a mile wide, its eastern portion boiling and surging as if stirred from its depths by subterranean gigantic force. State street for half a mile was under water from one to four feet. Many skiffs were seen upon this inland sea, and occasional teams moved about. The extent of submergement is indicated by a depth of water at the corner of Buffalo and Front streets of six to eight feet; at the Central depot it was three feet; in Arcade Hall it was twenty inches; and in the post-office a foot. The territory subject to the freshet was a half-mile long by one-third of a mile wide, and thickly covered by business property and dwellings. Two railroad bridges were destroyed. At eleven o'clock Friday night the bridge of the Central railroad near the upper falls gave way and was hurled over the great precipice. But a few minutes previous, people and engines had crossed upon it. The Erie railroad bridge in the upper part of the city lost two arches at four P.M., Saturday. Many buildings were damaged. One of a number of abandoned street-cars was swept over the falls. The water-marks retained up the river showed the water three feet higher than in 1835. No services were held in churches on Sunday; white flags waved from buildings indicated distress, and men in boats distributed bread. A bureau was taken from the water on Mount Hope avenue, in which, among papers, was a deed for one hundred acres of land at Mount Morris. Small buildings were moved, and settled here and there. Streets were injured, and sidewalks torn up. Samuel Richardson and D. R. Barton lost by the fall of buildings one hundred thousand dollars, and the entire loss was about a million dollars. Up the valley was one vast lake of water, and Allen's creek contributed no inconsiderable volume of water. The calamity had been foretold by Lyman B. Langworthy, Esq., on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new court-house, June 20, 1850, but no steps had been taken to guard against its occurrence.

The surface of Monroe, like Orleans and Niagara, is divided into terraces by the Ridge road, and the mountain ridge crossing from east to west. This road is distant from four to six miles from the lake, to which it is mainly parallel, and above which it is elevated about one hundred and fifty feet. There is a gradual descent from its base northward and southward. This ridge is regarded as the result of waves, which formerly washed the northern side; it has been cut through by streams and artificially to effect the drainage of low lands on the south side. The general surface of the county is that of a level, elevated table land. A distant view presents a plane surface, broken by the one narrow ridge, but closer observation presents a surface considerably diversified. The slope southward from the ridge is but for a few feet, and then rises to the summit of the mountain ridge, over three hundred feet above the lake. Southward the ridges are gently undulated, and extend north and south. The highest elevations on the south border reach over six hundred feet above tide, and four hundred feet above the lake. Perrinton, lying in the southeast, has an uneven surface. In the south part is Turk hill, the highest land in the county. Besides the Genesee and its auxiliaries, in Monroe are the Irondequoit and Four-Mile creeks to the northeast, and Sandy, Little Salmon, Salmon, Long pond, and other smaller streams, which discharge their waters into the bays and inlets of the lake. These streams, flowing over the limestone ridge, constitute an abundant and valuable water-power.

The soil is a gravelly loam of great depth, and, by constant disintegration of limestone, is rendered perpetually fertile. Along the lake shore it is of a red, argillaceous, loamy character, its derivation being from the crumbling of Medina sandstone. The decay of the Clinton and Niagara shales is the origin of a clay material. The soil is impregnated to the south with lime and gypsum elements, favorable for the growth of wheat. In 1827 the following was true: "There remain the remnants of dense forests of beech, oak, and maple, on a deep yellow loam, covered to a depth of six to ten inches of black, vegetable earth; some light, sandy plains, alternately supporting the oak and pine, a portion of the land called Oak openings; scattering oak woods on a solid, calcareous gravel, sometimes a clay, sand-mixed; occasional swamps of tamarack and pine, with black ash swale; and upon the river and creek winding flats of the richest alluvial soil.

The soil is well adapted to raising grain; attention is generally given to the culture of fruit, and the lands have ever been considerably in use for dairying and stock-breeding. It is asserted that but little if any land in the county is unfitted for production. Marl is abundant in Chili, Riga, and Wheatland. Large quantities of gypsum are found in the last-named town. Among the products known to the settlers were different varieties of wild plums of delicious flavor, and many of the crab-apple. The first orchard planted in the Genesee country, west of the river, was owned by the Shaeffers, on the Allen farm, the seeds of which were put in the ground in December, 1799. The sap of the sugar-maple was made into sugar, molasses, and vinegar. Pumpkins were raised among the first products. Pared pumpkin, stewed, was known as "pumpkin butter," and wild berries were used for sauce and for preserves. Later years have seen considerable attention given to raising apples and peaches. Apples are successfully grown; peaches and other fruits are not certain crops. The grape and smaller fruits are grown extensively, and they are of superior quality. Grapes have been sold, during the fall, at three cents a pound by peddlers in the city. The nurseries in the county are the most extensive in the country. They are not only numerous, but of great size; elsewhere their history is detailed. In soil of inexhaustible fertility, climate of great uniformity, water-power of unlimited extent, river and canal for navigation, and railroads for transportation, Monroe County presents an array of natural advantages rarely found combined in the same area, and conducive to the greatest wealth, production, and population.

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CHAPTER XVII.

THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE—STAPLE PRODUCTS—IMPROVEMENTS—STOCK —MACHINERY—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—FAIRS—FARM STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURE forms the leading object of pursuit. It is the origin of speedy development, and the basis of human improvement. The fame of the alluvial flats of the Genesee has been extended widely, not from a knowledge of constituent elements of soil, but from the great and unexampled yields of produce. From the hand of Indian Allen the first wheat was sown upon the Genesee. In 1789, the Shaeffers found twenty acres in wheat, and during the season of 1790 they sowed a hundred acres to this staple, planted large fields of corn, and engaged extensively in grazing. From this source settlers from far and near provided themselves with grain for seed, much of which they bore away upon their backs. Early farming at the best was crude. The crop was often largely injured by wild beasts, large and small, and by birds. The pioneer perforce placed himself in the forest with the confidence born of intelligence, and while corn, potatoes, turnips, and pumpkins gave more immediate supply of food, an ultimate purpose led him to place large areas under cultivation. Remote from stores, and destitute of means to acquire their goods, the pioneer farmers drew from the soil a supply for every urgent want. Standing in the forest, his oxen and ox-sled or the sleigh by him, the settler constructs a shelter from the trees about him, and begins a cultivation of a small patch of ground. Years go by, and changes transpire as the result of industry. The dwellings are improved, the brush fence is replaced by rails, and these by boards, or, mayhap, the farmer rejects the expenditure of value upon fences, and goes without them; stumps are burned, rot out, or are pulled; stones are dug and piled in heaps, or made of use; drainage is effected, and fields improved.

The rude tools, clumsy of make and requiring arduous manual toil, gradually gave place to farm utensils, models of lightness and efficiency, and depending for power upon the horses instead of upon men. Care was early taken to improve stock and increase variety and extent of crops, and; finally, we find the descendants of the pioneers,—the independent and progressive men of to-day.

Of early privations, hard labor, and much discouragement, we have spoken, and of an export of surplus wheat and corn. Ely & Bissell and Brown & Mumford created a home market, and began the purchase of produce from the surrounding country in 1815. When the wheat and flour of western New York were first sent to the seaboard markets, a prompt acknowledgment was rendered of superior quality.

"The wheat of this part of the country bears the highest price in the New York market, selling for fourpence, eightpence, and a shilling per bushel more than the North river wheat, which is reckoned next best. The flour manufactured by Mr. Bartles, from the mills on Mud creek, between Bath and Geneva, was esteemed the best ever inspected in Baltimore, to which it was floated in arks through the Conhocton, Tioga, Susquehanna, and Chesapeake." So wrote Maude, in 1800.

The first market was Elmira, and transportation was difficult. The prices of various products in 1801 were as follows: Wheat, 75 cents, corn, 37½ cents, and rye 50 cents per bushel; hay, $6 to $12 per ton; butter and cheese, 11 to 16 cents per pound; salt pork, $8 to $10 per cwt.; whisky, 50 to 75 cents per gallon; salt, $1 per bushel of 56 pounds, or $5 per barrel; sheep, $2 to $4 per head; cattle, for driving, $3 to $4 per hundred; milch cows, $16 to $25 per head; horses, $100 to $125 per span; working oxen, from $50 to $80 per yoke; laborers' wages, $10 to $15 per month, including board; a suit of home-made clothes brought $4 to $5; and shoes $1.75 to $2.50 per pair. Shipment of produce to Albany, in 1804, was made by boats in summer and sleighs in winter, and now and then by an enterprising farmer.

Crops were light in 1805, and, prior to the harvest of 1806, wheat went up to $2.50 per bushel. During that year the season was advanced, and wheat was cut on the 4th of July. Wheat and corn became a drug, and could not be traded nor bartered. The seasons of 1807 to 1811 were productive, and from 1812 to 1816 were not so; it was in 1816 that the wheat did not ripen till September. The corn crop was almost wholly lost, and there was a nightly frost from June 6 to 12. The harvests of 1817–18 were fair, and from 1819 to 1824, abundant. The home market was so many bushels of wheat for a cow, a yoke of oxen, a plow; and Judge Price paid ten bushels of corn for shoeing a horse, in the early day, while living in Rush. Wheat has always been the staple grain product of Monroe County, in quantity almost beyond belief. It was long thought that the flats were unsuited to wheat-raising, since it would grow rank, lodge, mildew, and so become worthless. To an extent, it was true; but the remedy was found in a general introduction of harder-stemmed varieties of wheat, in place of the old red variety. The white flint superseded the red chaff and bearded reds, and the flats gained a celebrity for wheat, as they previously had for corn. The yield per acre has been enormous. A few instances are types of many. Messrs. P. and G. Mills, in 1835, cut 1270 bushels of wheat, or forty-seven bushels to the acre, from a field of twenty-seven acres, on the Genesee flats, near Mount Morris. In 1834, the same persons cut from eighty acres 3200 bushels of wheat, or forty to the acre. During the same year, W. C. Dwight, Esq., on the flats above Genesee, cut from twenty acres an average of forty-eight bushels per acre, and two acres, fifty-two bushels per acre. The greatest yield on record, authenticated, as the product of a single acre, was sixty-four bushels. This was raised by Jirah Blackmore, of Wheatland. The wheat yield of 1845 was 1,338,000 bushels. In 1858, of winter, 819,529, of spring 1,833,551; total, 2,653,080 bushels; and in 1864, of winter 597,068 bushels. It is said of the Genesee wheat that it contains more saccharine matter than that from other localities, and will combine with less water in the composition of bread. The superiority of the flour is too well known to need remark.

On the river flats above Portageville the corn crop is very heavy, and this grain has been made the staple. The yield in 1845 was 453,463 bushels; and first in wheat, Monroe was twelfth in the quantity of corn. The crop of 1864 was 938,849 bushels, showing increased attention to that grain. In 1825, attention was called to the fact that the quantity of barley grown was inadequate to the demands of brewers. The yield was excellent. A single acre, from a field of twenty-six acres, in Brighton, produced 56 bushels. The farmers do not seem to have favored the crop, since the yield in 1845 was but 57,102 bushels, and in 1864, 139,806. Rye has long been raised, to a limited extent, and light yields discourage production. Buckwheat is raised in small amount. Flax has been a crop. Exhaustive, ordinarily, it finds here no worn-out lands, and where 10,796 bushels of seed were noted in 1845, there were, in 1864, but eighteen acres sown. Potatoes have always been raised in large quantities; in 1845, 667,491 bushels, and in 1864, 872,482 bushels. It has been observed that the sowing of spring wheat has obtained great proportions. Good husbandry is shown by a selection of the best and cleanest seed, and a rotation of crops. Hemp was cultivated in early days, but abandoned as unprofitable. Oats to the amount of nearly half a million bushels were produced in 1864. Of tobacco there were half a million pounds harvested during the same year; of hops, 41,234 pounds; and of apples, 498,606 bushels. The experience of Monroe farmers has confirmed the theories of the scientific, and their association has tended to disseminate discoveries to all individuals. The growth of pernicious weeds has been shown by the neglect of farms. Old-time enemies of the agriculturist were what were denominated pigeon-weed, thistle, chess, cockle, daisy, wild mustard, may-weed, dock, and bind-weed; there are besides, sorrel, mullein, and burdock. Drainage has been followed by marked improvement.

The use of poor implements and high prices for labor detracted heavily from the profits of farming. Instances occurred where fields of grain were reaped to the halves. The invention of machinery has given the farmer command of his fields, and enabled him to dispense with much hired labor, or use it to greater purpose. Contrast the old plow with the new, the harrow with the cultivator, the hand sickles and cradles with the McCormick reaper of 1845, the Seymour & Morgan hand-raking reaper, the Palmer & Williams' self-raker, Johnson's self-raking reaper, and the Cycloid mower, and the Little Giant mower and reaper,—all made within the country demanding their use. The flail has long since yielded to the thresher, the hoe to the cultivators of various kinds, and, extending the contrast, observe the home manufactures which have enabled the farmer to exercise with pride and pleasure his vocation.

The "Williamson Fair and Races," held in 1794, novel and successful, inaugurated cattle and horse fairs in western New York. Williamson introduced fine stock, and the Wadsworths gave this subject much attention. The first meeting of a Monroe agricultural society for a "cattle-show and fair," so far as learned, was held October 30, 1823. James Speery was president, Jacob Gould corresponding secretary, and S. P. Allcott treasurer. It was a rule that the same animal could not win more than one premium, and that but once. The object of assembly was to point out errors and communicate practical experiments. Premiums on best horses were won by Elias Proser, of Clarkson; B. H. Brown, of Gates; Lewis B. Remington, of Sweden; and E. Moore, of Brighton. Cattle: Powell Carpenter, of Wheatland, Warren Hawley, Daniel Reed, Thomas Cooley, Lyman Hawley, William Reed, and Richard Daniels. Best oxen: J. G. Longfellow, Whitney May, and Francis Albright. Those most interested in sheep-breeding and having the best animals were William Garbutt, Ezekiel Morse, Whiting May, and Joseph Colt. The best swine were shown by Henry Widner and Thomas Sheets, both of Chili. Horace Bush had the best acre of wheat, fifty-nine and one-fourth bushels; and William Garbutt second best, fifty-one bushels. John F. Fargo had best acre of corn, one hundred and forty-four bushels; Daniel Hoyt second, one hundred and twenty-five and one-fourth bushels. William Garbutt best half-acre of potatoes, one hundred and seventy-seven bushels; second, Jared Gorton, one hundred and sixty-eight bushels.

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Best yield of one acre in 1824, four hundred and sixty-seven; second best, four hundred and thirty-five bushels. Colonel Caleb Clay was awarded a premium for superior pearlash. He had sent to Montreal market eight hundred and thirty barrels like sample from his ashery at Clarkson. The plowing-match was observed with interest. Oliver Culver won the first premium for plowing one-eighth of an acre with oxen without driver; Jones' team was second, Russell's third. In 1825, Jonathan Russell became first and Charles Kellam second. The best yield of cloverseed per acre in 1824 was thirty-five bushels, by Thomas Leland, of Mendon. Mrs. Mary Smart, of the same town, won a premium on bobinet-lace, "one of the best specimens ever produced in our country." A fanning-mill was shown by Colonel Abner Hubbard, of Rochester. Jesse Hawley was an early president of the society, Giles Boughton corresponding secretary, Abraham Plumb recording secretary, Enos Pomeroy auditor, and Samuel Works treasurer, in 1824. Some of the towns took no part. Henrietta was prominently represented, and her farmers obtained in 1825 eighteen of seventy-seven premiums.

Farmers have formed various societies, general and special, and have taken precedence in this direction. There have been societies for horticultural purposes, associations for sheep-breeders and wool-growers, dairymen, mechanics, and farmers and laborers, and horse, cattle, and poultry shows.

The following table, prepared by M. D. Phillips, presents at a glance the officers of the

MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ORGANIZED MAY 28, 1840.

	Presidents.	Secretaries.	Treasurers.
1840	L. B. Langworthy, Greece...	Henry M. Ward, Rochester..	Henry E. Rochester, Gates.
1841	L. B. Langworthy, " ...	Henry M. Ward, " ..	C. F. Crossman, Rochester.
1842	Henry Colman, Rochester....	Henry M. Ward, " ..	Lewis Brooks, "
1843	Ranson Harmon, Wheatland	Henry M. Ward, " ..	C. F. Crossman, "
1844	Ranson Harmon, "	Henry M. Ward, " ..	James P. Fogg, "
1845	J. H. Robinson, Henrietta...	James H. Watts, " ..	James P. Fogg, "
1846	J. H. Robinson, " ...	James H. Watts, " ..	James P. Fogg, "
1847	Samuel Miller, Penfield.....	James H. Watts, " ..	James P. Fogg, "
1848	William Buell, Gates.....	Joseph Allyn, " ..	James P. Fogg, "
1849	Alfred Fitch, Riga.....	Joseph Allyn, " ..	J. H. Robinson, Henrietta.
1850	C. K. Hobbie, Irondequoit...	Joseph Allyn, " ..	John Rapalje, Rochester.
1851	L. B. Langworthy, Greece...	James Vick, Jr., " ..	John Rapalje, "
1852	James P. Fogg, Rochester...	James H. Kelly, " ..	John Rapalje, "
1853	Frederick P. Root, Sweden..	N. C. White, " ..	E. S. Hayward, Brighton.
1854	Frederick P. Root, " ..	Joseph Harris, " ..	E. S. Hayward, "
1855	Stephen Leggett, Henrietta.	Edwin R. Hallock, " ..	E. S. Hayward, "
1856	Willard Hodges, Brighton...	D. D. T. Moore, " ..	E. S. Hayward, "
1857	Willard Hodges, " ...	Isaac S. Hobbie, " ..	E. S. Hayward, "
1858	D. D. T. Moore, Rochester...	Isaac S. Hobbie, " ..	E. S. Hayward, "
1859	Daniel Warner, " ...	Michael Canfield, " ..	Willard Hodges, "
1860	D. D. T. Moore, " ...	Samuel Miller, " ..	M. C. Mordoff, Rochester.
1861	Elias B. Holmes, Sweden.....	J. M. Booth, " ..	M. C. Mordoff, "
1862	Benj. M. Baker, Rochester...	J. M. Booth, " ..	M. C. Mordoff, "
1863	H. G. Warner, Brighton.....	Isaac S. Hobbie, " ..	Frederick W. Lay, Greece.
1864	Joseph Harris, Rochester....	C. W. Seelye, " ..	Frederick W. Lay, "
1865	Stephen Leggett, Henrietta..	Henry Talbot, " ..	Frederick W. Lay, "
1866	D. D. S. Brown, Wheatland.	M. D. Phillips, Henrietta....	Levi D. Mitchell, Pittsford.
1867	Benj. M. Baker, Rochester...	Joseph A. Stull, Rush.....	Levi D. Mitchell, "
1868	John G. Klinck, Brighton...	M. D. Rowley, Rochester....	Levi D. Mitchell, "
1869	S. D. Walbridge, Rochester.	M. D. Rowley, "	Levi D. Mitchell, "
1870	L. Buckland, Brighton.....	John R. Garretsee, Ogden...	Levi D. Mitchell, "
1871	L. Buckland, "	John R. Garretsee, "	Lyman M. Otis, Rochester.
1872	A. G. Whitcomb, Rochester.	John R. Garretsee, " ...	Lyman M. Otis, "
1873	William Otis, Gates.....	W. L. Wallace, Rochester....	John W. Stebbins, "
1874	T. Brown, Jr., Wheatland...	W. L. Wallace, "	John W. Stebbins, "

WESTERN NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.*

	Presidents.	Secretaries.	Treasurers.
1875	T. Brown, Jr., Wheatland....	W. L. Wallace, Rochester....	J. W. Stebbins, Rochester.
1876	T. Brown, Jr., "	Charles A. Pool, "	J. W. Stebbins, "

The Genesee agricultural society held their first fair on November 7 and 8, at Rochester. Exhibition of short-horn Durhams was one of the best held in the State,—native stock of all kinds fine and numerously represented. The fair has been continued with interest and success to the present. The accounts of meetings of farmers' clubs published in *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, and sent all over the country, have done incalculable good to the cause of agriculture. We present brief statistics as a means of comparing progress.

Monroe Statistics of 1825.—Acres improved, 136,712. Neat cattle, 33,972; horses, 6866; sheep, 85,257; hogs, 39,737. There were of grist-mills, 32; saw-mills, 76; fulling-mills, 29; carding-machines, 23; distilleries, 34. There was manufactured of fulled cloth, domestic make, 74,428 yards; not fulled, 196,538 yards; and of linen and cotton goods, 119,829 yards.

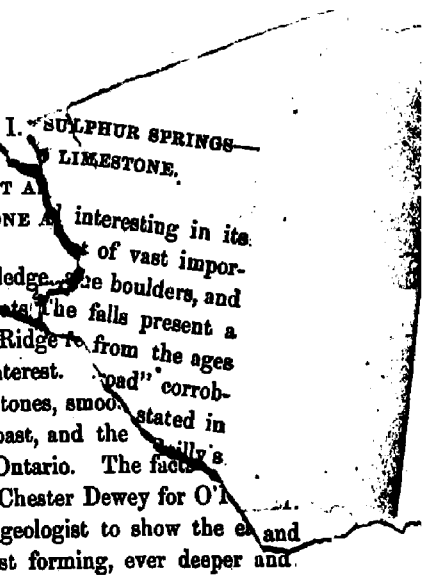
Monroe Statistics of 1845.—Number of neat cattle, 39,305; horses, 16,811; sheep, 173,952; hogs, 48,493. Pounds of butter, 1,504,397; cheese, 366,782; and of wool, 402,927 pounds. Value of articles produced in grist-mills, $2,539,687; saw-mills, $147,353; oil-mills, $12,500; fulling-mills, $74,102. Carding-machines, $31,770. Woolen-factories, $111,849. Iron-works, $409,355. Distilleries, $38,941. Asheries, $20,365. Rope-factories, $900. Clover-mills, $2943. Paper-mills, $61,540. Tanneries, $244,907; and breweries, $45,800.

Monroe Statistics of 1865.—Cash value of farms, $29,415,992; of stock, $3,408,109; tools and implements, $941,997; acres plowed, $1015. Tons of hay 1864, 62,203; hops, 41,234 pounds. Apples harvested in 1864, 498,606 bushels. Number of milch cows, 14,962. Butter made, 1,374,890 pounds. Number of horses two years and over, 16,759. Sheep shorn, 151,288; lambs raised, 55,672. Honey, 21,897 pounds. Value of poultry, $53,977.33. Value of eggs sold, $33,743.98. Domestic manufactures reduced to inconsiderable amounts. The number of acres of land improved, 316,840; unimproved, 78,182. Agriculture, at once the cause and evidence of civilization, has reached high development in Monroe. Nowhere else has the bounty of nature been more faithfully acknowledged. Here, where ample return repays the labor, the farmers of the Genesee take precedence in all that relates to husbandry.

* The name was changed from Monroe County Agricultural Society in 1875.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE GEOLOGY OF MONROE—BEDS OF GYPSUM—SALT A... MARL—ARGILLACEOUS IRON ORE—FIRE-STONE A...



...interesting in its ... of vast impor... ...e boulders, and varied features, the rock formation of Monroe presents the falls present a tance to the locality. The falls of the Genesee, the Ridge ... from the ages the remains of the mastodon, are all themes of interest. ...oad" corrob... vertical section of rock formations. The polished stones, smoo... stated in of aqueous attrition, carry the mind far into the past, and the ...lly's orates the theory of a changed and reduced area to Ontario. The facts this chapter are based upon an article furnished by Chester Dewey for O'... Sketches of Rochester. It is the province of the geologist to show the e... and once only a gaseous formation, cooling, and a crust forming, ever deeper and changeful, upon the surface. Tribes on sea are succeeded by those amphibious, and then by those on land. Subterranean pent-up gases produce earthquakes, disrupt the crust, and pile up mountains. Stratified rocks are disclosed by the cañons of rivers, and petrifactions picture a former life. It has been theorized that an inland sea submerged the surface of this region, and observation tends to establish its truth. The famous Ontario Lake ridge shows seven distinct shores upon its side, from the present shore up to the crest. Once a vast sea swept southeastward, and by gradual subsidence the drainage took its present course. The rocks extending from the primitive or granite, at Little Falls, to the shores of Lake Erie, are known as "transition." With no subterranean agencies, the strata would have lain one upon the other, unbroken; but upheavals have placed them upon an inclination, and disclosed the variety and extent of each layer. The dip south is one foot in eighty-seven, in an ascending series. The section of rocks on the Genesee river, from a level with the lake to the head of the rapids, a distance of four and a half miles: No. 1 is sandstone, eighty feet thick; No. 2, gray band, four feet; No. 3, marl slate, twenty-three feet; No. 4, argillaceous iron ore, one foot; terriferous sand-rock, ten feet; calciferous slate, with fucoides, six feet; marly slate, twenty-four feet; siliceous limestone, twenty feet; blue limestone, with trilobites, forty feet; calciferous slate, twenty-six feet; dark argillite, with nodules of gypsum, fifty feet; graywacke limestone, ninety-six feet, and geodiferous limestone, four feet. Red sandstone, given as eighty feet, has an upward extent of one hundred and twenty feet, and a depth unknown. It is termed saliferous, as being the reservoir of salt springs. Not many years since, salt in considerable amount was manufactured from the waters of a spring in Greece, and one on the banks of Irondequoit creek, both in this rock. The color of this lowest formation is dark reddish-brown, interspersed with gray, and the rock is identical with that of the same name known to English geologists. In this sandstone are found vegetable remains, and splendid specimens of fucoides. The stone cannot endure the action of water and frost, and disintegrates easily. A stratum of gray sandstone lies upon the red, is of great extent, and contains particles of mica.

The sandstone rises southward into considerable elevations. In Ogden, the canal is for a short distance upon it. The canal is there near the Ridge road, and the rise is apparent only. Marly slate is soft, frangible, clayey, and of a green hue; it rests upon the gray sandstone, and alternates in thin layers with other rocks. So easily does it reduce to earth that it seems a clay marl. The banks of the Genesee disclose two thick strata of this state. Argillaceous iron

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ore, a foot in depth, lies near the surface at the landing. It contains many small petrifactions. The rock is hard, and in localities nodular, as if partly fused. It is of great extent, and has been smelted to a considerable degree in Wayne county, where it has a depth of three feet. Upon the iron ore rests ferriferous sand-rock. It is compact and tough, excellent for building, and contains fine grains of quartz and specimens of native copper. Calciferous slate is a compound with itself of other layers in its thick stratum. It lies on the terriferous sand-rock, and abounds in masses of beautiful petrifactions. Here is found fine-grained graywacke, similar to that quarried on the Hudson. Bituminous shale below the Middle falls, breaking away, has undermined the graywacke above. This stone is extensively quarried, above the canal aqueduct, for building purposes. During a blast, a layer of stone being lifted, a cavity filled with pebbles was disclosed. It indicates a deposit of limestone closing the pocket. Below the Middle falls are found springs of hydrosulphuretted water, and near the river is a spring of Epsom salt. Crystallized specimens of the salt are obtained with ease. There are many such springs in this region. On the top of the Middle falls, upon the stone, are found the remains of sea-weed. A mile west of the river, on Buffalo street, is an extensive quarry of calciferous slate. Calciferous tufa, or "petrified moss," exists in large masses along the river bank. Geodiferous lime-rock extends thick[illegible]hester into Brighton. It is hard, dark, and bituminous, and of great when bur[illegible]ward and westward. It lies upon a level with the rapids, and

Diluvium o[illegible] superior quality of lime.

soil. A mile sout[illegible]nd gravel is spread heavily upon the rocks beneath the rich feet and forms the[illegible]f the city, the diluvium rises to an altitude of two hundred showing undulat[illegible]innacle, and the road to Pittsford is cut through a depression quartz, and ot[illegible]s lines of fine and coarse gravel. Boulders of granite, gneiss, dence of the g[illegible]reign rock spread over the plain, present unmistakable evi- the railroad, a [illegible]a strong flood. One of these masses was noticed near long, eight broad[illegible]from Main street. It was seen to be eight and a half feet diluvium is he[illegible]hree deep,—a mass of granite. Along Irondequoit creek the feet high[illegible]ped in banks and conical hills from fifty to one hundred and fifty a fossil[illegible]On the banks of the stream, in Perrinton, were found the remains of Lar[illegible]phant. They were found by William Mann while digging a stump. Ofe[illegible]trees of the ancient forest had grown over these bones. In August, 1837, the remains of another mammoth were uncovered while excavating for the Genesee Valley canal. The skeleton was found about four feet beneath the surface, and resting upon *polished limestone*. Brick-clay, a foot or more in depth, exists beneath the loamy soil within and near Rochester. Beneath it lies a bed of fine white sand suitable for the use of the brick-maker. The surface of the rocks shows *polish* in a number of places where excavations have been made. Furrows, as of the passage of huge boulders, are marked on the smoothed surface. East of the river, at Rochester, the lines run east and west. It is evident that the earth and soil now covering them has been deposited upon the polished rock,—*when* and *how* is the question. The Ridge road, a natural causeway of alluvium, is regarded as the former shore of Lake Ontario. Its composition of sand and pebble is not a disintegration but a deposition. Vegetable remains are found at depths of a dozen or more feet. Vegetable mould, nearly pure and a half-inch in depth, lay upon a bed of fine white sand. Some barrier giving way on the St. Lawrence sunk the lake to its present proportions. We have spoken of the transportation of boulders. Half-way up the "Pinnacle" lies a graywacke boulder, in dimensions ten and a half by ten feet, and between three and four feet deep. What power could have borne it along and placed it there? The retrocession of the falls is of inappreciable extent. To have worn away the chasm below the cataracts occupied a period so vast that the estimate is beyond human ability.

The basis rock of the county is Medina sandstone, which reaches the surface at the lake shore. Upon it lies the Clinton group. Next is found the Niagara group, rich in fossils, and finally the Onondaga salt group, containing beds of gypsum. The discovery of the gypsum is thus narrated: "In the winter of 1810–11, John Garbutt had employed workmen to excavate a bank for earth to construct a race for a mill he was building, and one of the men, a foreigner, declared that they were digging plaster. Experiment proved him correct." The beds are of large size, and have grown in value to the present. Salt springs exist in the county, but the brine is not of quantity and strength to be available. There are numerous sulphur springs, some of which are located in the town of Ogden. The Monroe springs, five miles east of Rochester, are celebrated. Marl abounds in the towns of Riga, Chili, and Wheatland. The discovery of the bed of argillaceous iron ore, extending from the Genesee to the east limit of Monroe, was thought to be valuable at one time, but it is little worked. Small quantities of the sulphurets of lead and zinc, and blende and galena, are found in the county. Fire-stone, a magnesian earth used for lining fireplaces and stoves, is abundant in Ogden and Sweden. This outline presents the rocks as of various uses, but none greater than that of making and enriching soil.

CHAPTER XIX.

POLITICAL LEGISLATION—OFFICIALS—GENERAL, STATE, AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT—PARTIES—POPULATION AND POPULAR VOTE.

All government originates in the people, but an extended franchise and republican legislation was an experiment, and as such is still regarded in this centennial of national existence. The civil record of New York reveals a gradual change from a condition of vassalage to more than kingly power. The process of emancipation was a lesson to victors as well as vanquished. Arbitrary and extreme measures by both parties have been checked by conservatism, and so originated parties whose political campaigns have been marked by periods of great excitement, followed by measures subservient to the public good.

Civil government was established by the Dutch in 1621, and, in 1629, New York, then New Netherlands, received her first governor, in the person of Wouter Van Twiller. From 1664—the date of the surrender of the province to the English—up to 1683, James, the Duke of York, was sole ruler. He appointed governors and councils, whose enactments were acknowledged as arbitrary laws. The first English legislative assembly was organized in 1691, and by that body a code of rules was formed in accordance with enlarged powers. The province was divided into nine counties, and the House consisted of seventeen delegates. An act of assembly for a national church, passed in 1693, was received with discontent, and taught the necessity of perfect religious freedom, but entirely disconnected with affairs of state. A second assembly convened in 1708. Encroachments upon popular rights, by the royal governors, paved the way for their loss of influence and speedy downfall on the breaking out of the Revolution. On April 20, 1777, was formed, and adopted by a convention of delegates, a State constitution. A first session was attempted at Kingston, September 1, 1777, but was dispersed by the approach of a British force. A session was held in 1778, at Poughkeepsie, and annually continued thereafter. Features of the constitution were obnoxious to the people, since it was framed after the provisions of arbitrary power, and changes were demanded as the necessity became apparent. A general organization act was passed by the legislature on March 7, 1788, at which date the entire State was divided into fourteen counties, and these were subdivided by the organization of towns, varying inversely in area as the population was denser. New divisions were made in 1801, making thirty counties and two hundred and eighty-six towns. The legislature passed an act, in 1820, recommending a convention of the people to frame a new constitution. A vote was had in April, 1821, which resulted in a majority of 73,445 for the convention, which assembled in Albany, August 28, concluded its labors, and adjourned November 28, 1821. The member of the convention from Monroe was John Bowman. The new constitution was adopted at an election held in February, 1822. Notable changes were relative to a council of revision and appointment and elective franchise. The council of revision, assuming to act as a third legislative body, contrary to the constitution, was abolished without dissent. It had rendered itself obnoxious through the personal and partisan character of its appointments. The powers of both remaining councils were modified and restricted. Elective franchise was further extended, and many offices, till then vested in appointment, were made elective, and self-rule became a verity.

We give in the following a civil list of various incumbents representing the interests of Monroe County at home, at Albany, and at Washington. County superintendents of schools were, by act of April 17, 1843, appointed by the board of supervisors. The appointed in Monroe were Henry E. Rochester and Alexander Mann. The office was abolished March 13, 1847. The constitution of 1821 provided for a division of the State into circuit court districts, and by act of April 17, 1823, eight circuits were formed, and a circuit judge appointed to each. Addison Gardiner, of Rochester, was appointed September 29, 1829, for the eighth circuit, consisting of Allegany, Erie, Chautauque, Monroe, Genesee, and Niagara.

Surrogates under the first constitution were appointed for indefinite periods, and appeals from their decisions were directed to courts of probate of the State. By the second constitution, appointments vested with the governor and senate, for four years, and appeal lay with the chancellor. The surrogates of Monroe to 1847 were: Elisha Ely, appointed March 10, 1821; Orrin E. Gibbs, March 28, 1823; Martin F. Delano, April 30, 1835; Enos Pomeroy, January 29, 1840; Mortimer F. Delano, January 29, 1844; and Simeon B. Jewett, 1845.

The first judges in the court of common pleas were continued from the colonial period. Those in Monroe, from March 5, 1821, to 1847, were: Elisha B. Strong, Ashley Sampson, two terms; Moses Chapin, Samuel L. Selden, and Patrick C. Buchan.

The State legislature is composed of a senate and assembly. Monroe formed part of the eighth senatorial district till 1847. The senators from this county

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were: Joseph Spencer, 1823; John Bowman, 1824–26; Isaac Lacey, 1835–38; and Frederick F. Backus, 1844–47. Members of assembly for the county of Monroe, to 1847, were: Nathaniel Rochester, who served in the forty-fifth session of 1822; John Bowman, Samuel B. Bradley, Simon Stone, 1823; Peter Price, Major H. Smith, and Enos Stone, 1824; Gustavus Clark, Henry Fellows, and Thurlow Weed, 1825; Henry Fellows, Isaac Lacey, and Vincent Mathews, 1826; Peter Price, Abelard Reynolds, and Joseph Sibley, 1827; Timothy Childs, Ezra Sheldon, Jr., and Francis Storm, 1828; John Garbutt, Heman Norton, and Reuben Willey, 1829; Ezra Sheldon, Jr., Joseph Randall, and Thurlow Weed, 1830; Samuel G. Andrews, Isaac Lacey, and Peter Price, 1831; Samuel G. Andrews, Ira Bellows, and William B. Brown, 1832; Timothy Childs, Levi Pond, and Milton Sheldon, 1833; Elihu Church, Fletcher M. Haight, and Jeremy S. Stone, 1834; George Brown, Derick Sibley, and Enoch Strong, 1835; Horace Gay, Micajah W. Kirby, and Joseph Sibley, 1836; Levi Russell, D. Sibley, and Silas Walker, 1837; John P. Patterson, Ezra Sheldon, Jr., and D. Sibley, 1838; William S. Bishop, Henry P. Norton, and John P. Stull, 1839; George Brown, D. Sibley, and E. Strong, 1840; Alexander Kelsey, Lucius Lilley, and E. Strong, 1841; Henry K. Higgins, Frederick Starr, and George S. Stone, 1842; Jerome Fuller, Robert Haight, and E. Strong, 1843; Ashley Sampson, Moses Sperry, and Edward Wadhams, 1844; William C. Bloss, John McVean, Isaac T. Raymond, 1845; Mathias L. Angle, William C. Bloss, and James R. Thompson, 1846; W. C. Bloss, John McGonegal, and John B. Smith, 1847.

The office of district attorney was created April 4, 1801, and by act of 1818 each county was constituted a separate district. The following served till 1847: Timothy Childs, 1821; Vincent Matthews, 1831; Hector L. Stevens, 1831; Horace Gay, 1836; Abner Pratt, 1836; Jasper W. Gilbert, 1843; and Nicholas E. Paine, 1846.

County Officers, 1821 to 1847.—It was made the duty of the county clerk to keep the county records. The term was three years. The incumbents were Nathaniel Rochester, 1821; Elisha Ely, 1822; Simon Stone (2d), 1825; Wm. Graves, 1828; Leonard Adams, 1831; Samuel G. Adams, 1834; Ephraim Goss, 1837; James W. Smith, 1840; and Charles J. Hill, 1843. Sheriffs were appointed annually by the council of appointment, and none were eligible after four years' consecutive service. He could hold no other office, and must be a freeholder of the county. According to the second constitution, sheriffs were elected for three years, and were ineligible for the succeeding term. The sheriffs of Monroe till 1847 were: James Seymour, March 7, 1821; John T. Patterson, 1822; James Seymour, 1825; James K. Livingston, 1828; Ezra M. Parsons, 1831; Elias Pond, 1834; Darius Perrin, 1837; Charles S. Pardee, 1840; and Hiram Sibley, 1843.

The Federal Congress meets annually on the first Monday in December. It is provided by the constitution that each State legislature shall choose two senators, whose term of office is six years. For the period considered Monroe furnished no senator.

The representatives in Congress are composed of members elected by districts. Each new Congress begins on the 4th of March every odd year. The term of office is two years. Apportionment of representation is determined by the results of a census taken every ten years. The apportionment of New York beginning 1789, ratio 30,000, was six; 1792, ratio 33,000, ten; 1802, ratio 33,000, seventeen; 1811, ratio 25,000, twenty-seven; 1822, ratio 40,000, thirty-four; 1832, ratio 47,000, forty; and 1842, ratio 70,680, thirty-four. On organization, Monroe belonged to the Twenty-first district, composed of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, and Ontario. Represented in the Seventeenth Congress by Wm. B. Rochester and Elijah Spencer. By act of 1812, Monroe and Livingston were constituted the Twenty-seventh district. Moses Hayden, 1823–27; Daniel D. Barnard, 1827–29; and Timothy Childs, 1829–31. By act of June 29, 1832, Monroe was constituted the Twenty-eighth district, and represented by Frederick Whittlesey, 1833–35; George W. Say, 1835–37; Timothy Childs, 1837–39; Thomas Kempshall, 1839–41; and by Childs again, 1841–43; Thomas J. Patterson and Levi D. Carpenter, 1843–45; and Elias B. Holmes, 1845–47. Presidential electors are chosen by general ticket, and their number is equal to that of senators and representatives in Congress. One person is selected from each Congressional district, and two from the State at large. The electoral college meets at Albany on the first Wednesday of December, cast their votes for President and Vice-President, and forward the result to the president of the senate. The electors from Monroe have been Joseph Sibley and Elisha B. Strong, 1824; James D. Garnsey, 1828; Ahiel Baldwin, 1832; Joseph Sibley, 1836; Wm. Garbutt, 1840; and Elisha Johnson, 1844.

We have indicated the assumption of direct control by the people from time to time, and the changes of constitution present marked periods. A convention for a new constitution, to provide for popular election in place of governors' appointments, was held in 1846. The delegates from Monroe were Frederick F. Backus, Enoch Strong, and Harry Backus. Among State officials from Monroe were Henry R. Selden, lieutenant-governor, 1856. Thomas Raines, treasurer, 1871, and re-elected 1873. Canal commissioner, John D. Fay, 1867, re-elected 1870. Superintendent of banking department, De Witt C. Ellis, 1863. Insurance superintendent, George W. Miller, 1870. Regents of the university, Rev. Samuel Lucky, D.D., 1847, and Horatio G. Warner, 1871.

School commissioners have been elected since 1859. The following have served: Alonzo J. Howe, John T. Brown, Henry H. Sperry, William W. Marsh, Luther Curtice, Wm. E. Edmunds, Wm. H. Bowman, John R. Garretsee, Joseph A. Tozier, Franklin B. Garlock, George W. Sime, S. A. Ellis, Edward A. McMath. The officers for term beginning 1875 are W Francis Hardick and Allen J. Ketchum. Judges of the court of appeals, Addison Gardner, 1847–1855 Samuel S. Seldon, 1855; and Henry R. Seldon, 1862 and 1865. The judges of the supreme court from Monroe in the seventeenth district were Samuel S. Selden, 1847–1855; E. Darwin Smith, 1855 and 1862. Surrogates since 1846 have been elected in counties where the population exceeds forty thousand. The term is four years. The following have served: Moses Sperry, 1847; Denton G. Stewart, 1831 and 1867; Henry P. Norton, 1855; Alfred G. Mudge, 1859; Wm. P. Chase, 1863; and for 1871, W Dean Shuart.

County judges have jurisdiction in action of debt to two thousand dollars; trespass, to five hundred dollars; and replevin suits, one thousand dollars. Tenure of office is six years. Incumbents of the office in Monroe have been Patrick G. Buchan, 1847; Harvey Humphrey, 1851; George G. Munger, 1855; John C. Chumasero, 1859, re-elected 1863; Jerome Fuller, 1867; and Jerome Fuller, 1872.

There are thirty-two senatorial districts under the constitution of 1846. Monroe, the twenty-seventh, sent Jerome Fuller to the legislature in 1848; Samuel Miller, 1850; Micajah W. Kirby, 1852; William S. Bishop, 1854; and John E. Patterson, 1856–59. Under act of 1857 Monroe became the forty-eighth district, and elected Ephraim Goss in 1860; Lysander Farrar, 1862; George G. Munger, 1864; Thomas Parsons, 1866; Lewis H. Morgan, 1868; Jarvis Lord, 1870–74; and Wm. N. Emerson, present incumbent.

Monroe has three assembly districts, of which the city of Rochester constitutes the second. The following list is given for reference: Ezra Sheldon, A. M. Schermerhorn, and Isaac Chase, Jr., 1848; Levi Kelsey, L. Ward Smith, and Elisha Harmon, 1849; M. Day Hicks, L. W. Smith, and E. Harmon, 1850; Nathaniel H. Fordyce, William A. Fitzhugh, and Caleb B. Corser, 1851; John Shoecraft, Joel P. Milliner, and C. B. Corser, 1852; Lyman Payne, Orlando Hastings, and James O. Pettingill, 1853; L. Payne, James S. Angle, and Pliny B. Holdridge, 1854; Benjamin Smith, John W. Stebbins, and N. P. Stanton, Jr., 1855; B. Smith, Eliphaz Trimmer, and Joseph Dewey, 1856; Jeremiah S. Baker, John S. Lacey, and Robert Staples, 1857; Jarvis Lord, Thomas Parsons, and Robert Staples, 1858; Harrison A. Lyon, Elias Pond, and Alphonso Perry, 1859; Thomas J. Jeffords, E. Pond, and A. Perry, 1860; Martin Roberts, Lewis H. Morgan, and Benj. R. Wells, 1861; George E. McGonegal, E. Trimmer, and B. R. Wells, 1862; G. E. McGonegal, E. Trimmer, and Wm. Brown, 1863; Fairchild Andrus, John McConvill, and Wm. Rankin, 1864–65; F. Andrus, Henry R. Seldon, and Abner I. Wood, 1866; J. Lord, Henry Cribben, and A. I. Wood, 1867; John M. Davis, N. C. Bradstreet, and A. I. Wood, 1868; Charles S. Wright, N. C. Bradstreet, and Andrew J. Randall, 1869; C. S. Wright, James S. Graham, and Volney P. Brown, 1870; Richard D. Cole, George D. Lord, and V. P. Brown, 1871; George A. Goss, G. D. Lord, and Leonard Burritt, 1872; G. A. Goss, Henry L. Fish, and L. Burritt, 1873; G. A. Goss, George Taylor, and L. Burritt, 1874; Richard D. Cole, George Taylor, and Josiah Rich, 1875; and Willard Hodges, James S. Graham, and Herman Glass, in 1876.

There are elected in each county a district attorney, sheriff, clerk, and treasurer. Besides these are coroners, superintendents of the poor, and board of supervisors. Term of office is for three years.

District Attorneys.—Wm. S. Bishop, 1847; Martin S. Newton, Edward A. Raymond, Calvin Huson, Joseph A. Stull, William H. Bowman, Christopher C. Davison, John M. Davy, and George Raines, two terms.

County Clerks.—John C. Nash, 1846; John S. Lacey, W. B. Williams, William N. Sage, D. D. S. Brown, Joseph Cochrane, George H. Barry, Charles J. Powers, Alonzo L. Mabbett, John H. Wilson.

Sheriffs.—George Hart, 1846; Octavius P. Chamberlain, Chauncey B. Woodworth, Alexander Babcock, Hiram Smith, James H. Warren, Alonzo Chapman, Caleb Moore, Isaac V. Sutherland, 1869; Joseph B. Campbell, Charles S. Campbell, and Henry E. Richmond.

Treasurers.—Lewis Selye, 1848 and 1854; William H. Perkins, 1851; Jason Baker, 1857; George N. Deming, 1866; Charles P. Achilles, 1872; and James Harris.

Congressional Representatives.—Monroe was Twenty-ninth district from 1851 to 1862, and was represented by Robert S. Rose, 1847–51; Jedediah Horseford,

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1851–53; Azariah Boody, 1853; Davis Carpenter, elected in place of Boody, resigned; John Williams, 1855–57; Samuel G. Andrews, 1857–59; and Alfred Ely, 1859–63. Monroe and Orleans constituted the Twenty-eighth district from 1862 to 1873, with following representation: Freeman Clarke, 1863–65; Roswell Hart, 1865–67; Lewis Selye, 1867–69; Noah Davis, Jr., 1869–71; and Freeman Clarke, 1871–73. In 1873 the same counties were made the Thirtieth district, with George G. Hoskins, 1873–75, and John M. Davy.

A perusal of old files of newspapers reveals the fact that a degree of moderation prevails at present in comparison with the severe language, the denunciation, and the excitement of former political campaigns. Upon the adoption of the constitution of the United States, the question of what powers should be delegated to the federal government created a division of sentiment, and parties were formed bearing the names Republican and Federal. The former desired to restrict, and the latter to enlarge, national prerogatives. Among those active in the interests of the Federal party in 1824 were Derick Sibley, James Seymour, and Enos Stone. Of the Republicans were Thurlow Weed, one of the old school, Henry Fellows, and James K. Livingston. The vote for governor gave De Witt Clinton two thousand five hundred and fourteen votes; Samuel Young, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. The project of constructing the Erie canal (begun in 1817 and completed in 1825) created a division of sentiment regarding the feasibility of the undertaking. A party who recognized in the canal a great work of internal improvement, heartily supported the measures for building, and were termed Clintonians. Another party, who looked upon the undertaking as chimerical, strongly opposed "tax for the big ditch," and took the name "Bucktails." The press and politicians were decided in their expressions, and party spirit running high, a virulence of language prevailed which seems intemperate and revolutionary in comparison with the present. A diversion was created during the summer of 1826 by the "Morgan excitement." In brief, one William Morgan, of Batavia, began a work exposing the secrets of Freemasonry. It was to be published by David C. Miller. Various efforts were made to suppress the manuscript. Morgan was taken to Canandaigua and lodged in jail. He was then abducted, driven towards Rochester, and disappeared. His fate is involved in mystery. Belief in an existing strong oath-bound society enrolling citizens of high civil rank, and exercising jurisdiction over human life, aroused apprehension, excited animosity, and caused the organization of an Anti-Masonic party throughout the State. The press discussed the question with strong feeling; members of the order seceded, lodges were broken up, and the society temporarily disappeared.

Later arose the questions of tariff and currency. The Whig party was derived from the Anti-Masonic organization, while the opposition became known as Democratic. The language of the press in 1840 is indicated by the following extract from an editorial: "The question remains whether we shall commit this young nation to the tender mercies of a national bank, a high protective tariff, an indefinite internal revenue system,—the whole rendered lasting by contracting an enormous and ever-increasing public debt, wresting power and wealth from the people and centering it in the hands of a few." Among Whigs of that time were William Pitkin, Isaac Lacey, and Elias Pond. The Democratic candidates for assembly for 1840 were E. Henry Barnard, Samuel Bayliss, and Josiah Howell. The county cast eleven thousand one hundred and forty-four votes. For Congress, Timothy Childs, Whig, received six thousand and fifty-two votes, and Lyman B. Langworthy five thousand and ninety-two,—being a Whig majority of one thousand five hundred and forty-five. The history of Rochester recalls the influential part borne by her citizens in the consideration and control of State and national affairs. The Hon. John Quincy Adams received from Monroe his first nomination to the presidency. The names of Gardiner, Selden, Cumming, and Carter, of Barnard, Covode, and Weed, are honored for the memories of their eminent ability and rank in the past. The name of Thurlow Weed recalls one who made himself known and felt in every village and city in the nation,—a man genial in spirit, powerful in expression, and a busy actor on the public stage.

The stirring and radical changes since 1861, still progressing, are viewed with the same patriotic spirit from different stand-points, and find able champions, whom it would seem invidious to name. The county is fully recognized as Republican, the strength of which party, compared with the Democratic, is illustrated by the popular vote of 1875 for Secretary of State. In the general election held in Monroe on November 2, 1875, Frederick W. Seward received eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-five votes, John Bigelow eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five votes, George B. Dusinberre, Prohibition candidate, two hundred and forty-seven votes, and scattering, forty-five, from a total of twenty thousand three hundred and fifty-two votes polled. In 1873 the Democratic majority for Secretary of State was one hundred and seventy, and in 1874, for governor, three hundred and ninety-three, while the Republican majority for Secretary of State in 1875 was two thousand two hundred and ninety.

The following table of the population of Monroe, at intervals, shows the progress in this essential of the county since its organization: In 1820, 26,855; 1830, 49,862; 1840, 64,902; 1845, 70,899; 1850, 87,650; and in 1855, 96,324. These last were classified by color, political relation, nativity, and education as follows: White, 95,835; colored, 489; voters, 17,272; aliens, 22,837; natives of the State, 53,939; of the United States, 63,048; and of foreign counties, 33,276; and of those over twenty-one who could not read or write, 2105.

The population of towns for semi-decades from 1860 is shown as follows:

	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Brighton	3,138	3,590	4,304	2,964
Chili	2,205	2,242	4,367	2,287
Clarkson	2,093	1,843	1,884	1,922
Gates	2,710	2,783	3,541	1,997
Greece	4,147	4,400	4,314	4,860
Henrietta	2,249	2,207	2,280	2,325
Hamlin	2,460	2,392	2,304	2,322
Irondequoit	3,547	3,420	3,990	1,875
Mendon	2,936	2,959	2,900	2,988
Ogden	2,712	2,791	2,874	2,977
Parma	2,904	2,936	2,864	2,963
Penfield	3,210	3,059	2,928	2,880
Perrinton	3,015	3,219	3,261	3,873
Pittsford	2,028	2,029	1,974	2,215
Riga	2,177	2,141	2,171	1,999
Rochester	48,204	50,940	62,386	81,673
Rush	1,613	1,708	1,654	1,699
Sweden	4,045	4,126	4,558	5,164
Webster	2,650	2,775	2,749	2,819
Wheatland	2,560	2,675	2,565	2,629
Total	100,648	104,235	117,868	134,534

CHAPTER XX.

INDIAN TRAILS—HIGHWAYS—BRIDGES—CONSTRUCTION OF THE ERIE CANAL—CELEBRATION VISIT OF LA FAYETTE—ENLARGEMENT—REBUILDING OF THE GREAT AQUEDUCT OVER THE GENESEE—THE GENESEE VALLEY CANAL—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 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

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

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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 $3000 from the sale of military lands for a road through that tract, and $7500 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 $1000 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 Canandarque, 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 Canaseroga 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 Arkport to Charlotte, "to connect the navigation of the Susquehanna with Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Genesee river." The commissioners were Micajah 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 millions. 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 Governor 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. Micajah 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 in 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,

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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 Tonnewanta 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 Matthews 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., pronounced an able and eloquent address." The company then marched to the Mansion House, kept by Christopher, and enjoyed a sumptuous dinner. General Matthews 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 it the nucleus of an opulent and populous city, and the central point of numerous and transcendant 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 Honorable 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

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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 Genesee Valley canal connects the Erie canal at Rochester with the Allegany river at Olean. The length of the route is one hundred and seven miles. The summit level is eleven and a half miles long, and nine hundred and seventy-nine feet above the Erie canal at Rochester. The lockage is one thousand and sixty-four feet, overcome by one hundred and six locks. A survey was recommended by Governor Clinton in 1824. One was made in 1828, under direction of Judge Geddes. By act of 1834 a survey was authorized, and was made during the season under charge of F. C. Mills. The estimate of cost was $1,890,614.12. The Rochester engineers were Frederic C. Mills, Henry S. Dexter, J. B. Stillson, Daniel Marsh, S. V. R. Patterson, George D. Stillson, Burton W. Clark, and Daniel McHenry. The canal was authorized by the legislature on May 6, 1836, but no contract was let until June, 1837, when two miles were let. In November, twenty-eight miles were put under contract. From the junction to Rochester, and the Dansville side-cut, a distance of fifty-two miles, was completed in 1840. By 1851, thirty-six miles farther to Oramel with the Genesee feeder were finished. There were finished in 1853, to Belfast, two miles; in 1854, to Rockville, three miles; in 1856, to Olean, twenty-four miles. Repairs were contracted for five years from 1855, and, from heavy freshets, the contractor abandoned the work in June, 1857.

The canal is located along the west side of the Genesee river, through the towns of Chili and Wheatland, and has done considerable business. Although the canals are not as of yore, yet they are much in use, and the Erie has by no means become antiquated.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE FIRST RAILROADS—THE TONAWANDA RAILWAY—THE AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD—OTHER ROADS TRAVERSING MONROE—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. That 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 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 E. Bemis

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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 scantling 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 Tonawanda Railroad was chartered April 24, 1832, for fifty years. The capital stock was $500,000, in shares of one hundred dollars each. The entire cost of construction, for right of way, cars, locomotives, depots, etc., was over seven hundred thousand dollars. The president of the company was David E. Evans; the vice-president, Jonathan Childs; the treasurer, A. M. Schermerhorn; and the secretary, Frederick Whittlesey. The road superintendent was David Scott; engineers, Messrs. Hayden and Smith; agents and collectors on train were Messrs. Lyman, Fitch, Demerry, and Wilbarky. The agent at Rochester was A. Sprague, and the road engineer was Elisha Johnson. On November 21, 1834, the road was completed west to South Byron, in Genesee county, twenty-four miles from Rochester. Business was reported promising, and a fair return for investment. The speed attained was an average of a mile in two and a half minutes. Regular trips with a locomotive were announced for December 16, 1836, from Rochester to Byron, and seven miles' staging to Batavia. On April 4, 1837, great expectations began to be cherished from the passage of a train with fifteen freight cars, on which there were conveyed one hundred barrels of flour, besides other produce, and passenger cars, from whose passengers a toll of one hundred dollars was taken for the trip. On May 8, 1837, a meeting was called at the court-house in Rochester. Silas O. Smith was called to the chair, and Messrs. Sage, Barton, Haight, E. D. Smith, and Daniels were appointed committee on celebration. The excursion took place May 11, 1837. The rate was thirty miles an hour. The day was fine. The train was crowded. They reached Churchville in forty minutes. At Batavia, the terminus, the road was lined for a mile with people, and the arrival of the train was greeted with the firing of cannon and continued cheering. The object of the road was the transportation of passengers principally, but the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* thus anticipated: "The carrying of produce and merchandise will be a very important item of receipts. It will give, by comparison of business done upon the road last fall, an aggregate of more than *ten thousand tons annually*, requiring at least one hundred freight cars, drawn by locomotives. It will, at any rate, aid in defraying, if it does not quite defray, the expenses of passenger trains, and leave almost the entire income from passengers a clear profit." The passenger cars upon the road were about fifteen feet in length, with two cross-seats at each end, holding three or four persons each. There was an upper story in the centre for the same number, and the space underneath was appropriated to baggage. A car would contain twenty-four passengers. The construction of the road was anomalous. There were sleepers twenty feet long,—large logs flattened on one side,—there were a three by four pine scantling and a two and a half-inch strap rail spiked down together. This was found liable to *snake-heads* or loose ends, and a three-inch thicker band was substituted. Finally, the T rail was obtained. The road was completed to Buffalo in 1840, and was consolidated with the Attica and Buffalo road in 1850. As opportunity for contrast, receipts of the road from Rochester to Byron for the first two weeks of operation in 1836 are given: "September 22d, 6 tons salt; 23d, 500 lbs. freight; 24th, freight, 25 cts.; 26th, passengers, 25 cts.; 27th, passengers, $1.50, and freight, 600 lbs.; 28th, passengers, 50 cts.; 29th, passengers, $1.00; 30th, $1.00; October 1st, 18 bbls. salt.; 3d, 75 cts., 3 bbls. salt; 4th, passengers, $1.63, 17 bbls. salt, freight, 200 lbs." From such beginnings has the present grown.

The Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company was organized October 8, 1850. The capital was $1,825,000. The company was formed by the consolidation of the Tonawanda and the Attica and Buffalo Railroad Companies. At a meeting held December, 1850, the following-named directors were chosen: Dean Richmond, Henry Martin, F. H. Tows, Gaius B. Rich, D. W. Tomlinson, Joseph Field, Frederick Whittlesey, Asa Sprague, George H. Mumford, Heman J. Redfield, James Brisbane, Samuel Dana, and Wm. F. Weld. At a meeting of these directors Joseph Field was elected president; Dean Richmond, vice-president; Henry Martin, superintendent; F. Whittlesey, secretary; and J. C. Putnam, treasurer. The road was opened for business in 1852, and a year later was with others consolidated to form part of the New York Central.

The Niagara Falls Branch of the New York Central was begun as the Lockport and Niagara Falls Road, organized April 24, 1834, with $175,000 capital. On December 10, 1850, a company of New York capitalists purchased the Lockport and Niagara Falls Road, and set about the improvement of that portion and the construction of a road eastward to Rochester. It was conditioned that the local subscription for the Niagara Falls, Lockport, and Rochester Railroad should be $225,000, while the capitalists promised the complement of cost. The amount was promptly raised. At a meeting of the stockholders the following directors were chosen: Joseph B. Varnum and Edward Whitehouse, of New York; Watts Sherman, of Albany; Freeman Clarke, Silas O. Smith, and A. Boody, of Rochester; Alexis Ward and Roswell W. Burrows, of Albion; and Elias B. Holmes, of Brockport. At a later meeting, J. B. Varnum was elected president; Alexis Ward, vice-president; and Freeman Clarke, treasurer. The length of the road is seventy-seven miles. The road was opened in 1852, and merged in the New York Central in 1853.

The Rochester and Charlotte was organized with a capital of $100,000, on May 3, 1852, and shortly after its completion in 1853 was consolidated with the New York Central. The Rochester and Syracuse Road was chartered August 1, 1850, and a company formed with a capital of $4,200,000. Consolidated in 1853.

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, 9,878,352; freight carried, 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 in motion; 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,

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earnings, $2.03; expenses, $1.37. The Central depot at Rochester is rich in reminiscence 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 paymaster 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 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 $5000. Through the southern towns of Rush and Mendon, winding eastward from the Genesee to Canandaigua, is a railroad built by a company incorporated December 10, 1850, as the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company. The capital was one million. The road was opened to Batavia, a distance of fifty miles from Canandaigua, by January 1, 1853; to Niagara Falls, forty-seven miles farther, by July 1 following; and to the Suspension bridge, one and one-half miles, on April 1, 1854. The road was sold, on March 22, 1857, to James M. Brown and others, and the name changed to Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua Railroad. The road is now merged in the New York Central.

The Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad extends southwestward from Rochester to Avon, a distance of 18.25 miles. It traverses the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, and Rush, and its course in the latter town is near the eastern bank of the Genesee river. The movement to construct the road was made at a meeting held December 27, 1850, where John Vernam was chosen president, Wm. F. Cuyler, vice-president, and B. Y. Howard and J. R. Bond, secretaries. At an adjourned meeting, held in the village of Mount Morris, on January 15, 1851, articles of association were drawn and adopted, and a board of thirteen directors appointed. It was decided to name the road the "Genesee Valley Railroad." John Vernam was chosen president. The subject was agitated, but nothing accomplished for some time. On March 19, 1851, the following board of directors was chosen: James Falkner, Charles H. Carrol, James S. Wadsworth, John Vernam, Daniel Fitzhugh, Allen Ayrault, Elijah F. Smith, William Pitkin, Azariah Boody, Aaron Bronson, Levi A. Ward, and Freeman Clarke. The directors elected James S. Wadsworth, Esq., president of the board, and Freeman Clarke secretary and treasurer. It was agreed, by subscription to articles of association, that the capital stock should be $800,000, and the title of Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad was adopted as corporate name of the association. Committees on subscription were appointed. The question of funds was the occasion of considerable controversy, and the citizens of Rochester becoming interested, it was proposed to vote upon a proposition to appropriate $300,000 in aid of the proposed road. The vote was had September 30, 1851, and was greatly in favor of the movement. Work was commenced in 1852, and the road was opened to Avon in 1854. In the fall of 1858 there had been paid in $555,450.10, and there was outstanding a debt of $150,000. The earnings for the year ending September 30, 1858, were $37,280.57.

The Lake Ontario Railroad, from Oswego to Lewiston, through the northern towns of Monroe, was completed early in 1876. The contractors 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 line extends through a well-known fruit region, and promises a remunerative traffic.

The State Line Railroad, from Rochester to Salamanca, is yet in process of construction. To this enterprise Rochester made liberal advancement, and will doubtless derive much benefit from its speedy completion. The city has among its estimated assets stock in the Rochester and State Line Railroad to the amount of $600,000. The estimated cost of construction is $1,352,640. It is expected that one result of building the road will be a cheapening of the coal product,—an item of interest to the entire community. Under the supervision of C. S. Martin, chief engineer, the road was in running order to Le Roy in the fall of 1875, and the rest of the road is prepared for the track-layers. The principal engineering work was the construction of a trestle eight hundred and fifty feet in length, spanning a ravine, four miles from Warsaw. The trestle has an altitude of seventy-six feet, with twenty feet fill, through which piles were driven to solid earth.

The Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad received aid from Rochester to the amount of $150,000; but, so far as known, the project halts in its career. Centering in Rochester, traversing the towns of Monroe in every direction, the network of railway lines, while drawing their support from the commerce existing between this and other great cities, in turn contribute, by facility of communication and cheap transportation, to remunerate the citizen for his outlay of means, and to upbuild the great and growing interests of one of the finest of American cities.

The Electric Telegraph.—Indispensable to the system of railway management, a valuable adjunct to the business man and the daily press, is the telegraph. Its transactions are a good reflex of the wealth and commercial prosperity of the city. The first telegraph office opened in Rochester, between 1844 and 1845, was located in the basement of Congress Hall. It was opened by the New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company, whose headquarters were in Utica. After a brief occupancy of this room the office was moved to Reynolds' Arcade, where, for a short time, it occupied the rooms at the north end of the west gallery. Its next removal was to room No. 8, later in use as D. M. Dewey's bookstore, and again, in 1850–51, it was transferred to No. 11. At this time the office was managed by George E. Allen, of Utica; and the first operator was a young man named Barnes. Allen was succeeded in 1852 by S. S. Pellet, who had previously been engaged as line repairer and assistant operator. Pellet was assisted by Emmet Allen, who served until January, 1854. Mr. Pellet resigned the management in December, 1853, and was succeeded by A. Cole Cheney, who has been operator and manager till the present time,—a period of twenty-three years. Records prior to 1853 were mislaid or lost. Assisted by Governor Henry R. Selden and Judge Samuel Lee Selden, Henry O'Reilly built and organized the first section of the telegraph range of about eight thousand miles, whereby Philadelphia, and other sea-board towns, were connected with all sections of the United States, as then existing. The original name of the organization was the "Atlantic, Lake, and Mississippi Telegraph Range," but the early papers of Rochester head their dispatches "O'Reilly's Telegraph." Mr. O'Reilly is still engaged in the business of quickening and cheapening telegraphic correspondence. A. C. Cheney received five dollars and fifty cents the first day of superintendence in the office at Rochester; the heaviest receipts any day in the month were nineteen dollars and eleven cents. The amount for the first month was two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty cents. The office labor for the first six months of 1854 was performed by Mr. Cheney and two messenger boys. One assistant was furnished after this till March, 1856; increase of business required the addition of another. In 1860 the New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company was consolidated with the Western Union, the present efficient organization. More room was needed between 1863 and 1864, and the instruments were removed to a room on the upper gallery, over the present receiving office. The room still above this was taken for a battery-room, and a tower, thirty feet high, was erected over it to receive the wires from the street, through which they passed to the switch-board in the operating-room. During 1854 the number of messages sent from the Rochester office was 7612, and the number received was 7800. The total cash receipts for the same year were $4529.94. The number sent in 1874 was 56,072, and the number received was 57,000; and the total cash receipts were $35,449.76,—a nine-fold increase in twenty years. The force in 1853 was the operator and the two messenger boys; later we find a force of fifteen assistants and eight messenger boys. In 1853 only five wires were used; there were in 1874 *thirty-four* on the switch-board, requiring sixteen instruments to work them and four main batteries. George R. Redman, book-keeper of the office, began as a messenger in 1861, and delivered the first message from California to a lawyer named King, then in practice here.

CHAPTER XXII.

STATE AND COUNTY INSTITUTIONS IN MONROE: THE ALMSHOUSE—THE INSANE ASYLUM—THE COUNTY PENITENTIARY AND THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

MAN'S inhumanity to man has made countless thousands mourn, and his humanity, progressing by successive gradations to its present altitude, has brought comfort to thousands, who may well bless the benevolent spirit of the age. The

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primary provision consequent upon the organization of towns was the appropriation of funds to support the poor, and as population increased, the advantages of a special institution under efficient officials became apparent. The idea of self-support, so far as practicable, led to the purchase of a farm, upon which buildings were erected, in size commensurate with the demand, and supplied with superintendents of undoubted qualifications.

The Monroe County Poor-House, situated three miles southeast from Rochester, was erected by the county in 1826. It was constructed of brick, and was calculated to accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred paupers. It was managed by five superintendents, and had, in 1827, thirty-five occupants, about twenty of whom were employed in usefnl labor. Population increased, and the building became old and overcrowded. The raving maniac, the young child, the infirm old man, and the seducer's victim, were crowded in a building whose remembrance must seem painful. Humanity called for a removal of the child from baneful influences, and a separation of the insane from the sane. In 1855 a school was taught by Miss Benedict, and contained some forty scholars. A school-house was finished in 1859. It contained two stories, the lower being for a school-room, the upper for a dormitory. Miss Gorton was employed as teacher, and Miss Flynn as assistant teacher. Miss Pepper succeeded Miss Gorton, and Miss Flynn in turn became the teacher.

In 1860 a building was set apart for the infirm old men. Year after year the buildings became more dilapidated, and the report in favor of new buildings passed unheeded until early in 1872, when the commissioners began to act in a manner which set the future at rest upon this question. A building committee, composed of Patrick Malone, L. M. Otis, A. N. Whiting, Josiah Rich, William W. Bruff, and A. Crittenden, was appointed, and a contract was made for new buildings with George H. Thompson and John W. McElhiny, on February 28, 1872, for $59,600. The almshouse was located midway between the insane asylum and the penitentiary, and fifty feet south. The architect employed was J. R. Thomas. The entire cost of the work was $72,948.44. The building was constructed of brick, partitions being of the same material, and the cornice of iron, thus rendering the structure nearly fire-proof. Its dimensions are one hundred and eighty-eight feet fronting on South avenue, with wings on the north and south ends, running east one hundred feet from the front wall, and forty-eight feet wide each. A hall eighty-five feet wide extends through the centre of each. A third wing is situated back from the centre of the main building, in extent sixty-eight feet, and width thirty feet. Twenty-two feet are two stories, for kitchen and bake-rooms, the remaining thirty-eight feet are used for heating purposes. The main building is three stories high, with cupola rising from the centre; the whole presents a comely and handsome exterior. The basement is in use as kitchen, dining-room, cellars, etc., while the first and second stories comprise the day apartments and a portion of the dormitories, the remainder being in the third story. The hospitals are situated in the wings, on the same floor. The wards are heated by steam. There are bath-rooms on the first and third stories. The chapel is on the first floor. There are accommodations for 400 persons, and the arrangements are all that could be desired. The number of paupers supported in 1857 was 961; in 1858, 1121; and in 1859, 1182. The number in the house on successive years on October 1, beginning with 1858, were 305; 1859, 291; 1860, 261; 1861, 274; 1871, 185; 1874, 184; and 1875, 185. Among the keepers were Collins, F. H. James, and E. A. Loder. Of the chaplains have been H. A. Brewster, J. Mandeville, Dr. Samuel Lucky, who died October 11, 1869, J. V. Van Ingen, John E. Baker, and George F. Linfield. Dr. Azel Backus is the present physician, and George E. McGonigal, superintendent. The expenses for the year ending September 30, 1875, were $21,701.31. Admitted during the year, six hundred and ninety paupers. Born in the house, thirty; died, sixty; discharged, six hundred and seventeen; three hundred and forty-nine were natives of this country, and three hundred and fourteen of Ireland. The institution will compare favorably with any other in the State.

The Monroe County Insane Asylum is an outgrowth of necessity, and a practical exemplification of humane feeling. A brief history of the insane poor is full of interest. The primary effort to improve their condition was made by the grant of a charter, in 1791, to the New York Hospital, and an appropriation from the legislature of two thousand dollars annually for twenty years. Inmates were received of the pauper class in May, 1797, and seven persons were provided for monthly during 1798. An average of twenty-two were annually cared for, from 1797 to 1803, and the total of admissions for the interval was two hundred and fifteen. A law was passed, in 1806, appropriating twelve thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly every year till 1857, to the New York Hospital, to provide "suitable apartments for maniacs, adapted to the various forms and degrees of insanity." A building of limited capacity was completed in 1808, and hither the officials of several counties sent of their pauper insane, and sixty-seven persons were received, two of whom had been confined for eighteen years in the cells of a common jail. This marks the commencement of State provision for the treatment of pauper lunatics.

In 1825 the State contained eight hundred and nineteen insane; of these, three hundred and sixty-three were self-supporting, two hundred and eight were in jail or poor-house, and three hundred and forty-eight at large. A law was passed in 1828 prohibiting the confinement of lunatics in jails, but the act was ignored. In his message to the legislature, in 1830, Governor Throop called special attention to the pitiable state of the insane poor, and recommended an asylum for gratuitous care and treatment. As a result, an act was passed on March 30, 1836, authorizing the erection of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and making an appropriation thereto. The institution was completed January 16, 1843, and has done a noble and extended work, resulting in incalculable good to thousands.

The asylum received patients from the poor-houses, and treated them for two years; if not then cured they were remanded back to the poor-house, and new cases received. It therefore happened that some who were quiet, and might ultimately have recovered at the asylum, when returned to the almshouse became violent, and were chained as a measure of safety. A dependence was placed in the State, and appeals for relief to the insane were made in 1856, by county superintendents of the poor, to the legislature, but no action followed. At this time, the condition of the lunatic poor, in the Monroe almshouse, was truly deplorable. There were thirty-seven insane confined in thirteen cells. These cells were low, unventilated, and unwholesome, and in dimensions but four and a half by seven feet. In this small space were crowded as many as four persons, some of whom, wild and raving, were chained and handcuffed. There was no out-yard, and no guards to stoves to prevent self-inflicted injury. It was resolved to erect a permanent and convenient building especially for the insane. It was constructed at a cost of somewhat over three thousand dollars, during 1856 and 1857. The first visiting committee, consisting of Dr. P. G. Tobey, Henry Churchill, H. A. Brewster, and James H. Warner, pronounced the structure "in conception and completion a credit to the county." The building was opened for patients in the spring of 1857, and the accommodations for forty-eight persons were fully occupied. The institution was placed under the supervision and management of Colonel J. P. Wiggins and wife. An addition was completed by October, 1859, at a cost of $26,791.57. The building committee were Messrs. Moore, Wagner, and Smyles. The wing thus erected was three stories high and constructed of brick. There is a hall in each story. The basement contained kitchen, furnace, etc.; the first floor, a dining-room, parlor, and bed-rooms, and in the upper story are fourteen fine large rooms for patients. This wing served more as an accommodation for the superintendent and employees than a relief for patients, and the forty-four rooms were speedily crowded, and several placed in the same room, while a number were compelled for lack of room to remain in the almshouse. The case was improved, but the increase of patients demanded like increase of room. The following statistics exhibit the number of inmates on October 1 of each year: In 1859, fifty-two; 1860, fifty-nine; 1861, seventy; 1862, seventy-five; 1863, sixty-three. This year there were twenty-five cells in which there were two in each cell. There were seventeen Monroe County insane poor at Utica, so that the insane of the county for the year was eighty. F. Wallace was in charge as warden, and Charles C. H. Miller was the physician. Dr. Samuel Lucky was an untiring friend and worker for the poor for a number of years. The need of better accommodations was annually stated, but unheeded, while numbers continually increased. There were in 1864 ninety-four lunatics; 1865, seventy; 1866, seventy-three; 1867, eighty-three; 1868, eighty-nine; 1869, eighty-seven; and in 1870, eighty-eight. Two to four had been confined in a single room, and the demand for relief became imperative. A wing was erected in 1870, giving accommodations for twenty-five patients. The number of inmates arose in 1871 to one hundred, while there were rooms for but seventy with single occupants. In 1872 a main building was erected, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. This building is of three stories, and has a Mansard roof. It gave a supply of forty-one rooms. Various improvements for heating, water-supply, and other essentials, have made the cost of construction about fifty thousand dollars. The patients in the asylum October 1, 1873, were one hundred and forty-three; 1874, one hundred and forty; and in 1875, one hundred and forty. The cost of maintenance, including repairs on buildings, of each patient, is two dollars and thirty-four cents per week,—a rare showing, and much to the credit of M. L. Lord, M.D., the warden and physician since 1868. The institution has a wide reputation for excellent treatment of patients and good management. The board of trustees for 1875 is composed of Messrs. Henry Churchill, J. W. Craig, and Charles S. Wright.

The Monroe County Penitentiary had its origin in the idea that the able-bodied should contribute to their own support, and would be better prepared for freedom by a habit of constant hard labor, in place of the idle confinement which, as late as 1820, was inflicted upon the unfortunate debtor as a paradoxical means of relief. In 1853, Joshua Conkey, Samuel H. Davis, Ezra B. True, and Lewis

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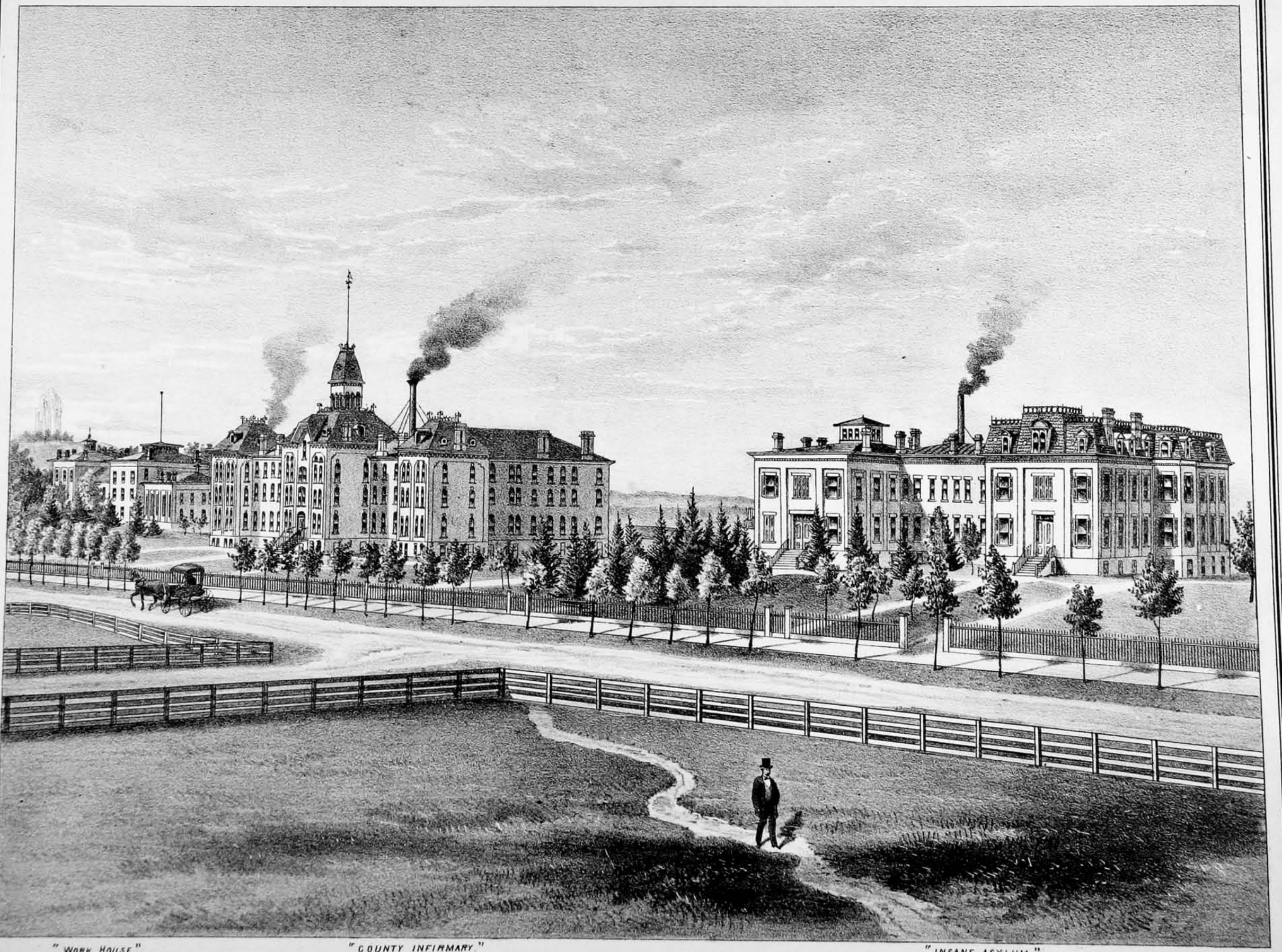
PLATE V.



"WORK HOUSE." "COUNTY INFIRMARY." "INSANE ASYLUM."

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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Selye were appointed a committee for the erection of a work-house. The contract price of erecting buildings was $22,707.60. Ninety-two cells were suitably furnished. L. R. Brockway, a judicious manager, was appointed superintendent, and the institution began business with a capital of $7000. The income for 1854 was over $4000. The expenses till October 1, 1855, were $7127.59, leaving, to commence the year, but little over $4000. In 1856, there were seven hundred and fifty-four commitments, of whom four hundred and ninety were foreigners. In 1859, two workshops were erected, and a south wing was built having thirty-two cells. The total expenditure had reached the sum of $117,423.53, while the income was eighty dollars per day. In the fall of 1860, the business of barrel-making was changed to that of finishing staves. Work in the shoe-shop was continued as the chief employment, and all who could labor were called to do so. The policy of receiving convicts from other counties was found advantageous and continued. The total income for 1860 was $22,729.30, a *gain* of $3235.28, and the second instance in history of realizing a profit from a penal institution. Messrs. L. & H. Churchill contracted for five years, from April 1, 1860, for labor in the shoe-shops; Hayden & Bromley, for three years, from June 1, 1859, for female labor in chair-work; and Rowe & Page had contracted for barrel-work as early as the spring of 1856. Contracts have been made, and various manufactures attempted, from time to time, as they seemed to promise profit. In 1862, an addition was made to the cooper-shop, and a warehouse, fifty-five by one hundred feet, was constructed.

On the 5th of January, 1865, a fire broke out and destroyed buildings and material to the amount of nearly twenty thousand dollars. The buildings were replaced at once by others. Again, on the night of October 1, 1868, a fire destroyed the frame warehouse and other structures and damaged the shops. The loss was over ten thousand dollars. In 1869 new dry-houses were built, of brick with stone foundations. A reservoir of one hundred and fifty thousand gallons' capacity was constructed, and a well of five-inch diameter was bored a depth of one hundred feet. In 1873 a two-story brick workshop, one hundred and eighty by thirty-four and a half feet, was built on the site of a former pail and tub factory, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. The penitentiary proper is a four-story brick building with two wings. The north wing has cells for males, the south wing for females. One story of the latter comprises the female department for the manufacture of shoes. A high brick wall, inclosing shops, bounds the prison yard. Upon this wall sentries are stationed during the day, and when prisoners are locked in their cells at night, the guards are transferred to the halls as a measure of precaution. The discipline of the institution imposes silence, non-intercourse, hard labor, and deference to officers. Terms being short, the inmates are changed about three times annually. The highest number remaining in the institution on October 1 any year was in 1865, when there were two hundred and seventy-six. The average number has been two hundred and twenty.

The income of the penitentiary for the year ending September 30, 1875, was $1404.48 less than the current expenses, and amounted to $20,771.70, and was derived principally from the tub and pail factory and shoe-shop. The number of prisoners in confinement for the year was twelve hundred and sixty-four, and there were one hundred and forty-nine in the institution on September 30, 1875. Ninety per cent. of commitments were of intemperate persons, and over seventy per cent. were of persons unmarried. The cost per day for each prisoner was twenty-eight cents. There was an average of one hundred and twelve men employed in the shoe-shop, and an attempt is being made to employ a number of the women at sewing.

L. R. Brockway served three terms as superintendent, and then resigned to take charge of the Detroit House of Correction. Captain William Willard, of Connecticut, ably supplied his place during the last of his unexpired term. Captain Levi S. Fulton long and efficiently filled the position, which requires peculiar qualifications. Alexander McWharter is the present superintendent. Benjamin F. Gilkeson, a former physician, was succeeded by Dr. J. F. Whitbeck. Rev. H. A. Brewster first served as chaplain, gratis; Dr. Samuel Lucky served till his death, October 11, 1869; and Rev. John Parker has satisfactorily performed the duties of the office since. The board of inspectors for 1875 were Patrick Barry, P. Malone, Homer C. Ely, and Russell C. Bates. They report "excellent discipline, rigid economy, unusual good health from exceeding cleanliness and good management."

The Western House of Refuge, for juvenile delinquents, is a reform school of high reputation and undoubted excellence. The act authorizing its establishment was passed May 8, 1846. Commissioners were appointed to select a site, and fixed upon the one now occupied. Fifteen managers were appointed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and comptroller, to serve without compensation. It became their duty to appoint a superintendent. Buildings were completed and thirty-eight boys were received during 1849. The farm upon which the institution is located contains forty-two acres of valuable land, and lies a mile and a quarter north of Rochester. A stone wall, twenty-two feet in height, incloses six and a half acres, upon which the buildings stand. A stockade fence, nine feet high, formed of cedar posts connected by iron rods, incloses twenty acres, while the remaining ten acres are used as pasturage. Walks, play-grounds, and lawns ornamented with trees and shrubbery give beauty to the place and comfort to the inmates. "The centre building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings, extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities, which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, extending directly westward, connect with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the centre building are kitchens, dining- and store-rooms for the superintendent and subordinate officials. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting-rooms of the superintendent, managers' room, and the office. On the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family and for the assistant superintendent, and on the third floor, occupying the area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and affording abundant room for five hundred persons. In the basement of the north wing is a washing-room, furnished with a plunging bath twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide and three and a quarter deep, with a perforated steam pipe passing around on the bottom, to warm the water on bathing days, and with water-pipes so arranged that each can wash under running water free from interruption. There is a large store-room on this wing. On the first floor is a laundry, seamstress' room, and apartments for officers and employees. The northwest wing has in the basement a spacious dining-room with cook-room adjoining, a band-room, reading-room, and, on the first floor, a fine school-room. The basements and first floors of the south and southwest wings have rooms for washing, dining, cooking, and school, corresponding to those on the north side, also a sewing-room for the repair of clothing. The upper floors of all the wings are used as dormitories for the inmates.

In the northwest and southwest corners of the inclosure are two brick-built workshops, each forty-five by one hundred feet, three stories in height, and affording ample room to employ five hundred boys. The hospital on the south side of the premises is of brick. Its dimensions are thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet high, and the building is ventilated and heated on the most approved plan. A fire-proof boiler house stands in the rear of the centre building. It is thirty-two by forty-two feet, ceiling twelve feet in the clear, walls of brick and stone, roof iron, and chimney eighty-five feet high, with a forty-two inch flue. The boiler house contains three tubular boilers, each of twenty-five-horse power. The main pipe from the boilers to the basement hall is five inches in diameter, and branches in every direction. There are thirty thousand linear feet of pipe in use, distributed through a million cubic feet of space. Even temperature and thorough ventilation are amply secured. The whole number of boys received into the house since its opening, August 11, 1849, is four thousand two hundred and eighty-seven. Of this number three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven have been discharged. The number of boys in the institution on January 1, 1875, was three hundred and eighty-six. The number received during the year was two hundred and twenty-nine. Discharged by order of committee, one hundred and seventy; by certiorari and appeal, one; escaped, one; died, three. Remaining on December 31, 1875, four hundred and forty. The total receipts for the last year were $73.285.13; total disbursements, $87,312.11. The overdraft was met by a balance of $15,000 in the comptroller's hands, remaining of the appropriation for the institution for the year 1875. The earnings of the boys were over $18,000. Messrs. Brooks and Reynolds employed one hundred and forty boys in the manufacture of ladies' shoes, and Messrs. Charles I. Hayden & Co. employ one hundred and twenty-five boys in cane- and flag-seating chairs. All the boys are engaged in labor of some kind in and about the institution. The boys are in school somewhat less than three hours each day, and receive instruction in the common branches and in history, philosophy and book-keeping. The attendance upon services in the chapel is marked by a cheerful and hearty performance of their part. The demeanor is earnest; the singing is notably good. The sanitary record of the institution has been generally favorable. Time and the means for amusement are amply bestowed. A reading-room is stocked with choice magazines and periodicals, and military drill teaches the necessity of order, promptness, and regularity. The institution is not designed for punishment, but reformation. A system of badges is in vogue. The badge of the graduating class is a German silver shield, with a silver coat of arms of New York State in the centre of its face, surrounded by the words, "Western House of Refuge." "Excelsior." Before leaving the institution, a good home, with a satisfactory evidence of proper care, instruction, and employment is provided, either by friends or by the institution.

Officers.—The present board of managers, in three classes, five in each, are

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named as follows: First class—William Otis, Jerome Keyes, William Purcell, Wm. C. Slayton, and William N. Sage. Second class—William C. Rowley, William H. Briggs, Ezra R. Andrews, P. Malone, and Mortimer F. Reynolds. Third class—John O'Donohue, George J. Whitney, Louis Chapin, Louis Ernst, and Charles H. Monell.

Officers of the Board.—George J. Whitney, president; Charles H. Monell and Wm. Purcell, first and second vice-presidents; William C. Rowley, secretary and treasurer. Building and repair committee: George G. Whitney, John O'Donohue, and M. F. Reynolds. Visiting committee: Wm. Otis, E. R. Andrews, William C. Slayton, and P. Malone. Discharging committee: Wm. H. Briggs, Louis Ernst, and Louis Chapin. School committee: William Purcell, P. Malone, and Jerome Keyes. Executive committee: Jerome Keyes, Louis Ernst, M. F. Reynolds, E. R. Andrews, and Wm. C. Rowley.

Officers of the House.—Superintendent, Levi S. Fulton; assistant superintendent, Francis A. Baker; physician, Azel Backus; chaplain, Dr. T. C. Reed; Catholic chaplain, Rev. Geo. I. Osborn.

Schools.—First division: Robert O. Fulton, principal; Eliza J. Allen, assistant; Addie L. Wood, assistant; Mrs. S. J. Nichols, Sunday-school teacher. Second division: Wm. H. Whiting, principal; R. Maria Alleyn, assistant; Mary Gillman, assistant; Anna Thomas, assistant. Anna M. Hollenback, principal of primary department, first division. Elizabeth A. Taylor is matron, and there are a score of employees officiating in various capacities.

Female Department.—By the original act, young persons of both sexes were to be provided for in the Western House of Refuge. A subsequent act designated boys alone as inmates. The urgent need of a like institution for girls became apparent, and resulted in the passage of an act authorizing the managers of the House of Refuge to erect and furnish a female department, to be of size to accommodate one hundred girls, and to be located on the farm belonging to the State, and under the managers of the existing institution. The act was passed May 1, 1875, and specified that the building should not cost to exceed $75,000, and that three of the board of managers should be appointed a building committee to superintend its erection. At a regular meeting of the board, held May 8, George J. Whitney, Jerome Keyes, and William Purcell were appointed and authorized to procure plans from three leading architects. Three plans were submitted, and that of Charles Coots was adopted by the committee, and duly approved. The contract was awarded to George H. Thompson, his bid being the lowest, and a contract was executed and approved on August 30, 1875. On September 1 the ground was broken, and on October 4, 1876, opening ceremonies were held. Two girls from Rochester became the first inmates, and others are being gathered in. A certificate of the completion of the work was filed with the governor, who, on October 2, 1876, issued a proclamation authorizing courts in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth judicial districts to send female delinquents to the House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents. The building is in the Norman style of architecture, having a frontage of two hundred and seventy-six feet on Backus avenue. The main building is forty-six feet wide by fifty feet deep, with a rear addition thirty-six by twenty-two feet. The connecting wings are eighty feet long by forty feet deep, and the two main wings are thirty-three feet wide by forty-six feet deep. The centre building is four stories in height, and the different wings are three stories. A basement nine feet in the clear runs through the entire building. The foundations are laid with Albion stone, and the structure of brick. The basement is divided into store-cellars, and in each wing is a play-room. The first floor of the centre building is given to general office purposes, and includes a bath-room. In each wing are work-, school-, and dining-rooms. The height of the story is thirteen feet. The second floor of the main building is in use as sleeping-rooms and for offices, and over the kitchen is the laundry. The wings are used as dormitories. This story is twelve feet. The third floor is the same as the second, except that the hospitals are in each main wing, and the chapel over the laundry. The fourth floor of the main building is used as a dormitory. The builder, and all concerned, performed their parts in an efficient, substantial manner, and it is a matter of congratulation that in the various charitable and reformatory institutions of Rochester and its vicinity, so generous provision of means has been equaled by so faithful and beneficial application of them.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF MONROE SOLDIERY FROM 1861 TO 1865.

MONROE was true for the Union, her citizens were of the best and bravest soldiers, her press was cheering and devoted, her war committees were indefatigable in exertion, and her daughters were seen presenting colors, gathering hospital supplies, and themselves volunteering to nurse the gallant sick and wounded in the dreaded and dreadful hospital and battle-field. The history of Monroe in the rebellion would be a graphic record of the war in the east, and to trace march, camp, and battle of all would make a valuable library. That some organizations find slight mention is the result of inability to find reliable authority, and is no reflection upon their action. The men of Monroe were brave men, and one organization may find itself reflected in the desperate and heroic struggles described of another. As the Union was seen imperiled and a war inevitable, Monroe put forth her strength. The towns and the city vied in gallantry, and within fifteen months over forty organized companies had been raised, and a total of nearly five thousand men. There had gone out in the Thirteenth Regiment nine companies, and hundreds later joined to fill up their depleted ranks; the Twenty-sixth, two companies; the Twenty-seventh, one company; the Fifty-sixth, two companies; the Thirty-third, one company; the Eighty-ninth, one company; the One Hundredth, one company; the One Hundred and Fifth, three companies; and for the Excelsior brigade, three companies. In the Eighth Cavalry were three companies, a like number in the Ira Harris Guards, and one or more companies in Doubleday's Artillery and in the Van Buren Infantry; and there was the L Battery of the First New York Artillery, besides squads of men for many other regiments. As it became apparent that yet stronger exertions must be made, recruiting was made the business of the day; a camp was established at Rochester, war-meetings were held in villages and city, and hundreds enrolled to turn back Lee's columns from the Northern soil.

A full regiment of twelve hundred and sixty-three men, and known as the One Hundred and Eighth, with a battery and company of sharpshooters included, was raised in Monroe before the 1st of September, and close following their departure for the front, a regiment known as the One Hundred and Fortieth was rapidly organized in this county and hurried to the field. Regiments in the field were largely recruited, and the Thirty-third alone received two hundred and forty men from Monroe. When the call for three hundred thousand men was made, but four counties of the State had filled their quotas in the given time; those four were Cayuga, Wayne, Franklin, and Monroe; the last had raised by volunteering three thousand one hundred and twelve men.

The Thirteenth New York Volunteers were organized at Rochester. Eight companies are credited to the city, one to Brockport, Company K, and one to Dansville, Livingston county, Company B. Their colonel was I. F. Quimby, a professor of Rochester University, and a graduate of West Point. Lieutenant-colonel, E. G. Marshall; major, D. M. Dewey; and among the captains were men who rose to high positions in later organizations. The regiment departed for Elmira on May 3, and were mustered into service on May 14, for a period of three months. Clothed in a handsome suit of gray and presented with a beautiful stand of colors, on the part of J. H. Martindale for the ladies of Monroe County, they set out for Washington May 29, and, with the Twelfth New York, passed through Baltimore on the next day, being the first volunteers to reach that city after the attack on the Massachusetts Sixth. On June 3 they crossed the Potomac and encamped at Arlington Heights. Trivial affairs were noted from novelty, discomforts were felt, and the plaudits of the press were repeated with pride. Days went by with drill and review, and the men were gratified to be armed with Remington rifles. The Thirteenth were brigaded with the Seventy-ninth and Sixty-ninth New York and Second Wisconsin, under General Sherman, in the division of General Tyler. On July 16 the army was on the move, the troops supplied with three days' rations. The brigade bivouacked the first night at Vienna, distant ten miles. Next day the advance was continued slowly to and beyond Fairfax, and on the 19th a halt was being made at Centreville. A skirmish took place on the 18th adverse to the Union cause, yet with confidence the movement upon the enemy, strongly posted on the hills along Bull Run, was carried forward. At two A.M. of the 21st of July the troops were called to arms, and the brigade marched five miles and halted a mile from the "run." Orders came at ten A.M. to advance across the stream. The men dashed into and through the water, loudly cheering, and ascending a hill caught the first glimpse of the enemy and gave them a volley. Firing and cheering, the regiment reached and passed the bodies of men killed or wounded, and ascending a second hill lost two men from Company C, commanded by Captain Nolte. In a valley the regiment lay down, and as support to a battery became spectators of the new scenes of war. They saw "troops rush forward up the hills, fire, fall on their faces, load, rise, fire, and fall back." Again called to act, the Thirteenth filed along the valley, and advancing up a hillside to the vicinity of a stone house, encountered a severe fire, which was returned with vigor. The colors were boldly displayed, and soon, the enemy proving too strong, the line fell back to shelter, while a body of some thirty men remained, and for half an hour exchanged fire with the enemy. Later the regiment were engaged successfully when ordered to retreat, and were among the last to leave the field. When they reached the panic-stricken horde about and beyond

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Bull Run the contagion became infectious, and the regiment became scattered into parties and fell back to Washington. The loss in action was eleven killed, twenty-seven wounded, and seventeen missing. The Thirteenth behaved with gallantry, and the colonel proved his fitness to command. Again organized near Washington, a serious question arose, whether the time of enlistment was for three months or two years. Government decided the latter period, and many a good soldier regarded the act unjust. Some were treated as mutineers, who, had they been promptly discharged, would have again entered the service with willing mind and unclouded name.

The fall and winter passed away inactive, save drill, review, and picket, and with spring the army advanced on Manassas to find it abandoned. The Thirteenth were transferred by transport to Yorktown, and took part in the siege. On May 4 a detail of two hundred men of the regiment, and a part of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, were sent on picket, and soon discovered that the enemy had evacuated. The men deployed, advanced, and by five A.M. of the 5th of May were within the rebel works. Various movements followed, and resulted in the command being embarked upon the steamer "Hero" and taken up York river. On the 8th the men were landed upon the bank of the river and went into camp. On the morning of May 27 reveille was blown at daylight, and the brigade set off in a drenching rain, carrying rations and rubber blankets. Twelve miles in the advance, a halt was made to build a bridge for the passage of artillery, and again the march was resumed, and two hours later the battle-ground of Hanover Court-House was reached. The brigade continued on a mile and a half to destroy a bridge, and returned to find the enemy attempting to turn the Union left flank. The Thirteenth formed line behind the Forty-fourth New York with cheers. Skirmishers were thrown forward, and an advance was made across a plowed lot, a piece of woods, and half-way across a corn-field two rebel regiments advanced and opened fire. The men dropped, returned a volley, and then began to load and fire at will. Fifteen minutes passed, and the enemy were seen leaving the field on a double-quick. Ninety-one prisoners were taken and turned over to General Porter, and one hundred and twenty-seven dead and wounded were found on the field. On May 31 reveille aroused the men at two A.M.; they fell in and marched to Gaines' Mills and took position upon a hill within view of the Chickahominy. Next day the men in line stood under a scorching sun by the river, while the engineers constructed a bridge to cross it. On June 5 the regiment, with axe or spade, assisted the Fiftieth New York upon the bridge, while a score of men were deployed in a swamp, waist deep in water. Relieved, and clothes were dried, a ration of whisky taken, and rest enjoyed. Health was never poorer, never so few reported for duty as at this time. Duty knew little intermission, and on June 11 a company drill was called. Here the men, from a camp commandingly placed, saw in the distance to the right the rebel pickets, and daily awaited the advance and the battle which should give them Richmond. Early on the morning of June 19 the regiment were sent down upon the Chickahominy on picket, and proceeded to Cold Harbor, five miles away, to guard against an expected attack. On Monday, the 21st, the enemy, from a battery in the woods, opened on the bridge-builders; but a battery of twenty-pound pieces to the right soon silenced them.

Tuesday, at midnight, tents were struck, knapsacks packed, and a march made to Mechanicsville with no result. Other marches followed, and on June 27 the Thirteenth were hotly engaged, and inflicted a loss upon the enemy double their own number, and likewise suffered very severely. On July 3 Jackson had attacked the right, and the Thirteenth, with its brigade, were stationed in a ravine as a support. Trees were felled and rails gathered, and a barricade was rapidly formed. A rebel regiment, the Fifth Tennessee, made an attack, and was driven back with the loss of their colors and many men. A brigade moved to the attack, and the fighting was continuous and determined. The enemy closing upon the flank compelled the regiment to fall back to the flats. A number of men stood by the colors and attempted to keep the line steady. The regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing one hundred and one men, and crossed the Chickahominy with a loss of everything save arms and accoutrements, wagons, and baggage. Retreat was made to the James, where, at Malvern Hill, the fighting was desperate, and the Thirteenth lost four killed and fifty-five wounded. The army removed to Harrison's Landing, and threw up works and lay several weeks in camp. An attack on August 1 from a rebel battery across the river resulted in a mortal wound from a shell to Samuel Bemis, of Company E. The regiment were strengthened by the return from the prisons south of thirty men, and the arrival of William Downey with a company of eighty-one new men, and had an enrollment of seven hundred.

Harrison's Landing was left on August 14, and returning over former battle-fields, were embarked on transports, and taken up to Aquia creek, and there landed. Daily long and severe marches followed, and on August 26 the Thirteenth is found on picket at Kelly's ford. The march begun at five A.M. next day was concluded at six P.M., and a halt made at Warrenton junction. Again reveille at two A.M., and a long march under a hot sun brought them to within a mile of Manassas junction, and for the last few miles within hearing of a constant cannonade. At half-past seven A.M. of the 29th, the regiment took up its line of march for the battle-field, and being deployed and advanced as skirmishers, remained through the night succeeding on picket. They were called in at daylight, and marched towards Centreville, passing over the Bull Run battle-ground. An attack made by the enemy upon the left wing of the Union lines was pressed so vigorously that the regiments gave way, and at this moment a charge was made by the Thirteenth, which swept up a hill-side under a galling and destructive fire from front, right, and left. The loss was fearful. All the color-guard were wounded, and the flag was rent by balls. To remain was destruction, and amid a rain of balls the regiment retired in some disorder, having lost twenty-nine killed, eighty-four wounded, and forty-seven missing, making a total of one hundred and sixty lost from a force of three hundred and seventy which went into action. A few days of rest were enjoyed, and on September 6 soft bread was drawn for the first time since leaving the James river. Next morning marching was resumed at two, and having traveled fifteen miles to go ten direct, the men went into camp at Fairfax Seminary, and so far from exhausting them, the service seemed to have toughened their frames and strengthened their spirits. A body of recruits from Monroe, while en route to join the Thirteenth, were involved in a railroad accident on the Baltimore and Ohio road, and fourteen men lost to the regiment. On September 8, the Thirteenth moved to a camp near Washington, where they remained till the 12th, when they once more made a departure, and marching through Clarksville and Urbana, crossing the Monocacy river, they proceeded through Middletown, and by night of September 15 had reached Boonsville. The battle of Antietam was fought, and Lee was glad to regain Virginia. The Thirteenth lay all day in reserve, and, at one A.M. of September 18, crossed Antietam creek, and advancing to the crest of the hill, relieved the Thirty-sixth Ohio, and while deploying a picket line were subjected to a lively fire. The shots became less frequent, and finally ceased, and as morning came, the wounded called out that the rebels had gone, and asked our men to come and bring them in. The brigade advanced toward the Potomac over the battle-field, and halted a half-mile from the river, and lay idle for several days. In a movement across the stream, on the 20th, the regiment with its brigade advanced about a mile from the ford, where they threw out a line of pickets, which were violently assailed by a heavy rebel force, a portion of them captured, including thirteen men of the Thirteenth, and the entire command imperiled. Orders to retreat were given by Colonel Marshall, and the brigade retired across the stream under the protection of the Union batteries, and rallied in the woods on the northern bank. No motive other than a reconnoissance seems to have incited this movement, so disastrous to a portion of the regiment. In camp at Shepardstown on the 21st of September, and called to go on picket on the Maryland side of the Potomac for twenty-four hours, the command was relieved at three P.M. of the 23d, to fall into line as a support of Griffith's brigade, and for a week the picket and daily drill occupied the time. On September 30 the regiment was reinforced by the companies of Captains Abbott and Downey, numbering one hundred and fifty men, and raising its effective strength to nearly five hundred men. Various changes of camps, coupled with picket duty, occupied the time till October 29. New shelter tents had been supplied, and the Remingtons had been exchanged for Springfield rifles. The Potomac was crossed on the 30th, upon a bridge laid by the famous Fiftieth Engineers, and the men looked curiously at the old engine-house where John Brown, with a score of men, bid defiance to the State of Virginia, as they marched through the village, then a vast sutler-camp, and took their way over the Shenandoah upon a second bridge, and went into camp on the Leesburg turnpike, about five miles from Harper's Ferry. On November 1 the regiment turned out to muster, consolidate, and assign companies. Old Company H was put in D, and their place taken by Captain Abbott's men. Company K was put in G, and Captain Downey's men formed a new K company, and a large number of promotions were announced. Next morning the regiment set out at six towards Leesburg, and turning to the right, completed a ninety-eight-mile march by six P.M., and bivouacked a mile from Snickerville, towards which the division under Butterfield had concentrated in expectation of an attack. But a day or two passed, and on November 5 the regiment were called at four A.M., and at break of day set forth upon a march to Warrenton. The march of seventeen miles continued through Middlebury, and a halt was made four miles beyond. Continuing the march at daylight, the weather became stormy, and snow fell in considerable quantity; the camp was made for the night in the woods near White Plains. Following the line of railroad through New Baltimore, camp was made three miles from Warrenton, where the regiment lay some time. Undoubted evidence of incapacity on the part of McClellan, and of semi-treason by his subordinate, Porter, led to their being superseded, and General Burnside was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac. The change was unpopular with the

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troops, and the new leader at once made arrangements to march upon Fredericksburg. The delay in attack enabled Lee and Jackson to occupy and fortify the heights, whence they grimly observed the approaching masses, and silently allowed them to make their crossing.

On December 1 the entire brigade were ordered on picket, marched twelve miles, remained over night, and returned to camp next morning. Days passed in expectation till December 11, when the men fell out to roll-call at four A.M., struck tents, packed up, and were on the march at daylight towards Falmouth. All day they lay within sight of Fredericksburg, and before dark moved for the night into a piece of woods, raised tents, and enjoyed a good rest. Roll-call at daylight, and then a march to the river's bank. All remained quiet till nine A.M., when the heavy guns opened a thundering but ineffective fire. The Thirteenth lay all day and the night succeeding in position, and at ten A.M. of December 13 fell in and started for the bridge across the river. Crossing, they passed on through the town out towards the railroad. The enemy opened with shell, and one of his missiles bursting, wounded two of the men. The railroad was cut down about six feet below the level flat in front of the hill upon which the rebel batteries were posted. The brigade to which the Thirteenth belonged formed behind the bank, fixed bayonets, and, at command, rapidly advanced across the flat towards the batteries, five hundred yards distant. A shower of bullets, shot, and shell swept through the charging ranks and struck them down. To continue was destruction, and the men lay down, and for thirty-five hours kept their exposed position, receiving the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, and firing at any head or limb shown above the enemy's rifle-pits. In this charge Colonel Marshall was badly wounded and carried from the field, and thence taken to Washington.

Relieved at midnight of December 14, the command marched down to Fredericksburg, stacked arms on the river street, and rested until dark of the following day, when the order was given, "Fall in, Thirteenth," and, taking arms, the line advanced up to the main street, and lay on their arms till two A.M. next day, when they were again called up, and marched towards the bridge. It then became apparent that a retreat was in progress. The brigade had crossed the bridge and reached the brow of the opposite bank, when they were countermarched back across the river up into the town, and a line of pickets thrown out. *They were the rear guard to cover the retreat of the retiring army.* No sooner had they left the bridge than it was taken up, and at daylight the men marched to the upper bridge, passed over, and marched back to camp. The loss in the attack upon the enemy had cost the Thirteenth five killed, sixty-three wounded, and seven missing, a total of seventy-five men. For weeks the regiment lay in winter quarters, and, save severe picket duty, were left to quiet. Preparations for a forward movement were seen in the removal of all the men unfit for duty to a hospital formed at Aquia creek, and the order to march was daily expected. It came on the evening of January 19, and next morning, after a month of rest, tents were struck. "Pack up" was sounded, and at one P.M. the line of march was begun, and an advance of five miles made before going into camp. Rain came down in sheets and in torrents, and the Virginia clay was soon changed to a deep and tenacious sea of mud,—a continuous quagmire. A mile and a half, and then the advance was abandoned, and attention given to return. This was effected by January 24, and now months passed away in winter quarters. Early spring came, and once more all was activity. Joseph Hooker had superseded Burnside, and hope of success was cherished.

On April 7 the Fifth army corps were reviewed by President Lincoln, accompanied by General Hooker. The men were not marched for miles to form a pageant, as with McClellan, but simply drawn up on their own grounds, where promptly on time the review was held, and the men dismissed. An apparent trifle this, but deserving of mention among appreciative soldiers.

There was every indication of a movement in which the Thirteenth was to bear no part, for it was notified of its discharge by reason of the expiration of term of service. On April 28 they had reached Washington, homeward bound. Extensive preparations were made in Rochester for their reception. On their arrival at half-past five P.M. of May 2, an enthusiastic demonstration took place. The mayor made a brief address of welcome, in which he said, "The sad and terrible errand upon which you went drew forth at your departure the sorrowing tears of a city. The lustrous honor with which you return to us to-day evokes a nation's praise."

In a march through the city, the Thirteenth carried the colors borne upon their battle-fields, and their progress—a continued ovation—was "the grandest thing in its way ever seen in Rochester." At the square, in front of the court-house, the regiment was massed and addressed by Judge Chumasero in language eloquent and soul-stirring. He said of the colors, "That noble banner you have guarded well; borne through the 'battle and the breeze,' tattered and torn, but not dishonored. You bring it back to us unstained and spotless as you first received it, save with the blood of traitors. We take it at your hands,—God bless you for its faithful care!" Of battle-fields, "On the bloody fields of Blackburn, Yorktown, Hanover, Gaines' Mills, Richmond, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, and Fredericksburg, you nobly did your duty; bright pages for you will be those in your country's history which record those memorable contests." And of the dead, "In the silent cave of death, far from their families and their homes, their ashes rest; no marble marks the spot where they repose; it may, indeed, be forever unknown, but their memories die not, and as we drop a tear of pity for their loss, in our hearts and in our affections shall their cenotaph be reared." Responding to the address with cheers, the men were dismissed to their homes. Eight companies returned with three hundred and sixteen men, including the sick. About one hundred and ninety of these were original members. In all, over eleven hundred men have been enrolled in the regiment since its formation. The companies of Abbott and Downey being held for three years, were assigned to provost-guard duty. On May 14, 1863, the muster out of the Thirteenth was completed, and its existence had ceased. Many of the men enlisting in other regiments fought bravely to the close of the war, and won fresh laurels on ensanguined fields.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment contained a number of Monroe men, whose record is briefly given. The organization enlisted for two years, and bore its part in the campaigns of the various eastern generals. During the long period of inactivity following the disaster of Bull Run the regiment lay in camp, being perfected in drill, and, Manassas having been found evacuated, went with the army to Yorktown, and when this, too, had been abandoned, followed the retiring enemy towards Richmond. At two A.M. of May 27, the regiment was ordered into line, and made a forced march of fifteen miles, to within three miles of Hanover Court-House; engaged the rebels at noon, and, after a hard fight, drove them back. The Twenty-fourth New York and Second Massachusetts were brigaded with the Twenty-fifth, and this force remained as a reserve while the division pushed forward. The enemy, circling around the flank through the woods, came in upon the rear and began an attack. The company of Captain Preston was employed with the regiment in checking movements on the right, while the brigade sustained the direct attack. A brigade returning from the advance turned the tide, but not until the Twenty-fifth had lost half its force in killed and wounded. The Monroe company had gone into action with thirty-two men, and but nine were brought off. The firing was heavy and sustained. At the commencement of the action the regiment had been deployed as skirmishers, and the greater part of Captain Harris' Company K were taken prisoners. The enemy opened on the Second Maine, and the Twenty-fifth doubled-quicked to their relief; and the contest became sanguinary. The enemy were posted in the woods, the Twenty-fifth were on open ground. A rebel advance was repulsed, and the ground was held till assistance had come. At the conclusion of the action, wherein from three hundred and fifty-five men thirty were killed, sixty wounded, and sixty-five missing, the remainder of the command were employed in burial of the dead and care for the disabled. Much praise was bestowed for soldierly qualities, and "Hanover" was ordered inscribed on the colors. Passing through the retreat to the James, the battle of Antietam, and other actions, we see them take part in the charge upon the heights at Fredericksburg on December 13. They were in the First brigade, Griffin's division, Fifth army corps, at the battle of Chancellorsville, and were the last to leave the trenches and cross the river. The brigade was assigned the duty of removing the pontons from the United States ford. The boats were drawn by hand up a long, steep, muddy slope to a secure point, where they could be loaded. The task occupied seven hours, part of which time the rebel sharpshooters, from the edge of the woods across the river, kept up a fire which wounded several men. Fortunately none were killed. The regiment went into camp on May 7, and soon after received orders to return to New York, where it was mustered out of service.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment was organized at Elmira, where it was mustered into the United States service for two years. It was known as the Utica regiment, and contained two companies from Monroe County,—the one commanded by G. S. Jennings, who was subsequently promoted major, and the other by Thomas Davis. The companies left Rochester for Elmira on May 7, and soon after the command, under Colonel William H. Christian, was ordered to Washington. On Saturday, the 20th of July, at midnight, orders came to join the army of General McDowell. Tents and baggage were left behind, and the command was transported to Alexandria, where, on the next day, during the suspense and apprehension of the first battle, various orders were received, and as often countermanded, till, finally, at evening, the regiment took a train on the Manassas Gap Railroad and was brought near the scene of action. The men were deployed and placed on picket for a time. Orders were received for the return, and by four A.M. the old camp at Fort Ellsworth was again occupied. The regiment was placed in the forts defending Washington, and on January 7, 1862, eight companies were on duty at Fort Lyon and two at Fort Ellsworth. The command had been in several

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brigades, and employed in picketing roads, building works, and on garrison duty, and was now taught heavy artillery practice, at which creditable progress was made during the winter. With spring and active campaigning the Twenty-sixth, brigaded with the Ninety-fourth and Eighty-eighth New York and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Infantry, Rickett's Battery, and four companies of the Ira Harris (Third) New York Cavalry, in the corps under McDowell, lay in camp after a varied experience on the heights opposite Fredericksburg. On May 25 marching orders were received, and the regiment took up the line of march for Washington *via* Aquia creek. Upon the march the regiment kept well together and had few stragglers. Embarked at the creek and taken to the capital; then ordered to Alexandria, and under orders proceeded by rail to Manassas, where all was found in confusion. The troops had retreated and stores had been destroyed, while the enemy demonstrated with heavy force. On May 27 the regiment proceeded to Broad Run, being in the advance of McDowell's corps. The engagements at Bull Run, Centreville, and Antietam, close following the advance of the rebel army northward, illustrated the bravery of men contending with numbers overpowering. On July 15 the Twenty-sixth lay in camp at Warrenton. They were in the best of order, full of determination, and under popular and efficient officers. After Antietam the dilatory action of McClellan permitted the enemy to retire defeated, but defiant and menacing. On October 30 the Twenty-sixth crossed the Potomac on a ponton bridge at Berlin, seven miles below Harper's Ferry, and with its brigade marched to Lovettsville. Picketing and marching, the command finally moved in December to take part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and there bore a gallant part. Pending the advance over the Rapidan, orders were read in camp to prepare to return home. Soon after came an order to prepare to march, with several days' rations, across the river. The men objected on the ground of expiration of service. General Robinson adopted harsh measures to compel obedience, with no result save to dampen the zeal of the men. Shortly afterwards, the regiment, together with all the two-year regiments, were returned to New York, and about May 14 the Twenty-sixth was mustered out.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH, TWENTY-EIGHTH, AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENTS.

In the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers there was a company of eighty-five men under Captain George B. Wanzer. It left Rochester for Elmira on May 13, and was mustered into the United States service May 29. Ordered to Washington, it was engaged at Bull Run, where Colonel Slocum was severely wounded, as was Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Chambers. The regiment was in the thickest of the fray, and, save the Fire Zouaves, lost the most men. The command set out from camp on July 16, and late at night encamped by the roadside. Resuming the march next day, halt was made four miles beyond Fairfax Court-House, until Sunday at two A.M., when the orders came to advance to and across Bull Run, where the regiment met the enemy. It was the second to engage, and, with fixed bayonets, drove the rebels before them. Suddenly a regiment came out of a piece of woods, the men waving their caps. Colonel Slocum thought them Federal troops, and did not fire upon them. They marched up within pistol-shot, threw out a secession flag, and opened with rifles. The Twenty-seventh returned the fire sharply with their muskets and compelled a retirement, but when out of musket range they poured in the bullets from their rifles and made bloody work. Assistance was asked and refused. The regiment was ordered to fall back to the cover of woods for rest. During the retreat the colonel was wounded and borne from the field. Later, the Twenty-seventh was ordered to join in a general assault with other regiments, and the enemy was driven to the cover of his batteries. Finally, the panic ensued, and the army became a mob. The regiment marched from the field in good order, but being charged by cavalry broke and scattered. The retreat is a matter well known. The command lay for months 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 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 on 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 crossed 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 files to the right over a hill, under a fierce fire from the enemy's guns, and takes position in a ravine, supporting a battery of Napoleons on the ridge above. The men lie 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, exclaims, "Forward—double-quick—charge!" and leads in person. Adams, on foot, cheers 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

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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 battle-field 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 brigades of Newton and Taylor were busily engaged in felling trees and masking batteries, while Slocum's operated on the extreme right, marching and countermarching 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 abattis 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 crossed 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. They were relieved by the Sixteenth New York. 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. Thence to near Spafford Court-House. On the 20th of December the regiment set out on the mud campaign. The river was reached, and camp made within four miles of the expected crossing, when night came and a torrent of rain. The march to the river's bank was achieved, but no crossing was possible, as the flats beyond were submerged. For three days the division lay watching the pontons, and gladly they were seen returning from the river. The effort was abandoned and a return made to camp. 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 Seventy-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 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.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment was organized at Albany to serve two years. It contained no distinct company, but a number of men from Monroe County, and was mustered into the service of the United States on May 22, 1861, for two years. Honorable mention is made of the organization in all official reports. On March 21, 1862, the command was under Shields at the movement towards Stras-

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burg. The force retired towards Winchester, where the enemy appeared in force next day. A body of cavalry advanced, reconnoitering, and drove in the pickets. Charging, they were repelled. Skirmishing became severe, and four companies, one from the Twenty-eighth, were sent out to hold the enemy in check till the lines could be formed. The regiment had marched towards Centreville, but was halted and ordered back. It arrived at the close of the action, and took part in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy. On May 25, had crossed into Maryland; recrossed June 2, and arrived again at Winchester on June 5. On May 24, had been engaged at Winchester for two hours, and then fell back to Harper's Ferry, losing a number of men. On August 9, 1862, the regiment won immortal honors at Cedar Mountain. Crawford's brigade had been sent in haste from Culpepper Court-House, to aid in checking the rebel advance. A march of seven miles brought it to the front, in the rear of Bayard's cavalry. The rebels gradually drew nearer, planting one battery in advance of another, and converging their forces upon the ground occupied by the Union army. They opened their batteries with effect, and made it necessary to attempt their capture. The cavalry of Bayard charged and took two guns. About six P.M. Crawford's brigade charged most desperately, the Thirty-eighth New York and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania in front, and bearing the brunt of the battle. A second and a third advance was made, each time meeting a terrible infantry fire and heavy loss. At the close of the action the Twenty-eighth could muster but one hundred and fifty effective men. Again, at Antietam, the regiment was engaged, and in the spring of 1863 it took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, where, being flanked by the enemy, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook commanding, Captain Chaffee, of Company D, and Terry, of H, with about one hundred men of Companies D, E, G, and H, were captured. Companies A and C were acting as provost guard, and a few of them were taken, while the remaining companies, under Major Fitzgerald, were employed to guard supply and ammunition trains, and escaped without loss. The regiment left for home in May, reached Albany on May 19, and on June 2, 1863, was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service.

The Thirty-third Regiment from the beginning contained a company of Monroe men, and later in the term of service the regiment was heavily recruited at Rochester. In September, 1862, two hundred and forty recruits from Monroe 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 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, mainly from Monroe 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. Griffith, 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 laid 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 movement 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 de-

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feated, 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 enfiladed 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 were 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 went, 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 M. a rebel brigade advanced, and was met, repulsed, and, from a countercharge, 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.

CHAPTER XXV

THE MONROE COUNTY SHARPSHOOTERS AND THE FIFTIETH ENGINEERS.

ABIJAH C. GRAY was commissioned on December 1, 1862, to raise a company of sharpshooters to be attached to the One Hundred and Eighth Volunteers. The regiment left for Washington, and was soon in the field, but the company lingered in camp at Rochester until November 13, 1862, when it proceeded over the New York and Erie Railroad to the city of New York, where it arrived at noon on the day following. The ferry was crossed, and the company went into camp at Weehawken, New Jersey, and there remained from November 14 till January 6, 1863. At that date orders came to prepare to march, and next day the men were taken on board a steam-tug and landed at Clifton, Staten Island, and went into camp. Here an organization was effected and a battalion formed. In the regiment of sharpshooters the Monroe men were designated as the sixth company. Captain Gray resigned February 19, 1863. Volney J. Shipman, commissioned first lieutenant December 1, 1862, was promoted captain March 3, 1863, and was discharged September 23, 1864. Alphonso W. Starkweather advanced from second lieutenant December 1, 1862, to first lieutenant March 3, 1863, and captain January 20, 1865. The company left their camp of a month on February 6, and arrived at Washington on the evening of the same day, and, moving to Arlington Heights, there encamped, and remained till February 26, when it left for Suffolk, Virginia. Desertions from the organization were reported numerous. Shortly after their arrival, the rebels, approaching the place, sent in a flag of truce, demanding a surrender under threat of bombardment. Preparations for resistance had been made and the lines drawn in, leaving a signal station at a distance outside. About ten of the day, the enemy were seen near this station and along the edge of the woods. Several of the enemy ascended to the top of the signal tower, and, with glasses, reconnoitered the Union position. One lingered when the rest descended. A squad of the sixth company went out, and when within range fired, and the outpost fell. The lesson needed no repetition. The station was not again occupied. During the day the skirmishers exchanged frequent shots, and on the day following. Several of the sharpshooters were wounded, and among these were George Walters and George Sherry. The casualties taught caution, and at dark pits were dug to guard against the rebels skulking in the bushes opposite.

The company left Suffolk on June 18, and traveled by boat, car, and on foot over the country. They marched up and down the peninsula, and, arriving at Yorktown, reported to serve with the Army of the Potomac. Performing their part in the various movements of corps, they were finally engaged in the assault upon Petersburg, on August 18, 1864, where they were captured almost to a man and taken to Belle Isle and Salisbury prison-grounds. Sergeant Leake, with others, tunneled beneath the stockade at Salisbury, and, after a series of adventures and sixty-seven days of travel, reached the national lines at Knoxville, Tennessee. Exchanged, the company returned to Rochester, and was mustered out June 3, 1865.

The Fiftieth Engineers was organized by General Charles B. Stuart during the summer of 1861 at Elmira, N. Y., and mustered into service September 18 as "Stuart's Independent Volunteers." The needs of the service were seen to require an increased force to perform engineer duty; and this organization was effected for that purpose. To this regiment the citizens of Monroe County gave many men, who were organized in Companies L and F, with many in G and other companies.

The engineers started for Washington September 18, 1861, and, receiving supplies at Meridian Hill, marched through Georgetown on to Fort Corcoran, and pitched their camp on disputed ground. Enlisted as engineers, the War Department had made no provision for them in that capacity, and the men were ordered to the field as infantry. A subsequent special act of Congress placed the regiment upon proper footing. The regiment was ordered to Hall's Hill, Virginia, to report to General Butterfield, a brigade commander in Porter's division, which was largely composed of regulars. The drill was varied and constant, and several reviews were held by General McClellan. About November 1, the regiment was ordered to Washington to practice bridge-building at the navy yard, and, early in the spring of 1862, was moved into Virginia and assigned to McDowell's corps, then covering Washington. The Fiftieth embarked at Alexandria on April 10 upon the steamer "Louisiana," and was conveyed to Cheeseman's Landing, near Yorktown, and, disembarking, was at once engaged in throwing bridges across obstructing streams, opening roads, and erecting batteries. On May 4, Yorktown was found evacuated; gathering up the siege material and the trains, the regiment marched up the peninsula *via* the Pamunkey river, from West Point to White House, thence to the Chickahominy. Six bridges were constructed within a line of as many miles, and their existence was the salvation of the army. The Seven Days' fight began, and the engineers were busied in building and destroying. Two bridges were constructed at White Oak swamp for the passage of Keyes' corps, in the advance of the retreat on the James. The men hastened forward through the woods with their muskets slung, plying their axes vigorously, opening parallel roads for the heavy trains hurrying on to Glendale and Malvern Hill. At the last-named locality the regiment made an extensive slashing, and placed formidable obstructions along the right of the line. After the battle on the James, while the army was at rest, the regiment was constantly at work devising defenses, opening roads, and facilitating the passage of supply trains from the landing to the outposts. On McClellan's movement to Washington the regiment proceeded to Alexandria, and in September set out for Harper's Ferry, with bridges to replace those destroyed by the enemy on their retreat from the battle-ground of Antietam. A bridge was laid at the ferry, near the "engine-house" of John Brown notoriety. About September 25 a long ponton bridge was built across the Potomac at Berlin, Maryland, six miles below the ferry, and by that causeway the Army of the Potomac made another entry into Virginia. In the construction

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of this bridge Company F was engaged, and, with C and K, remained at the ferry till November 13.

On the date given, Major Spaulding, commanding the Third battalion, was ordered by the chief engineer of the army to proceed to Washington, there to make up large bridge trains to operate near Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock. The order bore date November 7, the day of McClellan's relief from command. Major Spaulding called Captain McDonald to note the reception of the order six days since its issue. Company F set out with a portion of the bridge material for the capital, and, having made rafts of sections of half a dozen pontons, these were towed by horses down the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the company arrived at Washington on the 17th. Boats and material were loaded upon wagons, and the regiment set out for Falmouth, on the Rappahannock. In the train were fifty ponton boats, and to draw them and the material required nearly a thousand animals. The march was rendered extremely difficult from the fearful state of the roads, as Alexandria had scarcely been reached when the rain began to fall, and through the 19th and 20th continued to pour down in torrents, so that but eight to ten miles could be traveled per day. Often the heaviest hills were surmounted by attaching drag-ropes, and so drawing the wagons by hand to the top. Six days and nights of unremitted toil exhausted men and horses, while the roads became utterly impassable.

Arrived at Occoquan creek, at the head of tide-water, a bridge was thrown across the stream, some three hundred feet from shore to shore. The operation required but few hours, although the wagons had to be drawn some hundred yards by hand to get the boats to a convenient point to be launched. The passage of the train occupied most of the night of November 22, and on the next morning the ponton bridge was converted into rafts and taken in tow of a large tug to Belle Plain. Arrived at sunset of the 24th, and the boats were immediately loaded on wagons, and with fresh teams set out for Falmouth, where tents were pitched in sight of Fredericksburg. A few days were passed in camp, and then, as ordered, the engineers fell back from the river and went into camp at White Oak church. Precious days were passed in reconnoissances, repairing roads, and laying miles of corduroy. A change of plan was made and a crossing at Fredericksburg determined. Captain McDonald, with F and K companies, was ordered to construct a bridge over the river at a point about three hundred yards below the ruins of a railroad bridge. On the morning of December 10 the command moved near the position, and at night the engineers had, at one A.M. of the 11th, begun the work. A dense fog concealed the movement. Twenty-three boats were required to span the stream here, between four and five hundred feet in width. Two regiments were drawn up to support the men. The work was pushed with energy, and the bridge was completed to within some eighty feet of the opposite bank, when a regiment from behind a stone wall, about two hundred yards distant in front, opened a convergent fire upon the men clustered at the terminus of the bridge, killing and wounding several and driving the rest ashore. A fresh detail was made, and with cheerfulness the men followed McDonald to the uncompleted end of the work; but scarcely had a boat been placed when a yet more murderous volley was fired, wounding McDonald in the arm at the elbow and killing and wounding as before. From a detail of sixty men the two attempts caused a loss of two killed and seventeen wounded,—nearly a third of the force. Infantry were now taken over in boats by the engineers; the enemy were captured and the bridge completed. After crossing the army and back again to the northern side, the bridge was taken up and the regiment went into camp.

During the winter of 1863–64, headquarters were near the navy yard at Washington, the Fiftieth and Fifteenth constituting the engineer brigade, under General H. W. Benham. The companies were employed in fitting out, repairing, and preparing for service, and those at White Oak church, save the movement of January, 1863, lay in camp for three months. On March 29 marching orders were received, and the column moved out. Rain fell heavily all day. At Alexandria, the cars were taken to Rappahannock station, where camp was made. The ponton and ambulance train now numbered over two hundred wagons. The regiment was separated into detachments. Company L was detailed for pioneer duty in the Sixth army corps. After the engagement of Chancellorsville, the engineers moved to Washington, whence they set out on July 6 for Harper's Ferry. Across the Potomac and Shenandoah bridges were laid, and, on July 18 and 20, Meade's army again poured into Virginia on the heels of the second retiring host of invaders. Bridges were laid during the summer at Beverly's Ford, Kelley's Ford, Rappahannock station, Mountain Run, and Freeman's Ford; and during the winter the engineers built them a fortified camp, and exercised a supervision over bridges spanning the Rappahannock. Company F was, on April 12, 1864, designated a part of the Third battalion, Fiftieth Engineers, under Major Ford, and assigned to the Fifth corps, under Warren. At daylight of May 3, orders came to remove the bridge at the station with all haste to Germania Ford, on the Rapidan, there to cross the corps. The battalion, three hundred and fifty strong, set out at daylight, and arriving at evening, rested till daybreak next day, when a bridge two hundred feet long was thrown across the stream in *fifty minutes*. This rapid work won official encomium. The bridge was crossed, on May 4 and 5, by three army corps, the Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth, and on the evening of the latter day Meade ordered the bridge left with a small guard, and the battalion to march to headquarters, to fight on the following morning. The men responded promptly, and, rationed for three days and with forty rounds of ammunition, reported to General Meade at one A.M. Bivouacking near by, they moved at daylight with the First division of Griffin's Fifth corps in the second line of battle, whose works they strengthened with abattis and other devices. The enemy at dark made a movement upon the right, and the battalion was hurried thither and remained till one A.M. of May 7, when one company was left and two taken to the bridge, which was dismantled, and re-laid for the passage of an ambulance train over Ely's Ford. Rebel cavalry held the rear, and the bridge was therefore removed, and the train taken to Salem church, and thence to Fredericksburg, to cross reinforcements. Two bridges were laid at North Anna river on May 27, to cross Hancock's corps, and a third at Hanovertown. Dismantling the bridges, a march was made to Cold Harbor. During the battles here they erected several batteries, one being within one hundred yards of the rebel works. They also constructed several hundred yards of the advance line of trenches during the nights.

During the afternoon of June 12 the engineers arrived once more on the Chickahominy, at the ruins of Long Bridge. A small party of the enemy were seen on the opposite bank. With darkness a charging party of national infantry were taken across in pontons, and then proceeding to Cole's Ferry on the lower Chickahominy, the detachment, assisted by a portion of the Fifteenth Engineers, laid a bridge of sixty boats, making a structure twelve hundred feet in length. On rafts these were towed down to the James, and up that river to Fort Powhattan and City Point. A sheltered camp was formed July 1, and here the bridges were left under guard while the men moved to the front to prepare material for investment of Petersburg. Officers and men labored hard on the immense works built before this place. Here were constructed forts, redoubts, and covered ways, a wonder in size and strength, and well-nigh impregnable to assault. Under the direction of engineers, infantry was set to work to make gabions and fascines, and by the end of the month, beginning June 1, there were made twenty thousand gabions and five thousand fascines. During the two months the engineers built twenty forts, batteries, and redoubts. One fort was constructed of size sufficient to hold fifteen guns in position. The work was chiefly done by night. The battalion was engaged on the lines with the Fifth corps on the Weldon Railroad, and the 1st of September, 1864, constructed a railroad eight miles in length from City Point to the left of the line. About the 1st of December, Warren made an extensive raid on the Weldon Railroad, and was intercepted on his return by a strong force. On the night of December 10, the engineers traveled twenty-two miles to the Nottoway river, in a snow- and rain-storm, to cross the corps. The bridge was laid, the men crossed, and then returning resumed their work on the lines. On March 29 the final struggle began by the advance on Hatcher's Run. Supply and ammunition trains were mired on the roads, owing to heavy rains. The engineers built corduroy ahead of the trains, lifted them from the mire, and urged them on. The bridges being moved to a point near Petersburg, Major McDonald reported to General Wright, of the Sixth corps. On April 2, at Farmersville, was constructed the last ponton bridge used by the Army of the Potomac against that of General Lee. The engineers, on the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, were employed in repairing railroads and bridges. The regiment had marched twenty-two miles, and were preparing suppers, when Colonel Spaulding received a dispatch from General Meade, saying that if the engineers could reach the city in time next day they would be placed at the head of the column in the review of the army. The men unanimously decided to continue the march, and made the eighteen miles without rest. Pursuing their northward way, they laid bridges for the crossing of Sherman's army at the old points on the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg. Then marching to Washington, they went into camp June 1, at Long Bridge. Having participated in the grand review, the engineers returned to Elmira, and were mustered out.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH, SEVENTIETH, EIGHTY-NINTH, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH VOLUNTEERS.

THE *Sixty-seventh Regiment* was organized at Brooklyn, New York, and was mustered into service of the United States on June 24, 1861, to serve three years. In this regiment, known as the First Long Island, was a number of Monroe

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soldiers. Companies H and D were formed from the remnants of companies recruited for the Excelsior brigade. One company was raised by Abel S. Montgomery, the other by Captain Goodman. Before they were transferred to the Sixty-seventh many of the men left, or were discharged, and both captains resigned. Montgomery's men formed a part of H, under Captain Dermotz, and Goodman's Company D, Captain Reynolds. The regiment served in Couch's division of Keyes' corps. It was hotly engaged at Fair Oaks, and behaved well. The two companies lost six killed and twenty-three wounded, with three missing. The command was afterwards held in reserve. At Fredericksburg slight loss was sustained. On the repulse of Reynolds' corps, on December 13, 1862, the Sixty-seventh was ordered to the support of several batteries which were engaged in an attempt to silence those of the enemy. The opposing artillery poured in a galling enfilading fire, which ceased at dark. The regiment crossed to Falmouth, where, on picket and occasional drill, the winter was passed. They left the Rappahannock on June 13 to march northward, and returned to Warrenton in July, having traveled over four hundred miles, and engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. There were then but ten of the Rochester men left in the regiment. The regiment was in the campaign against Richmond, and took part in the series of battles which terminated in its capture. The original members, except veterans, were mustered out on July 4, 1864, and these and the recruits were transferred to the Sixty-fifth New York volunteers.

The Seventieth Regiment, otherwise known as the First Excelsior, was organized in New York city, to serve three years. It was mustered into service of the government during the month of June, 1861. Its colonel was Daniel E. Sickles; lieutenant-colonel, William Dwight; major, J. Egbert Farnum; and its adjutant, W. J. Kay. In the Seventieth was a company from Monroe, known as G, under command of Captain Henry B. O'Reilly. Their first engagement was at Williamsburg, on May 6, when our forces were hard pressed and the tide was setting against them. The Seventieth encountered a rebel brigade in front, and another on their left. Reckless of the decimating fire which strewed their route with the killed and maimed, they charged forward long after their ammunition had given out, and thrice broke the Confederate lines at the point of the bayonet. It was said of them by the general commanding, "They decided the fate of the day." In this charge Captain O'Reilly was killed, and the first lieutenant, Charles L. Young, ranked as captain till December, 1862, when he was commissioned captain. Again, at Fair Oaks, the Excelsior brigade, marching on June 1, 1862, from their camp in the woods, moved to attack the rebels near the Williamsburg road. Filing out into a wheat-field, the line of battle was formed in front of a wood. On their advance, they were greeted with a rapid and heavy fire from along the entire rebel line. The Second regiment of the brigade made a most gallant charge, and broke the rebel line. At Charles City Cross-Roads, at White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, at Bristoe Station, Bull Run, and Fredericksburg, their bearing and their bravery won commendation. At Monocacy bridge, on September 13, 1862, the Seventieth received orders, with the Thirty-third, to drive the enemy from Jefferson's Pass. The service was executed in fine style, and without loss. The original members were mustered out of service July 1, 1864; the others were transferred to the Eighty-sixth New York volunteers.

The Eighty-ninth Regiment, known as "Dickinson Guards," was organized at Elmira, New York. It was mustered into United States service on December 6, 1861, for a period of three years. Its colonel was Harrison S. Fairchild, of Rochester, commissioned December 18, 1861, and mustered out with his regiment as a brigadier-general on August 3, 1863. Company D was from Monroe, and was reputed to have been composed of excellent men, many of them from the country. They were commanded by Joseph Morrison. The regiment was ordered to Washington on December 2, 1861. It reported at Annapolis, received arms, and embarking on the morning of January 9, 1862, sailed for Hatteras inlet, on board the ship "Aracan." A storm came up, and for seventeen days the vessel rode at anchor, having thrown overboard four hundred and fifty tons of ballast. On January 26, 1862, the ship was towed in, and the troops were finally landed. The Eighty-ninth was brigaded with the Ninth New Hampshire, Eleventh Connecticut, and Forty-third Pennsylvania, under command of General T. Williams. The regiment remained in camp at the inlet until April 18, when it embarked on the transports "Massasoit" and "Philadelphia," and proceeded on an expedition to destroy the locks of the Dismal Swamp canal, near Elizabeth City. The brigade was disembarked at two A.M. of April 19, and, the Ninth New York in advance, followed by the Eighty-ninth, began their march.

Advancing circuitously a distance of thirty miles, a halt was ordered two miles from Camden, to allow the stragglers to close up. Artillery opened in front, and orders to "proceed at once" were received. The enemy were found behind a ditch, with rail fence in front. The Eighty-ninth formed line of battle and joined the Ninth on their left, on a hill in front of a rebel battery. A half-hour passed, and the Ninth, charging for three-fourths of a mile under a destructive fire, were followed by the Eighty-ninth, which, by order, formed on the left. The regiment fired as it advanced till the Ninth retired across their front and stopped them. Re-forming in an adjacent field, the regiment advanced along a fence and renewed firing. The enemy began to leave their position, and, as the advance continued, made a general retreat.

In this, the first action of the regiment, Company D lost two men, its first and third sergeants, who were left behind sick at Camden, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The force returned to camp at Roanoke on May 18.

On the invasion of Maryland, in the fall of 1862, the Eighty-ninth was brought up to take part in the pursuit of Lee. They lay for a time at Newport News, and left for Aquia creek on August 7. Having marched to South Mountain, were there engaged on September 14, and again at Antietam on the 17th. During the day the brigade charged on a rebel force posted behind a stone wall on the brow of a hill. The enemy opened with artillery, both on their front and flank. When near the wall the men fired, and rushed on with the bayonet, and the Monroe company took a stand of colors; but, unsupported, the line was compelled to fall back. The regiment lost forty killed and one hundred and thirty wounded, being three-fourths of their number. Company D lost very heavily.

Again, at Fredericksburg, on December 11, when the Fiftieth Engineers attempted to lay the bridge opposite the city, they were earnestly and gallantly supported by the regiment, who poured volley upon volley upon the rebels behind the stone wall in the endeavor to dispossess them. The loss of Company D at Fredericksburg was one killed and five wounded.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment was formed by the consolidation of the Irish regiment, recruited at Camp Hillhouse, Rochester, with a regiment organized, or attempted to be organized, at Camp Upham, Le Roy. On November 16, 1861, the first man was mustered into United States service at Camp Upham by Colonel James M. Fuller. He continued to work for the completion of his regiment in the face of difficulty till the needs of the service required the men and brought about the consolidation, each regiment forming five companies of a new regiment, to be designated as the One Hundred and Fifth. The men from Monroe County were mainly patriotic Irishmen, whose discipline during the winter following prepared them for the arduous service of the succeeding campaigns. The regiment was fully organized on March 29, 1862, and was soon after ordered to Washington, and on May 26 were at Manassas, under McDowell. The brigade of which the One Hundred and Fifth formed part was commanded by General Duryea, and had left Catlett's Station for Bristoe on May 24. Two days later they had advanced eight miles to Manassas, whence they were ordered the same night to Centreville, and there encamped until the 29th, when the whole brigade left under orders for Thoroughfare Gap. The brigade passed the gap, and marched on to Rectortown and Piedmont. On June 3 the whole division arrived at Front Royal, the One Hundred and Fifth bringing up the rear as its guard. Baggage had principally been left behind. Part of it followed by rail to Front Royal, but during the entire journey the men were without their tents. Most of officers and men stood these continued and rapid marches over the worst of roads quite well, despite lying out three or four nights in a drenching rain.

To the inexperienced only the record of battles indicates the resolution of the soldier; but, strangely enough, the march is more dreaded than the battle, and the sound of musketry will rally the column when the road is filled with toiling stragglers. The hot sun, the cold rain, the dusty or quagmire road, the short advances and long waitings, the night marches,—hoping each camp lit by fires is near their own,—the galled shoulders from heavy loads, and the blistered feet, all these are but hints of the hardships of the march.

Front Royal was left on June 12, by the railroad, for Catlett's Station, and the regiment was brigaded with the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania and Ninety-seventh New York, with two battalions of Rhode Island cavalry, and a Maryland battery,—all numbering about twenty-five hundred effective men. McClellan lay in camp on the James when Jackson engaged Pope on the old Bull Run field. The One Hundred and Fifth were to the rear when orders came to move forward. Prompt in advance, they did not reach the battle-field till near dark, when they were fired upon by rebel artillery without loss. The One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, containing a number of Monroe soldiers, was now brigaded with the One Hundred and Fifth.

The battle of Centreville was fought on August 30, 1862. During the action the brigade was ordered to advance into a piece of woods near the Bull Run battle-field, where the Fifty-seventh New York was found. This regiment had been compelled to fall back from an advanced position, to which, about one P.M., the brigade was ordered to march. The ground was fairly occupied when the enemy, in considerable force, made his appearance and opened with four guns, whose elevation insured safety to the national troops. This firing continued without loss to either side for half an hour. General Duryea was wounded in the hand by the fragment of a shell. The hand was bandaged and he kept the field. The brigade

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fell back a distance of four hundred yards to the woods. Heavy skirmishing and bush-fighting ensued for several hours, when an order came to retire farther. This was at once countermanded, and an advance to the original position ordered.

About six P.M. a battery of three guns, supported heavily by infantry, suddenly emerged from concealment in the woods and opened on the line. The national brigade charged, but the enemy was in too great force and drove them back. They then retired through the woods and rallied upon a hill in the rear. The fighting was severe, and the regiments were badly cut up. To this time the One Hundred and Fifth had been in four battles,—Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Thoroughfare Gap, and second Bull Run. On September 5 the regiment lay encamped near Washington. Company I, which entered the last action thirty-three strong, lost three killed, five badly wounded, and twelve missing,—such were the losses sustained in the unequal struggle. Colonel Fuller resigned August 2, 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Carroll was at the same date commissioned colonel. The One Hundred and Fifth was in action at Chantilly, South Mountain, and Antietam. In this last battle Colonel Carroll was mortally wounded, and died on September 29 following. Major John W. Shedd was commissioned colonel October 10, and so remained until a consolidation, when he was mustered out. In the ill-starred battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, the regiment was present, and in January, 1863, enjoyed the common experience of a march amid a pelting rain in a sea of mud. Sharing in the general ill-fortune of a splendid army, we finally see the regiment settled, with thinned ranks, in camp near Belle Plain, Virginia, where the winter is passed.

The Ninety-fourth Regiment was, on March 19, consolidated with the One Hundred and Fifth, and supernumeraries mustered out. Each regiment furnished five companies. Adrian R. Root, of the Ninety-fourth, was colonel of the new organization. The One Hundred and Fifth, now lost to sight, had entered the service a thousand strong, and had contended with the enemy in seven actions. The duties and hardships of a year reduced the command three-fourths, leaving two hundred and fifty fit for duty, and well-nigh as many more in the various hospitals. Hooker was defeated at Chancellorsville, and retired north of the river, but not to rest in camp. Lee believed it possible to dictate terms of peace on northern ground, and marched into Pennsylvania. Hooker gave way to Meade, and Providence dictated that the decision of the war should take place at Gettysburg. Thither by forced marches the Union corps hastened, and on the first days of July, 1863, the knell of the Confederacy was faintly, but distinctly, sounded. The Ninety-fourth was hurried into action on the double-quick. A reckless, insane order was given to charge a rebel brigade across an open field. The command obeyed, and planted their tattered flag far in advance of any other regimental ensign. Back over the field, swept by the brigade during the advance of fifteen long minutes, the dead and wounded were thickly strewn. The position proved untenable. The brigade was enfiladed on both flanks, and an order to retreat was given. Another stand was attempted, and the rebels were checked so as to permit the arrival of Union troops on the crest of Cemetery Hill. The noble soldiers gave ground grudgingly, and lost most heavily. In the regiment there was a loss of seven killed, sixty wounded, and one hundred and sixty missing; leaving of enlisted men but one hundred and sixty. On the days following, the Ninety-fourth was under fire and lost several men. Passing the interval of a year, we find the Ninety-fourth engaged with the enemy at a point four miles north of Reams' Station. In the midst of a forest, the first intimation of the rebel presence was their appearance in the right rear, flanking the Union troops and firing lively. The men sprang over their breastworks and faced about. An Alabama colonel ordered a surrender, but pushed on with his column without its enforcement. The Ninety-fourth resumed aggressive measures. A squad of rebels passing to the rear with a body of prisoners was intercepted and captured. A heavier force of rebels appeared, and the Union troops were forced to yield. This strange scene was several times enacted, as both sides were reinforced; but the enemy finally won, and a great share of the regiment was forced to accompany the rebels to Petersburg. The losses of August 18, 19, and 20 were, in killed, wounded, and missing, one hundred and forty-three. The remnant of a regiment was engaged, during the fall, in the extension of the lines west of Petersburg, and, under command of Captain George French, did honorable service at Hatcher's Run in 1865.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

In the summer of 1862 the reverses east and west called for a more determined effort to suppress the rebellion, whose ambition had led to the advance of an enormous and well-nigh invincible army to northern territory. The President issued a call for three hundred thousand men, and the citizens of Monroe most nobly responded. Her choicest young men were enrolled, and by August 18 the new Monroe County regiment—the second under the call—was fully organized at Camp Hillhouse, Rochester, and under orders to proceed to the seat of war. The field- and staff-officers were, colonel, Oliver H. Palmer; lieutenant-colonel, Charles J. Powers; major, George B. Force; adjutant, John T. Chumasero; quartermaster, Joseph S. Harris; surgeon, John F. Whitbeck; assistant surgeon, Thomas Arner; and chaplain, James Nichols. The regiment left Rochester on August 19, and proceeded, *via* the Central Railroad, to Albany, then down the Hudson by steamer, and reached New York on the evening of the 21st. Their march through the city to quarters in Park barracks was a grand ovation. They were received with joyous enthusiasm, and its remembrance may have been a help on after battle-fields. Guns were supplied, and next day the command departed for Washington, and went into camp five miles from the city. The men showed rapid progress in the use of arms and in the evolutions of drill, and soon evinced a discipline and thoroughness which indicated fitness for service.

On August 25 tents were struck, and the camp of the old Thirteenth of a year previous, opposite Georgetown, was occupied. Almost a thousand letters home announced this fact, so general was the resort to correspondence during the first days of soldiering. On August 30, the old troops from the James river were seen on the march to Pope's assistance, and the sound of a cannonade was heard away towards Bull Run and Centreville. On September 4 the regiment was called to arms at three A.M., and stood in line till daylight,—to them a new experience. The organization was now brigaded with Whipple's command, Franklin's division, and Sumner's corps, and on the evening of September 6 received orders to march on the following morning. The regiment, leaving the camp under a guard, marched at five A.M. for Rockville, where it arrived at four P.M., and camped for the night. The men were employed in felling trees, digging pits, and marching, and by the 11th had reached Clarksburg, forty miles from Washington, and formed line of battle. Short marches, with caution, were made as the enemy was approached, till the morning of the 13th, when the regiment pushed rapidly forward, and at ten A.M. heard cannonading in the advance. Generals McClellan and Burnside appeared, and were greeted with cheers. Sunday came, but it was unheeded; the regiment marched thirteen miles. A mountain was scaled, woods were threaded, and about one A.M. of the 15th rest was taken in a field, which daylight disclosed covered with the dead and maimed. They were upon a recent battle-ground. Incorporated with the Second brigade, French's division, the regiment pushed on to Boonsboro', where it arrived at half-past four P.M., formed in line, and lay down to rest. At ten A.M. of the 16th a terrific cannonade began, and the strange, exciting sound of battle continued till dark. The regiment marched from Keetysville at six A.M. of the 17th, and after an advance of two miles formed line of battle, and went into action on the crest of a hill, on the left of the brigade, in the front line. The enemy occupied a line of rifle-pits in a corn-field in front, distant not thirty rods, and upon these the One Hundred and Eighth opened a rapid, incessant fire, with a determination which astonished and completely cowed their foe. Standing unprotected, not a head dared show itself above the rebel trenches, and when a charge was made, the colors of the Fourteenth North Carolina were captured, and one hundred and fifty-nine men. About half-past twelve the command was relieved by the Irish brigade, and fell back about one hundred rods, re-formed, with a reduced line, upon the colors, and was sent, by order of General Richardson, to the left, to fill a gap in the line. It remained here, under fire of the enemy's batteries, until dark, when it went on picket, and there remained till relieved at nine A.M. on the next day. The regiment met a heavy loss. Major Force was killed, as were Lieutenants Tarbox and Holmes. There were twenty-six killed, one hundred and twenty-four wounded, and forty-seven missing, a total of one hundred and ninety-five. Throughout the army the conduct of the One Hundred and Eighth rendered it well known as a fighting regiment. The surgeon wrote home, "I am proud of the One Hundred and Eighth. Nobly and unflinchingly it answered the call of duty to enter the field, and well and bravely has it done its work. It is an honor to Monroe County." The bitterness of loved ones lost was sweetened by this attest of heroism in a soul-trying ordeal.

From Antietam the regiment marched to Harper's Ferry, forded the river, waist deep, and encamped for a night a mile from the Potomac, on Bolivar heights. Shelter tents were furnished at Sharpsburg, and September 27 the command was on picket a mile west of the camp. Picket duty was now more frequent, and on October 16 troops began to pass in large bodies, and for six hours the columns passed by, and moved up the Charlestown road. A brief engagement took place, and the enemy fell back. So long had the regiment remained here, and so near had winter approached, that the idea of winter quarters was about to find realization, when, on the evening of October 29, orders came to march next day. Accordingly, at five P.M., camp was left, and the regiment marched down to and across the Shenandoah, and encamped on the Leesburg turnpike, in an open

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field, and slept under blankets. The next day's march brought them to Snickerville. Here were found the Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fortieth, and pleasant calls were interchanged. The weather changed to cold and nipping; the men shivered around their camp-fires, and gladly heard the order to "fall in." They marched to Upperville, when foraging was freely indulged in, and blazing fires, kindled from rails, were employed to offset the depression of a prevailing snow-storm. Colonel Palmer was here in temporary command of the brigade. The company of Captain Yale was presented with beautiful colors by the ladies of the town of Brighton. The regiment left Upperville for Warrenton, where it made a brief stay. Orders came, November 16, to march to Falmouth. Thence a very unpleasant trip was made to Belle Plain, a place for the landing of supplies on Potomac creek, which enters the river at this point,—a mud-covered flat of several hundred acres, dreary and houseless. The brigade was here employed in unloading supplies shipped to the army. Two hundred wagons were loaded per hour, and for miles the road was blocked by the unending trains, coming empty, returning loaded. On December 7 the One Hundred and Eighth was relieved and went into camp near Falmouth, as preparations progressed for a battle.

On the morning of December 12 the regiment crossed the ponton bridge over the Rappahannock, and drawing up in line along one of the streets of Fredericksburg, stacked arms and remained there till next morning. The order to advance was given and obeyed. A brief halt was made near by a large church, being prepared for the division hospital. The building was just then a target for rebel artillerymen. The fourth shot went through the church and the line of the regiment, wounding two men.

The division of French, of Sumner's corps, was drawn up for a charge, with the One Hundred and Eighth in the front line. Then was performed a deed of heroism which won for the participants undying honor. The following extract attests the fact: "It soon became evident that the first ridge of hills, on which the enemy was posted behind earthworks, could not be carried except at the point of the bayonet. Accordingly, General Sumner ordered French's division to charge on the batteries. Howard's division was drawn out in support. The troops sprang forward to obey the order with much enthusiasm. Steadily they marched across the plain and never faltered until within a few yards of the ridge, when suddenly met by a galling fire from rebel infantry posted behind a stone wall. A momentary confusion ensued; then, re-forming, the men retired to a ravine within musket-shot. Reinforced by the second division, the line advanced at a double-quick, under a concentrated fire of infantry and artillery. The loss was terrible; the shock was unbearable; a halt ensued; the centre gave way and fled; it was rallied and brought back." Again and again, but vainly, the attempt to dislodge the rebel artillery was made. Then Sumner brought all his cannon to play, and the roar of cannon was incessant. Night came, and with difficulty the wounded were removed. The army recrossed the river, and the One Hundred and Eighth returned to its old camp reduced in numbers, and for a time suffering from sickness. On January 20 they took part in the mud campaign, and on their return settled quietly down to pass the winter in quarters. Save heavy details of men for picket, there was little call for duty, and till the close of February they were yet in camp near Falmouth.

On March 5, the Second corps was reviewed by General Hooker. Colonel Palmer was discharged March 2, and Charles J. Powers was promoted colonel on the 13th. Francis E. Pierce was at the same time promoted lieutenant-colonel, and Harmon Hogaboom, major. Numerous minor promotions were made at this period, and payment of the troops and a long rest put them in good spirits. On the morning of April 28 the Third division left camp at sunrise, and the regiment was halted to build corduroy for passage of trains. About three P.M., of April 30, they marched to the fords of the Rapidan, and crossed at United States ford, ten miles above Fredericksburg. Pushing on till ten P.M., a recent battle-ground was reached. A batch of prisoners passing, one remarked that, "Farther on you'll catch hell," and his expression proved a prophecy. On May 1, at sunrise, the Second brigade, under General Hays, marched upon a reconnoissance, without result. At sunset of next day, Jackson, with twenty thousand men, came on a charge upon the Eleventh corps, driving them by thousands. Amid the wild tumult, the brigade was seen advancing boldly into the caldron of the conflict, and there stood fast. The voice of Colonel Powers was heard saying, "Don't disgrace the One Hundred and Eighth! Don't disgrace the Third Division!" and they did not. It was nine P.M. when the rebels charged in masses amid the woods and darkness, and opened a fierce fire, which raged till midnight. At sunrise of May 3 unearthly yelping announced a rebel charge near division headquarters, and a hot fight ensued. There was a lull for a time, and then again the gray ranks swept out from the woods, only to be driven back. The One Hundred and Eighth came forth from the conflict with honor and untarnished fame. They had fought splendidly, and more than justified the high expectation entertained of them from previous actions. Two men were killed, and thirty-four wounded. There were sharp passages at arms on the two following days, and on May 6 the regiment re-crossed the Rapidan, and returned to Falmouth in good spirits. Lee resolved to invade the north, and the Potomac army heard of the determination with exultation, and gladly broke camp for the rapid march and deadly grapple. The regiment left Falmouth June 14, and suffering much from heat and dust, marched night and day northward. Camping at Union mills, a rest was taken; then starting at three A.M., the old Bull Run field was passed over, the run was forded, and June 20 a halt was made at Gainesville, while heavy picket details were sent out. The march was continued to Frederick City, Maryland, where a halt of five days ensued. The enemy was encountered by Reynolds, at Gettysburg, and thither the columns hastened with a swift, steady motion, which indicated the peril threatened, and a challenge accepted. The bravery of the regiment in the great battle of Gettysburg was notable. Placed in support of a battery which made rare execution among the rebels, they charged in two lines to take it. They were met at the brow of the hill by the One Hundred and Eighth, and given a deadly greeting. The struggle was fearful. Ninety of one hundred and twenty horses of the battery were killed, and the batterymen nearly swept off, when the brave captain called on the One Hundred and Eighth for help. The men sprang forward, hauled the guns below the brow of the hill. Loads of canister were thrown in, and the men, putting their shoulders to the wheels, pushed the guns to the brow to be discharged. While the contest continued, General Hays, attempting to bring up a regiment, pointed to the One Hundred and Eighth, saying, "See how that gallant band fight!" The men gave no ground, and fought to win or die. Their loss was severe. There were fourteen killed, seventy-seven wounded, and forty-eight missing. Total, one hundred and forty-six. The loss of three commissioned officers killed, and nine wounded, is an index to the struggle. After the action, the army followed Lee to the Potomac, and on July 16 the One Hundred and Eighth lay at Harper's Ferry. Two days later, orders came to march; and on the 22d, Upperville was passed, and a halt made at Ashby's Gap. Warrenton was reached on the 26th, and there a protracted stay was made. A midnight reconnoissance was made on September 24, to dislodge an outpost. The enemy fled, the buildings were fired, and the regiment, returning, heard the long roll beating in the rebel camps, which were effectively stirred up.

On October 10 the regiment left Culpepper Court-House and started towards Washington. Two army corps had been sent west, and Lee, aware of the fact, had begun a flank movement. On the morning of the 12th the Second corps formed in line two miles west of Culpepper. The armies, marching on parallel roads, came in collision at Cedar Run. The One Hundred and Eighth was met by the fire of a rebel battery, and attacked on the flank. Skirmishers were thrown out, and a charge of cavalry repulsed. Meade concentrated his forces at Centreville. It was about three P.M. of the 14th when the Third division reached Bristoe station. The enemy had come in position to attack the rear of the Fifth corps, and opened heavily from a hill-side upon the division. The division was ordered on the double-quick to gain possession of the railroad cut. The rebels were seen hastening for the same point. The national troops won, and with cheers opened vigorously from cover upon the enemy. Then gaining the rebel flank, the Second brigade drove them in disorder, capturing four cannon, two flags, and four hundred and fifty men. About eleven P.M. orders came to "fall in quietly," and the march was resumed to Blackburn Ford, where the enemy demonstrated heavily. Next day they were found to have fallen back to Culpepper, and the army rested in camp. On November 7 the regiment marched to Kelly's Ford and encamped. Three days later the camps were early astir, and by sunrise the columns were on the road. On the 10th the One Hundred and Eighth was located at a point on the Culpepper and Fredericksburg Railroad. The last of November, Meade advanced to the Rapidan. Warren crossed and marched southward, and developed the enemy at Mine Run. The army arrived, and each awaited attack. Warren marched to turn the rebel flank, and reached position at dark. Morning came, and the enemy had so strengthened his defenses that attack seemed presumptuous, and was not made. The corps returned to their old camps on December 2, built winter quarters near Stevensburg, and enjoyed a long rest.

A reconnoissance was made February 6, 1864, at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan. The brigade was in line a mile north of the ford at eight A.M. of that day, and awaited the arrival of the division. The Third brigade gained the south bank, deployed as skirmishers, and advanced close upon the rebel batteries. About one P.M. the Second brigade forded the stream and formed line of battle in the rear of a house situated on rising ground to the left and south of the ford. Shells came freely over the lines, and twice struck them, causing several casualties. The brigade lay behind the house in security till five P.M., when the enemy opened with a full battery from high ground to the right and front one thousand yards distant. Immediately following came an impetuous attack of infantry upon

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the skirmish line, which was being driven on the right when the Second brigade advanced to the crest of the hill. The One Hundred and Eighth lay down on the crest near the house, while the Fourteenth Connecticut was sent to regain lost ground and hold it. They were hard pressed, and the One Hundred and Eighth and Tenth New York were sent to the same place, when the three regiments made a firm advance of five hundred yards. Musketry continued till after dark. Relieved at ten P.M. by the Second division, and recrossed to the former position. The corps retired, leaving the brigade as rear guard. On the evening of the 7th, the Fourteenth Connecticut being left on picket, the brigade returned to camp.

A grand review was held on February 23, and five days later the five corps were reduced to three,—the Second, Fifth, and Sixth. Warren had the Fifth, Hancock the Second, and Sedgwick the Sixth. May, 1864, found U. S. Grant general of the national armies. He had two objectives: Sherman was to move upon Atlanta and Meade upon Richmond. On May 3 the One Hundred and Eighth left winter quarters near Morton's Ford and joined the brigade under Carroll, at Stevensburg, at midnight. Gibbon's division, with the rest of the old Second corps, pushed on to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan; crossed May 5, unopposed, and bivouacked at Chancellorsville. In the action of May 6 the One Hundred and Eighth was engaged, and suffered a loss of four killed and forty-two wounded. Eight of twelve officers who went into battle were wounded. Colonel Powers, while gallantly leading the command, was struck and severely injured. Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce was wounded in the right hand, and Adjutant Parsons was also badly hurt. For days there was now continuous heavy fighting under oppressive heat. On May 11 several desperate charges had been made upon formidable rifle-pits of the rebels, and were repulsed. About four A.M. of May 12, during the prevalence of a heavy mist, the Second corps, formed in line of brigades, approached, undiscovered, the rebel works, and, with a loud battle-cry, rushed forward and quickly carried a part of the main line, capturing four thousand prisoners and two general officers. The enemy rallied, and fought with reckless bravery, fully equaled by our own men. On May 18 the regiment had lost nine killed and ninety-three wounded or missing, and the eighty which remained evinced the same fine spirit, and stood their ground with the same fearless determination, so characteristic of the command from the very first. Three days later, Captain Joseph Deverell was in command, and other officers on duty were Lieutenants Kavanaugh, Dutton, and Locke, while the regiment was at Marye's Heights, Fredericksburg. Early and late the One Hundred and Eighth had marched, when on Sunday afternoon, May 29, a halt was made near the bank of the Pamunkey, twenty or more miles from Richmond. Next day, Warren's advance was attacked by Powell's corps at Tolopotomy creek, and repulsed by Barlow's division.

On June 3, at Cold Harbor, a charge was made by the One Hundred and Eighth and other regiments. Lieutenant John S. Kinleyside was killed, and sharp skirmishing continued through the day. At sunset the rebels made a furious charge on the breastworks, but were repulsed with severe loss. Deverell was wounded in the assault, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant P. C. Kavanaugh. With lines two hundred yards apart, the air was alive with whistling and mewling balls and bursting shells, and the contest knew no cessation. On June 5, Wm. H. Smith, of G, was killed and buried side by side with Kenleyside, Wood, and Skinner, killed on the 3d. On June 12, after eight days and nights of constant skirmishing on the front line, which was not at several points more than fifty to seventy-five yards apart, the regiment left Cold Harbor, and by continued marching reached Charles City Court-House on the 14th. James river was crossed at ten P.M., and the march was terminated within two and a half miles of Petersburg, when the work of besieging was begun. The regiment was employed on fatigue duty and fort-building until September 24, when they took position on the front line near Fort Hill, and from behind their works and gopher holes witnessed daily artillery duels, and became accustomed to the sound of shot and shell. Winter came, and still the besieged held on gripping the enemy at Petersburg. On January 27, 1865, salvos of artillery announced the fall of Fort Fisher, North Carolina. After a previous attack the rebels had shouted across the lines, "Have yo'uns heard from Fort Fisher?" Now the retort went back, "We 'uns have heard from Fort Fisher." As the months went by, the One Hundred and Eighth gained strength by the return of the wounded and convalescent. It was claimed that few if any regiments in the field, after nearly three years' arduous service, could show a better record in maintaining its original members. But about two dozen recruits were received. The command was ever firm, steady, vigilant, and self-disciplined. The banner presented by the ladies of Brighton and Irondequoit was ever cherished with pride and defended with devotion. Hatcher's Run was a hard battle, and the fierce assaults of the enemy were as often sternly repulsed. A review of the Second and Third divisions of the Second corps was held in March. The One Hundred and Eighth sustained a creditable part under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce. The struggle ended with the surrender of Lee, and the regiment rested in camp at Burkeville until May 2, when the march began towards Washington. On the evening of the 13th a halt was made eight miles from Alexandria, on Munson's Hill. On May 31 the cars were taken for home, where, having arrived on June 1, a most enthusiastic reception was given them. In the companies there were one hundred and sixty-nine enlisted men, all hearty, sun-burned, and travel-stained. Well was it said at such a time,—

> "O day thrice lovely, when at length the soldier
> Returns home into life; when he becomes
> A fellow-man among his fellow-men.
> The colors are unfurled, the cavalcade
> Marshals, the caps and helmets are all garlanded
> With green boughs, the last plundering of the fields."

The court-house bell struck a signal a quarter to seven, and, as if by magic, the streets were crowded with people. The several military and civic societies proceeded to the Genesee Valley depot and escorted the regiment to the court-house, where a welcome was uttered by Mayor Moore. Cheers were given, the column re-formed, and at the Brackett House a supper enjoyed and the men dismissed to gladden many a home, faithful as soldiers, estimable as citizens.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

SCARCELY had the One Hundred and Eighth received orders to leave for the seat of war, when a new regiment, the Fourth, from Monroe, was authorized, and by the middle of August, 1862, one company was full, and others rapidly being formed. The regiment was full and mustered into the United States service on September 13, for three years, at Camp Porter, Rochester. On September 8 Patrick H. O'Rorke was commissioned colonel. Louis Ernst was commissioned lieutenant-colonel two days later. On November 10 Milo L. Starks became major, and Ira C. Clark was the first adjutant; surgeon, Theodore F. Hall; assistant surgeons, William C. Slayton and O. Sprague Payne.

On September 15 the young ladies of Rochester presented the regiment with a beautiful stand of colors, and four days later the cars were taken for Washington *via* Elmira, where arms and accoutrements were obtained. A week was passed on Arlington Heights, and September 29 a march was made to Washington, where the men lay on the sidewalks that night. Cars were taken for Sandy Hook, Maryland, where picket duty and drill occupied the time till October 25. The regiment was brigaded under Jackman, Geary's division of Slocum's corps. Colonel Ernst was in command till the arrival of Colonel O'Rorke on October 8. There were then nine hundred and thirty men in the camp. The first death in the regiment was that of Patrick Moran. Marching, on October 28, across the ponton bridges over the Potomac and Shenandoah, the One Hundred and Fortieth wound their way in the midst of romantic scenery to Alvaden Heights, bivouacked, and sent four hundred men on picket; marched to Snicker's Gap, ascended the mountain, and saw the Shenandoah two miles away on the other side, and the camp-fires of the enemy in plain view. The air was cold and searching for men without tents, blankets, and fires, and at daylight, November 3, they moved to the edge of a wood and built fires, and made themselves more comfortable. Several days were passed expecting an attack, which was not attempted. The regiment was detached and joined to Warren's brigade, Sykes' division of Porter's corps.

Marching orders were received on the evening of November 5, and next morning the One Hundred and Fortieth took up the line of march, and passing through Middlebury, whose secesh females begrudged the men water to fill their canteens, encamped for the night in the woods two miles beyond. Renewed the march next morning, and encountering a snow-storm at White Plain, continued on to near Warrenton, and there encamped. The boom of cannon sounded not far ahead, and the expectation of a battle was general. McClellan was relieved and Burnside took command. He resolved on a winter campaign. Lee had retired south of the Rappahannock. It was determined to move upon Fredericksburg. November 17, the One Hundred and Fortieth started at noon for Falmouth. No road was followed, and it seemed indifferent whether advance was made by day or night, so both were used; and on November 23, the command went into camp a brief march from the river, and shortly afterwards moved to within three miles of Fredericksburg. Remaining here till December 10, the attentions of drill and picket employed the time. Various resorts were had to obtain protection from the wet and cold by stockade and by banking earth around tents. The specification of a day's rations per man is a remembrancer to the veteran, and a curiosity to the citizen. Two small spoonfuls of sugar, two of coffee, eight to nine

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"hard-tack" the size of soda-crackers and a trifle thicker, a piece of salt pork which fried would make three to four ordinary slices, and occasional fresh beef, which was fried with the pork. Dishes were a tin cup and plate, spoon, knife, and fork. Each cooked for himself. In squads of four, one carried a frying-pan. In this crackers were soaked and fried. Cans, with wire from the broken telegraph for bails, were used to make coffee. Water was poured in from the canteen. The pail was held over the fire, and when the water had reached the boiling point, coffee was thrown in, effervesced for a minute, and the meal was ready. Beans, rice, and occasional desiccated vegetables were added at times. Marching orders were received on December 10, and at three A.M. the regiment was called up. Camp was left at six A.M., with seven hundred and two men. Three hours' marching brought the One Hundred and Fortieth upon the heights opposite Fredericksburg, where the men lay all day expecting momentarily to be ordered to move. Cannonading began with a crash at twenty minutes past five, and was kept up all day. On the memorable 13th of December the One Hundred and Fortieth was ordered to march, but was halted when half a mile was gone over. A short time before dark the division received orders to cross, Sykes' regulars in advance. Several streets of the city were traversed, and as night had come, the line of battle was formed, and at half-past six P.M. marched into the field back of the city, within musket-shot of the enemy, and lay on their arms all night. The battle scene was vivid, unearthly, and exciting. Artillery thundered from either side; red spouts of flame burst from the guns; and shells whizzed and crashed among the houses. Later all became quiet, and at daybreak the command was ordered to the city, and lay in house and yard awaiting orders. At eight P.M. the regiment was drawn up in line and posted to protect the crossing of the army. It was one of the last to leave the city, and reached the north bank at daybreak of the 15th, barely escaping being left behind by the removal of bridges. Lingering a day or two at Falmouth, they finally returned to the old camp and established winter quarters.

On January 20 a general movement was attempted; the brigade marched two and a half miles and encamped, wet and weary. Rain poured down all night. Next day, after a toilsome effort, the troops turned into pine woods, and stayed between two and three days. The mud deepened. Wagons and artillery stuck fast. The whole army was employed to build corduroy, and move the guns and pontons back. The regiment returned to camp on the 24th, a tired and hungry band, but glad to see their old quarters. Promotions, parades, and picket were topics of camp talk till April 20, when, under Hooker, the army once more awakened to action. Extra clothing and baggage were packed and sent to Washington; wagons were loaded, and so were haversacks. Furloughed men returned, and on the 27th the regiment was on the march towards the Rappahannock. The third day's march was long and tiresome; the river was crossed by the men in water to the waist-belt, and bivouac was made ten miles from Chancellorsville. On the next day this historic spot was reached, and the day passed in quiet.

On May 1 the division was ordered to move and attack the enemy. A brief, manly address was given by Colonel Ernst to the One Hundred and Fortieth, and the advance began under fire of artillery. The Union batteries responded, and the troops advanced to near the hill where their guns were planted, and there formed line of battle. A halt of a quarter-hour was made, when, the shells coming each moment faster, the regiment started on a double-quick towards their battery. The men discarded knapsacks and blankets in preparation to advance, when the regulars were seen retreating, followed by the enemy. The regiment retired to their last night's bivouac; formed line, and stacked arms. At evening the pickets were driven in, and the hostile lines of battle were seen advancing, when the One Hundred and Fortieth began its first engagement. The men, lying down or kneeling, opened and kept up a steady fire till ordered to cease. As the rebels retired the regiment celebrated their success by a ringing cheer.

At two A.M., May 2, the regiment marched past Chancellorsville,—a single brick house,—and soon the whole corps were busied in felling trees and throwing up works. At five P.M. a crash of musketry and a continued cheer announced the charge of Stonewall Jackson upon Howard's Eleventh corps. Unsuspecting their danger, the men had thrown up light pits, fronting southward, when from their right rear the gray masses were seen advancing. The corps was routed. The Third corps was rapidly thrown in front of the enemy, while the Fifth was ordered forward to sustain them. The One Hundred and Fortieth was double-quicked through woods, and drawn up in rear of a battery, which fired a few shots. There was no response, and the battery withdrew. The regiment moved at two A.M., and was stationed along the edge of an open field, and lay down with orders to charge with the bayonet, without firing a shot, if an enemy should appear. Morning came, and the men threw up works and built abattis. The corps of Sickles held their ground unaided, repelled each rebel advance, and captured a large number of prisoners.

On May 4 the pickets kept up a constant fire, while the regiment awaited an attack. Their loss was two killed and eleven wounded. Colonel O'Rorke was personally complimented by General Hooker for his own conduct and that of the regiment in this action. The movement by Hooker was a costly and disgraceful failure, but the troops bore up proudly, and, recrossing the river, took their way to the old camp-ground at Falmouth, but not to remain. Lee marched his army northward, and the old Potomac army followed rapidly. The One Hundred and Fortieth left camp at night, June 13, and marched till three A.M. next day. Their route lay through woods, across lots, and, at times, upon roads, till Hanover Court-House was reached and a few hours' rest taken, and then a march of twenty-five miles to Weavertown, where they arrived at sunset, wearied and dust-covered.

On the 16th a long, trying march began at six A.M. By two P.M. this persevering regiment had reached Manassas Junction. A halt was made, and the stragglers, weary and foot-sore, mostly got in before the march was resumed. The army marched to cover Washington, and found Lee headed northward. The encounter began July 1, at Gettysburg. On the 2d the One Hundred and Fortieth was hotly engaged, and lost heavily. Colonel O'Rorke fell at the head of the regiment while holding and waving the colors, struck by a sharpshooter's bullet. Captains Sibley, Starks, and Speir, and Lieutenants Klein and McGraw were wounded. The loss in the regiment up to the night of July 4, in killed, wounded, and missing, was one hundred and ninety. Out of seventy men of the old Thirteenth who, on the discharge of that regiment, had on November 10, 1862, joined the One Hundred and Fortieth, eighteen were killed and twenty wounded.

Following this battle, long and weary marches were made, desperate encounters had, and many a brave man hurried to his death. Promotions filled vacancies, until of the original staff which took the regiment from Rochester not one remained. Able and meritorious men filled their places. After marching across the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and countermarching, the regiment settled down for the winter at Warrenton Junction. Log shanties, each with a good fireplace, were built, and, with the light duty of guarding a part of the railroad, time passed pleasantly.

On January 7, 1864, the brigade was changed to *zouaves*, and donned their new, handsome uniform with pleasure. The cloth was of good quality; in color, a dark blue trimmed with red. The pants were bag-style, gathered at the waist and knees. Leather and cloth leggings inclosed the limb from knee to ankle. There was a short jacket, representing jacket and vest, with red trimmings. A blue, red-bound sash was about the waist, and caps were red, with blue tassel and white turban. The camp put on the appearance of a city. Streets were graded and ditched. Each log hut was uniform in size with its neighbor, and upon each door was a number and the names of those within. On February 11 three ministers of the Christian Commission put up a tent, and held religious service each evening and every Sunday. Many soldiers attended, and much religious matter was distributed to them.

In May the army had found a leader, and once more, and for the last time, began its march upon Richmond. The Rapidan was crossed, and the enemy encountered in the second growth of pines denominated "the Wilderness." On Thursday afternoon, May 5, the One Hundred and Fortieth charged upon the enemy over an open field from one-fourth to a half-mile wide. In a piece of woods on the farther side was the enemy, behind strong breastworks. As the zouaves advanced in gallant style they were received with a galling fire, but pushed on close upon the rebel front without faltering. The fire redoubled, and became terrific. For twenty minutes the combat lasted, when columns of the enemy were thrown upon each flank, and extended far to their rear, threatening capture or annihilation. The few left to contend with so many fell back, when nearly surrounded. The loss to the regiment was twenty-two killed, one hundred and forty-four wounded, and one hundred and two missing,—a total of two hundred and sixty-eight. At eight P.M., May 7, the One Hundred and Fortieth set out and marched all night to the left, reaching Spottsylvania at six A.M. of the next day. They were immediately sent into action, and, alone, charged a hill, behind which lay a body of the enemy. These were driven about half a mile, when a hot fire was opened in front and upon the right. Colonel George Ryan, who had been commissioned August 10, 1863, fell mortally wounded. Major Milo L. Starks, commissioned November 10, 1863, received a death-shot through the head, and Captain John Buckley, acting adjutant, had his right leg broken. He crawled to a rail fence, bandaged his limb with a handkerchief, pulled his hat over his face, and lay quiet till one of the men, discovering him, carried him on his back to a place of security. In this action the loss was eight killed, fifty-two wounded, and five missing. Total, sixty-five. The loss in the two battles was thirty killed, one hundred and ninety-six wounded, and one hundred and seven missing.

"Days of danger, nights of waking." Constant on the battle-field, the hardy survivors sustained the honor of their organization and of their country, as the columns moved from right to left and, crossing the James, environed Petersburg.

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The Fifth corps reached a position within two miles of the city at eleven P.M. The Fourteenth was not in the charge next day, nor was the Second division, of which its brigade was numbered the First.

Winter passed, and the lines were extended to the south and west under stout resistance. At eight A.M., February 5, 1865, camp was left and the line of march taken down the Halifax road, to take part in a movement at Hatcher's run. The brigade lay in line till midnight, when it moved back on the Vaugh road and occupied a line of breastworks a mile west of the run on the left of the road. Gregg's cavalry was skirmishing heavily with the enemy when, at one P.M. of the 6th, the Fifth corps moved to their support. The One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Fortieth New York were deployed to relieve the cavalry, which advanced to engage the rebel infantry. They were roughly handled, and fell back confusedly, followed by the enemy. The First brigade, led by General Winthrop, was ordered up, encountered the attacking lines, and drove them to seek shelter in the woods. Again an attempt was made to advance over the open field, but was repulsed by the brigade, which particularly distinguished itself, the troops fighting with great bravery and spirit. The One Hundred and Fortieth lost two killed and fourteen wounded. Relieved at five P.M., the men replenished their cartridge-boxes and went on picket, covering the road to Dabney's mills.

The march of Sherman had reached Goldsboro', and Grant resolved to win Richmond without his aid. A simultaneous effort was made all along the lengthened line, and Lee, abandoning the defenses, moved rapidly westward.

The pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia began at one o'clock, March 28, and the regiment marched till ten P.M. On April 1, while the cavalry were dismounting and coming up in the woods, the First brigade came into position. Cautiously and silently the troops stole near the enemy, halted briefly to align their ranks, and then, with a long, wild cry, rushed forward upon the flank and rear of the rebels, but fifty yards away. A terrible volley was fired, and the rebels by hundreds, dropping their muskets, threw up their hands, and, as prisoners, broke for the Union lines on a run. On April 8 the men were on the march with tireless step and swinging stride till long after midnight. Each threw himself on the ground, supperless, to sleep. Aroused at five A.M., and in five minutes the column was moving off, leaving many of the regiment asleep. At seven A.M. a halt, a cup of coffee, then on again across lots, heedless of roads. A mile or more in advance was heard a brisk musketry fire. The supply train of the cavalry are seen coming from a piece of woods. Into the woods went the corps, moving by platoons in parallel columns for a mile. "We are glad you have come, boys," says a cavalryman. Two regiments of cavalry have been holding two rebel brigades in check all the morning, although driven a mile and a half. Lines of battle were formed through the woods. Cavalry were posted, then forward with fixed bayonets. Emerging from the woods and from the ridge, the Union battle formation was seen. Over a beautiful, rolling country stretched concentric lines, four in number, at intervals apart of two hundred yards, and extending for miles. Lee was surrounded. Four corps and Sheridan's cavalry were arrayed, and batteries stood ready in position. Upon a fine ridge, a half-mile distant, was seen the rebel line of works. The skirmish line advances slowly. "Forward!" goes down the lines, and they move steadily on. The artillery is silent. The skirmishers are close upon the works, when a hasty movement is seen in the rebel lines, as of retreat. From the right comes the command, "Halt!" The lines are perfect and excitement is intense. Another cry comes down the lines, "Lee has surrendered!" A momentary stillness, then hats and caps were flung in the air. There was cheering, crying, singing, and shouting,—a tumult of heartfelt gladness. "Forward!" and the advance was made one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards. "Halt! Stack arms!" General Ayres rode up in front of the colors of the One Hundred and Fortieth, and, amid a breathless stillness and with uncovered head, thus spoke: "I have the honor to announce to the army the surrender of General Lee, in accordance with terms now being agreed upon." There were many weary miles between Rochester, in September, 1862, and Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865, but all was forgotten in glad victory.

The return was made to Washington, where the regiment was mustered out of service June 3, 1865, and on the 6th returned to Rochester, under command of Colonel William S. Grantzyne. It went out a thousand strong, had addition of six to seven hundred recruits, and came back with two hundred and ninety men. The One Hundred and Fortieth took part in seventeen regular battles, whose full delineation demands a volume. An outline we have given far less than their deserving, yet in its veracity most valuable.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST AND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, AND THE FIFTY-FOURTH NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

THE *One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment* was organized at Lockport. It was mustered into United States service on October 22, 1862, for three years. The command left Lockport, October 23, with ten full companies, making a thousand men, under command of Colonel William Emerson. Company E was raised in Rochester, by Captain Peter Imo, who went with it to the field. The regiment was first engaged in guarding drafted men, at Baltimore, Maryland. They were in barracks upon an elevation commanding a view of the city from its northwest limits, and, in connection with the routine of drill, were, on November 8, guarding the Stewart Mansion hospital. Ordered to western Virginia, camps were made at various points, and in May, 1863, it lay at Buckhannon, Virginia. For a long period unengaged, its time finally came, and at Wapping Heights, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Monocacy they bore themselves with credit. The One Hundred and Fifty-first entered the engagement at Monocacy, on July 9, 1864, with two hundred and forty muskets. Four days later the regiment had but ninety-two men in line. It had lost twenty-one killed; the rest were wounded or missing. It was engaged at Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. Edward S. Russell, of Rochester, was commissioned adjutant on January 31, 1865, and Captain John C. Schoen, of Monroe, was killed in action at Cold Harbor, on June 3, 1864. The One Hundred and Fifty-first returned home the last of June, 1865, having been mustered out of United States service on June 20. A hearty greeting was received at Lockport on their arrival. During the last of November, 1864, the companies had been reduced to five, and constituted a battalion. It came back with twenty-one officers and three hundred and eight enlisted men. Company E, under command of Captain George J. Oakes, as well as the entire regiment, were handsomely entertained during their brief sojourn at Rochester, and the mayor briefly addressed the Monroe men at a dinner given them at the Brackett House.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth was a one-year regiment, organized at Rochester, and mustered into service in the fall of 1864. It was commanded by Colonel John McMahon, commissioned October 10. It was engaged at Hatcher's Run; to what extent it was otherwise useful we have not been able to ascertain.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment, New York National Guard, was an organization highly deserving of honorable mention. From its ranks went scores of officers, whose ability and discharge of duty attested the discipline and character of the organization. On July 16, 1863, the regiment was ordered to New York city, to assist to quell the riots which had resulted in an effort to enforce the draft. The command, under Colonel Clark, left Rochester four hundred strong, and arriving at Albany, were halted, as fears of a disturbance were there prevailing. They returned home on the 23d, having received from Eli Perry, mayor of Albany, a testimonial of soldierly good conduct. The capture of thousands of prisoners from the southern army led to the establishment of a prison at Elmira, and the Fifty-fourth was employed as a portion of the guard. There were at one time nine thousand rebel soldiers at this place, and the regiment saw much service. When the war closed the veterans from the front were met by this organization as a guard of honor, and escorted through the streets of the city. Although as a regiment in no battles, yet the influence of its presence, and the service actually performed by its members, place it among the most meritorious.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE THIRD AND THE SIXTH NEW YORK CAVALRY.

THE *Third Regiment New York Cavalry*, early known as the "Van Allen Cavalry," was mustered into United States service during the summer of 1861. The field and staff officers originally were: Colonel, James H. Van Allen; lieutenant-colonel, Simon H. Mix, of Rochester; major, John Mix; surgeon, William H. Palmer; assistant surgeon, John L. Van Alstyne; and regimental adjutant, Samuel C. Pierce. Five companies of the regiment were from Monroe County. The Third proceeded to Washington, where it was quartered September 6, 1861, two miles north of the city. Two companies were sent to General Banks' headquarters, and a Rochester company, under Captain Charles Fitzsimmons, was detailed as his body-guard. On October 7, A, C, F, H, and K, under Major Lewis, were in camp at Darnstown, Maryland. The remaining companies were at Poolesville.

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The command at Darnstown left the place October 21, and arrived at Edwards ferry, two miles below Ball's Bluff, just after the disastrous crossing. The cavalry were taken across the river on the 23d, upon a canal-boat, to reconnoitre. A party of the enemy appeared from the woods and attacked the pickets, but were repelled. A portion of a company advanced next day within sight of the rebel camp and received the fire of the pickets. The command then recrossed the Potomac, and was ordered to join the regiment at Poolesville.

The work of scouting and picket occupied the time during the winter, and early in March, 1862, the regiment set out for Harper's Ferry, crossed, and proceeded to Berryville. Major Mix, with a battalion, had entered this place March 7, close on the heels of the rebel cavalry. A charge was made by part of the regiment during Banks' advance from Winchester which was creditable to the participants. Adjutant George E. Gourand and Lieutenant Cheseboro, with a platoon, charged a squad of rebel cavalry at Newtown, pursued them four miles, and made six prisoners. On April 20 the regiment was at Washington, and proceeded thence to Newbern, North Carolina. On December 11, General Foster left Newbern on an expedition looking towards the capture of Goldsboro' and Weldon, and the interruption of railroad communication on this line. Colonel Van Allen had resigned April 8, 1862, and Colonel Mix at once succeeded him. That officer employed the Third Cavalry to scout the advance and protect the sides of Foster's line of march, and also to protect houses from stragglers along the road. The force moved up the Trent river road, a distance of ten miles, and halted for the night. The march was resumed at sunrise, and at night the column encamped in line of battle, within eleven miles of Kinston. Colonel Mix's cavalry skirmished all day with the enemy, and cleared the way for advance. At seven o'clock in the morning the march was resumed at slow pace, the enemy appearing in force seven miles from Kinston, at the junction of the Whitehall and main Kinston roads. Mix's cavalry drove the enemy like chaff, and the infantry, charging, carried the rebel battery. The march was resumed to within three and a half miles of Kinston. At daybreak, next morning, the Third began its advance, feeling their way cautiously up the road for two miles, when the rebel pickets were struck, and driven three-fourths of a mile back upon the rebel breastworks. Here were six thousand troops under General Evans. A battle ensued, and eleven guns and four hundred prisoners were trophies of the contest. Captain Cole, with Company K, charged the enemy at Southeast creek, but was unable to cross, from the bridge being partly dismantled. Major Garrard's battalion distinguished itself. Captain Jacobs charged, and saved an important bridge, over which the United States forces entered Kinston. In a close contest the Third routed the Second North Carolina cavalry. From Kinston, K was sent down the river to attack a battery planted to prevent the passage of the Union gunboats. Captain Cole found a semicircular work one and a half miles in extent, and within was a fort containing seven cannon—an eight-inch columbiad, two thirty-two-pound iron guns, and four six-pound pieces. A guard fled and left the smaller guns loaded and primed. The heavy guns were spiked and their carriages burned. The cavalry took the light guns back with them to Kinston, where they arrived at midnight. Cole was sent with his trophies and two recaptured brass guns to Newbern, and on his way took a number of prisoners. On April 18, Companies A and E captured the battle-flag of the Seventh Confederate cavalry, in a gallant and successful charge against superior numbers. This flag was presented to the regiment by Major-General J. G. Foster, commander of the Eighteenth army corps, in an order highly laudatory, "as a distinguished mark of the favor and appreciation in which Colonel Mix's command is held." On May 8 the company of George W. Lewis, which fought at Bull Run as infantry, with the old Thirteenth, and was subsequently transferred to the Third cavalry, as Company K, or a part of it, returned home and were mustered out. They were but thirty-four in number. On May 4, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, with Companies A, E, F, and G, left Newbern upon a reconnoissance. A bridge at Mill creek, thirteen miles out, had been destroyed. This was rebuilt by three P.M., and the force rode forward to Young's Crossing, eight miles, and there learned that a company of rebel cavalry were in the vicinity. The night was bright and moon-lit, and pursuit was made for twelve to fifteen miles, when the rebel camp was seen by the road-side. Company E, Captain Stearns, in advance, charged across a narrow bridge, which soon broke down. Those over galloped up to the camp, demanding a surrender; the enemy fired, and turned to run. The fire was returned, and two men killed. Fourteen prisoners and thirty-six horses were taken, and at daybreak next day Newbern was reached.

May 21, an expedition under Colonel Jones, of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, four companies of the Third under Captain Jacobs, and a howitzer battery, with other troops, left Newbern. Twenty miles out a halt was made to build a bridge, which was crossed at one P.M. At daybreak the rebel pickets were found and driven in. Line was formed, and the breastworks were seen extending along the Goldsboro' and Morehead Railroad. Colonel Jones, with part of the force, had marched during the night to the railroad, followed down towards the rebel position, and then struck into the woods. He cut his own way through to the rear of the enemy's first and second lines, between the second and third. As they came in view they were taken for reinforcements, and the Union force in front received the rebel fire. With a cheer the line advanced, capturing a twelve-pound howitzer, its captain and command, and one hundred and eighty men of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina. The enemy lost fifty killed and wounded. General Garnett narrowly escaped capture. The force, on its return, was closely followed and shelled by a battery. Next day a heavy force under Ransom attacked Jones' camp, shelling his works, and then charging. The cavalry arrived, and the enemy fell back.

On July 18 Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis embarked a force, in which were Companies A, B, and F, of his regiment, and proceeded to Fort Anderson, where he landed. The column moved forward seventeen miles to Swift creek and encamped. Early next day he proceeded to Greenville, on Tar river, thence to Sparta, and bivouacked till six A.M. of the 20th. Here Major Jacobs, who had been promoted, June 29, from captain, was detached to Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, with six companies. At evening a train was seen in motion as the advance neared the road. Private White, of A, Third cavalry, galloped alongside the locomotive, sprang from his horse and upon the cab. He placed his revolver at the head of the engineer, reversed the engine, and brought back the train, on which fifteen of the enemy were found and captured. The main column was rejoined at Tarboro', eight hundred bales of cotton being destroyed on the way. Sharp skirmishing took place during the day, while public stores were being destroyed. Return was begun, while the rebel cavalry following annoyed the rear.

The idea of a furlough for thirty days, after a re-enlistment as veterans, was generally carried out during the winter and spring of 1864. On January 16, 1864, about three hundred men had veteraned, and came home with Colonel Mix. The remainder of the regiment remained at Newport News, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis. On May 4 General Kautz set out from Getty's Station on a great raid, to cut the Weldon and Richmond Railroad. His command consisted of two brigades. The first, under Colonel Mix, embraced the Third New York and the First District of Columbia cavalry. The enemy became apprised of the movement, and placed strong guards at their bridges. A crossing was effected at Wall Bridge, and by dark the cavalry were at Wakefield, on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and tore up a long stretch of track. Next morning Captain Pierce, of the Third, dashed into Lyttleton, and made a capture of wagons loaded with ammunition and supplies. At Bellamy's Bridge, over the Nottaway, the enemy were behind rifle-pits on the farther side, and the flooring of the bridge had been taken up. Pierce, with his squadron dismounted, charged across, and drove the enemy into the woods. Repairing the bridge with fence rails, the command crossed and moved rapidly to Stony Creek station, and there defeated the Holcom Legion. At White's Bridge and at Jarrett Station there were desperate encounters, and the destruction of the road at these points delayed the transit of troops going northward. Resting at Sussex Court-House, the command headed for City Point, scattering opposition. At dark the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad was reached, the track torn up and the bridge burned. City Point was gained May 4, with one hundred and fifty prisoners. The Third lost three killed and seven wounded.

On June 15 Kautz's division, supported by infantry, advanced upon Petersburg skirmishing with and driving the rebel cavalry within their works. The command moved to the left, to the line of the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, and encountered the outer works a mile away. A section of artillery was put in battery and opened, while the Third New York and Fifth Pennsylvania, under Colonel S. H. Mix, were ordered to charge upon a battery of six guns. The gallant colonel fell, mortally wounded, while swinging his hat and calling, "Come on, men!" The severity of the rebel fire prevented his removal, and he fell into the hands of the enemy.

On June 29 a sharp action took place at Reams' Station. The Third lost quite heavily. Following this event the command went into camp at Bermuda Hundred. At the close of the war, the regiment was, on July 21, 1865, consolidated with the First Mounted Rifles, and designated the "Fourth Provisional Cavalry."

The Sixth Cavalry, "Second Ira Harris Guard," was a three-years' regiment, organized at New York city. It contained a number of Monroe men. The companies were mustered into service at various dates from September 12 to December 19, 1861. The first colonel was Thomas C. Devin, who was promoted to brigadier-general in March, 1865. Lieutenant-colonel, Duncan McVicar, killed April 30, 1863, in action near Spottsylvania Court-House, Virginia. Majors, James B. Darley, John Carwardine, and Floyd Clarkson; regimental adjutant, John J. Main, who was commissioned July 12, 1864, and killed in action near Strasburg, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

On being mustered into service the regiment went into camp at York, Pennsyl-

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vania. It was ordered to take part in McDowell's advance on Fredericksburg, and took the lead on April 17, 1862. Twelve miles beyond Catlett's Station a rebel force was charged and sixteen prisoners taken. The Sixth bivouacked in the vacated camp of the enemy after a march of twenty-six miles. The enemy were annoyed during the night, and in the morning gallantly charged by the Sixth, led by Colonel Kilpatrick. Although behind a barricade across the road, the rebels were driven with loss.

The command moved forward and forced the enemy across the Rappahannock, to the heights beyond. Two of the three bridges were destroyed by them on their retreat.

On May 17 two companies, under Major Clarkson, were at White House, Virginia. To merely note the actions in which the regiment bore part is no inconsiderable history. When Lee moved into Maryland, in the fall of 1862, the Sixth did essential service at South Mountain. Colonel Devin, with seven companies, commanded the Harper's Ferry road, while Major Carwardine, with the remaining five, held the enemy in check at Antietam. September 16, Colonel Devin was ordered to develop the enemy in front. He crossed the stone bridge on the Sharpsburg turnpike, threw skirmishers to the front, ascertained the rebel position, and retired under a heavy fire of shells and bullets, from a battery on the left of the pike, and from infantry in front. The command moved from the ground with a precision and coolness as if on parade.

On the advance of Burnside's corps to Frederick, as it had been the rear guard of Pope when retiring from the Rappahannock, the Sixth occupied a post of honor, and in the action at South Mountain was support for Campbell's battery.

At eleven at night, October 21, the call "to horse" was sounded in the camp of the Sixth, and it was soon on its way to Harper's Ferry. The bridges over the Potomac and Shenandoah were crossed, and the regiment joined a brigade of infantry and a battery, all under General Geary, and set out on a scout. The Sixth reached Waterford, and charged through the town. The infantry, battery, and two companies of the cavalry halted, while the rest of the cavalry proceeded on towards Lovettsville. At a distance of four miles a rebel force was found drawn up in line. These were charged by Lieutenant Ellerheck and completely routed. The command then returned to Harper's Ferry.

From an instance all may be judged. On May 3 the regiment left Louisa Court-House and reached the Fredericksburg Railroad at daybreak, May 4, burned the depot, and tore up the track for several miles. Crossing to Brook pike, rebel pickets were struck and driven in upon a battery, which was forced to return to within two miles of Richmond. Lieutenant Brown, aid to General Winder, and eleven men, were captured inside the fortification. The troops passed to the left of the Meadow bridge, on the Chickahominy, ran a train into the river, and retired to Hanover Bar, on the Peninsula; crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of pursuing cavalry; burned a train of thirty wagons loaded with bacon, captured a number of the enemy, and camped five miles from the river. Marched at one A.M. of the 5th to Catlett's Station, surprised three hundred cavalry, capturing two officers and thirty-three men, burned the depot and twenty thousand bushels of grain. Crossed the Mattapony, again destroying a ferry in time to check pursuit, and late at night destroyed a third train and depot a few miles above and west of the Rappahannock. Thence a forced march was made of twenty miles, while behind came a superior force in hot pursuit. At sunset the advance discovered a body of cavalry drawn up in line at King and Queen Court-House. Advancing to attack, the force was found to be Union cavalry, and the Sixth, passing on, found itself by ten A.M. of the 7th within the lines at Gloucester Point. Kilpatrick spoke in highest terms to his superior, General Stoneman, of the gallant conduct of the regiment. Their battle roll records the names of twenty-three actions, including the most decisive and sanguinary of the war, and the files of the press contain frequent notices of important service rendered by them. The original members were discharged on expiration of period of service, while veterans and recruits were retained, and, on June 17, 1865, consolidated with the Fifteenth New York cavalry, as the Second New York provisional cavalry.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, WITH SKETCHES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST, TWENTY-SECOND, AND TWENTY-FOURTH 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. Markell 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, I being left behind, and reached Winchester at three P.M. 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 break-neck 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 Pleasonton, 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.

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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. Catlett Station was left 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 Emmittsburg, 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 awaited 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 reconnoisance across the Rapidan at Barnett'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. Efner, 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 Karneystown, August 25; at Occoquan 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 lines 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

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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 retiring 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-first Regiment New York Cavalry was organized at Troy, New York, to serve three years. Four companies, G, L, M, and H, were from Rochester. The regiment was mustered into United States service during 1863. It was with Sigel in his southern movement up the Shenandoah, and at a later period with Hunter in his great raid, wherein it performed a gallant part. On the return of Hunter, the Twenty-first followed and harassed Early's raiders, and thereby suffered some loss. On July 15, three hundred of the Twenty-first, and seventy of the Maryland cavalry, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fitzsimmons, re-captured fifty-two wagons from Early, and burned many more. The regiment was sharply engaged at Ashby's Gap, where Colonel Wm. B. Tibbitts was wounded, and a loss sustained of seventy-two men killed, wounded, and missing. At Kernstown, a skirmish took place, and on July 24 a sharp action took place, where the Twenty-first lost thirty-eight men. The regiment was retained in service until 1866, when it was mustered out by detachments.

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 Appomatox 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 art, 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 Twenty-fourth Cavalry was organized at Auburn, for three years, and mustered into United States service in January, 1864. It was officered by veteran soldiers. Its colonel was William C. Raulston; lieutenant-colonel, Walter C. Newberry; first major, Melzar Richards; second major, George G. Wanzer; adjutant, Richard L. Hill; and quartermaster, Alexander K. Cutler. Company H, Captain Charles E. Martin, and First Lieutenant Edward Pollard, was recruited in part in Monroe.

The regiment moved first to Washington, and encamped near the city till April 29, 1864. The government was unable to supply horses, and the command marched as infantry to Warrenton Junction, Virginia. It was brigaded with the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, and commanded by Colonel E. G. Marshall. The Twenty-fourth proceeded to Brandy Station, thence to Germania Ford, where the Rapidan was crossed, and next day the men were at the extreme front in the battle-field of the Wilderness, where breastworks were built, and precautions taken against assault. On the night of May 7 they began a march to the left, and on May 11 arrived near Spottsylvania Court-House. Colonel Raulston, with his two regiments, nominally cavalry and artillerymen, but really inexperienced infantry, had the duty of holding the extreme left of the front, and for service rendered received the congratulations of Major-General Burnside. Up to May 20, the regiment had suffered little loss. A battle-roll of fourteen actions shows the service rendered during a brief period. Finally mounted, they formed part of Sheridan's invincible cavalry, and at the close of the war were consolidated, June 17, 1865, with the Tenth New York as the First New York Provisional Cavalry.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY, BATTERY L, EIGHTEENTH BATTERY, TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY, AND ELEVENTH AND FOURTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE *First Regiment Light Artillery* was organized at Elmira to serve three years. It was mustered into service from August 30 to November 19, 1861, and commanded by Colonel Guilford D. Bailey, who was killed on May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Virginia, and succeeded by Charles S. Wainwright, who served to the war's close. In this regiment was Battery L, better known as Reynolds' Battery, after its commander John A. Reynolds, composed of Monroe County men and independent in service. We give its history as a distinct organization. The battery proceeded October 8, 1861, to Albany, thence to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, where guns and horses were supplied and camp formed. In February, 1862, it was ordered to Baltimore, and remained till May 13, when ordered to service, and took part in a reconnoissance on the 28th towards Charleston. A section, under Lieutenant Loder, was engaged with the enemy near that place, and the force was driven by the enemy in turn till reinforced by the Seventy-eighth New York and a section under Lieutenant Reynolds. The expedition then returned to camp. The battery was assigned to Cooper's brigade, Sigel's division, and with that force advanced to and beyond Winchester, and encamped June 10 in a large open field, where it remained till ordered to Kernstown. Reviews, drills, and thorough discipline prepared the organization for the effective service soon to be rendered.

On June 19 the battery set out on the Strasburg road for Middletown, and encamped near that place. The command was here joined by the Fourth and Sixth Maine, new batteries. Again on the march southward towards the mountains,

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till, reaching Cedar creek, the battery drove up a steep hill to the left, formed battery, and with eighteen guns in position the three batteries were confident of their ability to hold their ground against attack. The time passed in drill and target practice. On July 3 L set out for Front Royal and encamped on the banks of the Shenandoah. Six days later tents were struck and line of march taken through Front Royal, Gaines' Cross-roads, on to Washington, the county seat of Rappahannock; thence to the Rappahannock river, making sixteen miles in a forenoon, and on July 11, crossing the stream, a halt for the night was made, and next day found the battery in camp four miles west of Warrenton. Here the corps of Banks assembled and remained till August 9, when engaged by Jackson. Reynolds' battery, after various marches, was at Washington Court-House on the 8th, when ordered to march without baggage to Culpepper, where the Union troops were being attacked. Fighting was going on as the battery took position in a large field in line with three others. At dark, L advanced a short way to position on a hill. The fighting was fierce and deadly, and the ground was hotly contested. On the 10th of July sharp skirmishing began early. The horses stood hitched to the guns while two batteries *felt* the enemy without response. Flags of truce were exchanged to care for the wounded and to bury the dead. The battery was held in reserve during the subsequent action at Cedar Mountain, and fell back with the army at Culpepper. The enemy, contemplating a move northward, attacked McDowell on the Rappahannock. At noon of August 18 the rebel skirmishers fired upon the cavalry stationed four miles west of the Rappahannock. There was sharp firing, but the enemy was busy bringing up his forces. Reporting to General McDowell, Reynolds' battery was assigned to Duryea's brigade, wherein were the One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth New York volunteers. About eight A.M. of August 19 the rebel guns opened on Crounse's battery of the First New York and silenced it. A section crossed the river and shelled the retiring battery. McDowell in person ordered the battery ready for action, and sent Patrick's brigade, King's division, into position three-fourths of a mile from the river. At eleven A.M. the rebel artillery was firing heavily as L was ordered into the field. Away went the battery, the last half-mile on a lively trot, the enemy's shell flying and bursting all around. Battery was formed in front of Patrick's brigade and one thousand eight hundred yards from the enemy. The men had come upon real work for the first time. From the hill-crest the guns were slowly, coolly, and effectively served, and within two and a half hours the opposing battery four times ceased firing and changed position. Two sections now advanced, formed battery in an open field, and drove the rebels across the river. An advance by the rebel skirmish line was greeted with canister, and checked. Night came, and the battery, remaining in position till four Friday morning, was relieved and fell back to rest. Scarcely had this been done when a heavy cannonade opened, and the battery was recalled to its previous position. On August 21 the camps were aroused at three A.M. by a reported rebel crossing. About eight A.M. a battery entered a wheat-field across the river in front. L opened upon and silenced it, and then did the same for a battery a mile to the left, partially concealed by some hay-stacks. General Doubleday aimed the gun in several instances with good effect. The demonstrations of the enemy rendered a retreat essential. L retired to Warrenton next day and lay there till August 26, when it set out towards White Sulphur Springs. The sound of cannon quickened the march; arrived near the field, and the hasty preparations for battle were made, while appearance indicated the advance of an army. Skirmishers were deployed right and front, and musketry soon opened. Sharper and yet heavier became the multitudinous crackle of infantry fire, and the crash of twenty-four cannon increased the terrific din. L was ordered forward and took position upon a hill-crest. The Union infantry drove the enemy, and from the ridges beyond the river the artillery opened a heavy fire. L formed in battery, and alone answered the fire of eight to ten pieces for five to seven hours. Against great odds the men fired steadily and with effect until night. Next day the lines had fallen back, and early on the 28th L marched with the First division for Manassas Junction.

Near Bull Run the enemy were found in force. It was decided to attack. Lieutenant Reynolds opened with a section, and drew the fire of an entire battery. The other sections took part, and several batteries heartily responded. The rebel guns were too many, and the battery limbered up and left. About midnight the division made a detour and reached the junction. All next day the second Bull Run battle raged, and L stood idly looking on. On the morning of August 30 all was ominously quiet. About three P.M. the battle was renewed; L was posted in the centre, upon a rise near an orchard, with batteries upon the right and left. Behind a railroad embankment, a mile and three-quarters distant, the enemy was posted. A Federal battery in front opened, and soon other batteries were engaged. Suddenly shells and shot, thick and fast, came from the rebel right, and the Union batteries, as if panic-stricken, limbered up and retreated. One battery was ordered back, and reopened. The rebel infantry advanced, and turned the Union left flank with desperate fighting. L remained till endangered, and, withdrawing to the right and rear, began an effective fire. A rebel regiment charged upon the battery, and were driven back amid a storm of canister. With night came retreat to Centreville, and thence to Fairfax Court-House, and encamped at Upton's hill, in sight of Washington, for a day or two, and, as Lee made his way towards Maryland, was the last of the old troops to leave the defenses in pursuit. Again at Middleton, and then to South Mountain and Antietam, where, on September 17, posted on high ground, the battery opened upon a rebel opponent, at one hundred and fifty yards' distance, for an hour and a half. Hooker ordered the battery forward to the left, where an attempt was made to form battery on the right of a wood, but no position could be found. The rebel infantry, charging upon the Union lines through a corn-field close in front, were stoutly resisted. Thompson's battery, from the crest of a slight eminence, hurled canister into the desperate ranks till horse and man were picked off, when the national troops began to waver and give ground. The gray lines swept on with wild yells, and the tide seemed setting in their favor, when, clear and distinct, came the Union hurrah, as fresh divisions impelled the enemy back and recovered the ground. Reynolds opened on a virulent battery, and silenced it. Ammunition gave out, and was replenished from an abandoned caisson. A period of rest after the battle. Thirty new men and seventy horses were received, and camp made at Berlin, Maryland.

Various marches from point to point followed. Warrenton, Rappahannock Station, and, on December 8, Falmouth, on the banks of the river opposite Fredericksburg, was reached. On the 12th the battery crossed, and hurried forward on a double-quick, went into battery, and began firing. Next day the enemy began a heavy fire, and maintained it. L, supported by the Thirty-third New York, opened for a brief time, when ordered to the left of the left wing to guard that flank. A hot fire was answered as sharply as possible, with slight loss, till night. Retreat followed, and L was soon in its old position, and went into winter quarters till April 18, 1863. Camp at Waugh Point was left on that day, and at four P.M. battery was formed on Falmouth Heights, where L remained till April 29. On May 1 the battery crossed the river, and took position behind a semicircular line of breastworks with embrasures. At eight A.M., May 2, two batteries of ten and twenty pounds' calibre opened at two thousand yards. The cannoniers sprang to their guns and replied. A half-dozen shots, then whiz came a shell, burst, and a fragment disabled W S. Chase, of Palmyra. Crash came a ball into the midst of a limber team, and two horses fell—shot dead. Thicker and hotter the iron missiles came, plugging the earthwork defense and plowing the earth around. A solid shot severed the leg of Charles Carpenter, of Palmyra, broke the legs of two horses, and ricochetted across the river. The duel continued for an hour and a half, L replying with careful aim; then, moving off a piece at a time, the river was recrossed. At four P.M. line of march was taken to the right wing, and United States Ford was reached at midnight, and the river crossed on a ponton bridge. During the battle of Chancellorsville in position on the extreme right, but not engaged. Covered the retreat and returned to Waugh Point. On May 9, John A. Reynolds was promoted major and Gilbert H. Reynolds commissioned captain. Lee was marching to the Potomac, and L, reporting to General Wadsworth, First division, passed through Warrenton and Catlett's Station, and halted at Centreville. Leaving here June 17, the march was made northward to Gettysburg, where it arrived among the first. The rebels attacked and took the place, the battery retiring with the rest of the army. Captain Reynolds was wounded, and fell into the rebel hands; was not paroled, and was retaken. Lieutenant Breck meanwhile commanded the battery. Furious attacks were repelled. A gun was lost with all its horses on July 1. Lieutenant Wilber, with a section, was falling back, when the enemy suddenly opened with a volley of musketry, which killed all six horses attached to the gun and shot the horse from under Wilber. The enemy were almost within bayonet thrust, and to save the piece was impossible. The battery took position on the right slope of Cemetery Hill, and there remained on the 3d and 4th, closely engaged with both infantry and artillery, and nearly encircled with a terrific fire. Desperate charges were made almost to the muzzles of the guns. A rebel was seen to rush up to a gun and spike it. A rebel was killed by stroke of the rammer, and a bayonet thrust was made with like effect upon another. This occurred in a Pennsylvania battery. Following the enemy southward, the battery was encamped July 11 near Middletown, Maryland. Various marches followed, till the command reached Rappahannock Station on August 4, and went into camp. A winter campaign was attempted the last of November. The army formed line of battle at Robertson's tavern, and the enemy fell back across Mine run—an insignificant stream. As the Union lines came in view, they found their opponents drawn up with bold, open front, apparently challenging attack. A battle seemed imminent, and L, with other batteries, began firing. A heavy rain set in, and, the smoke shrouding the sight, terminated the action. Both sides intrenched; the rebels heavily.

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Cannon were thickly planted, but finally the attempt was abandoned, and the army retired. On December 4 L was at Kelly's Ford, and finally went into winter quarters.

Reynolds' battery was present, but not engaged, at the Wilderness. On May 7, at eight P.M., moved eastward towards Spottsylvania, with Griffin's division, Fifth army corps, in advance; engaged the enemy within two and a half miles of the villages, aided to repel a charge, and contended with a rebel battery. Hotly engaged on May 12, and acquitted itself with credit. Reached the North Anna on the afternoon of the 23d, and opened on a body of infantry driving our line. As evidence of the severity of the fight, it is stated that among the troops being driven was the Iron brigade. Aided by L and other batteries, the men turned at bay and the rebels were driven in turn. The battery was engaged in the various actions moving to the left and south, and August 21 aided in resisting an attempt to drive the Union troops from the Weldon Railroad. Assigned to the Ninth army corps, the battery was distributed along the lines at Petersburg, and when the place fell into our hands L was placed in the artillery reserve. The battery reached Rochester June 20, 1865, with one hundred and thirty-seven men, and was mustered out on the 17th following.

The Eighteenth Battery Light Artillery, designated as "Mack's Battery," was raised and organized at Rochester to go out with the One Hundred and Eighth. The company, numbering one hundred and forty men, were retained for months in camp, and finally departed on November 18, 1862, for New York, to join the Texas expedition under General Banks. Having put to sea on the transport "Illinois," orders were opened and their destination was found to be Ship Island, which was reached December 12, and thence the battery proceeded to New Orleans. In the movement upon Bisland and in the siege of Port Hudson, the battery took part, and at the latter place encountered the fire of heavy siege guns. On the surrender of Port Hudson, the Eighteenth moved to New Orleans. It was occupied in various expeditions, and on May 3, 1864, was warmly engaged at Clinton, thirty-five miles from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The battery took part in the attack upon the forts at Mobile, and reached the vicinity of Spanish Fort at seven P.M. of March 29, 1865. On April 1 the command entered works seven hundred and fifty yards from the main fort, engaged the enemy's guns during two days, and at half-past five P.M., April 4, a general bombardment took place. Four days of quiet, and at five P.M. of the 8th the guns again opened, and at half-past eleven P.M. the enemy were found to be evacuating. Upon the capture of the works, the Eighteenth was placed temporarily in Fort Blakely. The battery returned with one hundred and thirty-one men, and was mustered out July 20. The command was then employed in the southwest, and performed efficient service. The following is the record of actions: Pattersonville, April 12, 1863; Bisland, April 13; Comite Bridge, May 3, 1864; Port Hudson, May 24 to July 8; and at Mobile, March 27 to April 8, 1865.

The Twenty-sixth Battery Light Artillery was organized in Rochester, and mustered into the service of the government on February 25, 1863. It was originally commanded by J. Warren Barnes. George W. Fox, who was commissioned second lieutenant December 24, 1862, by resignation of superiors, was promoted to first lieutenant and captain, and as such mustered out with the battery on September 12, 1865. The battery was ordered to the far south, and served in the expeditions under Banks in the southeast, and was engaged at Cane river and at Avoyelles Prairie.

The Eleventh Artillery, Colonel W. B. Barnes, was recruited at Rochester as heavy artillery. The idea of service in the forts of Washington to relieve the infantry there stationed was very popular, and a number of large regiments thus raised made excellent infantry during the final campaign of the war. On June 16, 1863, Lee was known to have invaded Pennsylvania, and every available soldier was put in requisition. The Eleventh was ordered to proceed at once to Harrisburg and report to General Couch. The prospect was not relished, yet the command was consolidated into four companies, and, setting out for Harrisburg, it reached its destination on June 25, and next morning started for Carlisle, where a fight seemed imminent. Returning to the State capital, they readily engaged in work upon the trenches and in preparations for the defense of the place. Ordered to New York, they were distributed in the several harbor forts, and when the riots broke out Colonel Barnes tendered their services to General Wool, who directed him to pick a company of old soldiers from the regiment, arm them as infantry, and go to the city. Sixty men were selected and led into the riotous districts. Several encounters were had with the mob without the loss of a man. By a special order of the War Department, the regiment was transferred to the Fourth Regiment Artillery, New York volunteers, as its third battalion, on July 25, 1863. William Church, the captain, was transferred on October 16, 1863, and commissioned March 30, 1864.

The battalion was sent to Washington, and placed to garrison Fort Ethan Allen, one of the defensive works on the south side of the Potomac. Here they quietly remained till the spring of 1864. On the evening of March 26 marching orders were received, and next day, at half-past nine A.M., the Fourth Regiment left the fort two thousand four hundred strong, and in three hours had marched twelve miles; went on board the cars at Alexandria, and were conveyed to Brandy Station. The regiment took a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Reams' Station. At the close of the day, May 6, the enemy massed on the Union right rear, and under cover of night moved upon the lines, which wavered and fell back in the campaign with slight loss. The break occurred close to the supply trains, guarded by a company of the Fourth. A battalion was ordered up, and engaged with spirit.

General Meade, by special order, said of the brigade, "The gallant manner in which this command, the greater part for the first time under fire, met and checked the persistent attacks of a corps of the enemy, led by one of their ablest generals, justifies the commanding general in the special commendation of troops who henceforward will be relied upon as were the tried veterans of the Second and Fifth corps, at the same time engaged."

This prompt acknowledgment was well timed, and the losses of the regiment in the almost constant encounters from May 4 to June 17 indicate the severity of the ordeal and the stanch courage of the men. There were killed during the interval named seventeen men; wounded, one hundred and six; and missing but twenty-four.

On June 24 the regiment lay in a fortified camp, three miles south of Petersburg, having left the advanced line, where it had relieved two regiments. While in this line sharp skirmishing had been in progress, whereby one man was killed and three wounded. The explosion of a mine beneath a rebel fort was made the signal for a tremendous cannonade, followed by a charge.

On July 28, Company G, with six Cohorn mortars,—one hundred and twenty-pound pieces,—passed to the rear of the Eighteenth army corps, which was *reserve* for the Ninth corps, by whom the assault was to be made. The company worked all night to plant their pieces and prepare their position, and were supplied with three hundred rounds of ammunition. As the earth, guns, and garrison rose in the air from the explosion, fire was opened, and two hundred and seventy-seven rounds delivered. A battery, their mark, was silenced, and the company were complimented for the abilities shown. Companies I and K were on the skirmish line, and lost lightly. Nine companies engaged in the disastrous charge sustained a loss of sixteen killed, thirty wounded, and three hundred and twenty missing. The regiment met heavy loss at Reams' Station, and worked hard upon the forts, redoubts, and breastworks, so formidable in extent and strength. Other organizations were transferred to the Fourth in June, 1865, and the regiment was mustered out September 26 following.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Veteran Heavy Artillery, originated at Rochester shortly after the muster-out of the old Thirteenth Infantry. Colonel Elisha G. Marshall was duly authorized to enter upon the work of enlisting a regiment of heavy artillery, and by July 15, 1863, had about three hundred men in camp on Lake avenue, mainly veterans of the Thirteenth. The evening of that day, orders came for the command to leave for New York city, to aid in restoring order. There were about two hundred men in the ranks when the cars were taken next day. Arrived at Albany, they were there halted and provided with arms, rations, and quarters, and remained till August 15. Two detachments were sent on special duty,—one to Lockport, the other to Charlotte.

On September 2 Henry R. Randall had enlisted one hundred and fifty men. Two companies, three hundred men, left for New York by special train on December 18, 1863. The lieutenant-colonel was Clarence H. Corning; the major, William H. Reynolds; adjutant, Job C. Hedges; quartermaster, Adolph Shubert; and surgeon, Isaac V. Mullen. The command lay quietly in camp till the advance across the Rapidan, early in May, 1864, and whether in the charge at Spottsylvania and Petersburg, in action at Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, or Hatcher's Run, in each and every trial the command acquitted itself with credit. When the telegraphic summary brought news from Grant's army, the list of casualties bore testimony to gallant and veteran behavior. When the swing to the left had brought the Ninth army corps before Petersburg, the Fourteenth Regiment, nine hundred and thirty strong, was on June 16 drawn up in line of battle with the division to make a charge upon the works and endeavor to take the place. The First brigade led the division. The Fourteenth New York on the second line, the Second Pennsylvania on the third line. The order came to fix bayonets, and not to fire a shot till the breastworks were taken. The lines moved forward, and met a cutting fire, which routed the first line, when the Fourteenth charged over them, advanced two thousand yards, scaled the enemy's breastworks, and captured a battle-flag, a general, and three hundred prisoners. The works were held two hours, when, ammunition failing and reinforcements coming down from Richmond, after a hard fight, the Fourteenth was driven back

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from their hard- and well-won ground. In this charge Colonel Marshall was wounded. Major Job C. Hedges was shot dead while leading his battalion. Major W H. Reynolds and Captain Snyder were captured, and J. P. Clary, adjutant, narrowly escaped. Of nine hundred and thirty men who entered on the charge, six hundred and forty-nine came out. The regiment occupied the works when retaken, and took its turn on the front line. Major Lorenzo I. Jones led the Fourteenth from June 17 till August 19, at which time he was wounded. On the morning of July 28 the Petersburg mine was exploded, and the Fourteenth led in the unlucky and ill-conducted charge which followed. The loss sustained was about fifty in killed and wounded, besides many missing. On the morning of March 25, 1865, a rebel division charged upon Forts Steadman and Haskell, garrisoned by the Fourteenth, and carried both works. The enemy were soon driven out with heavy loss, having killed, wounded, and captured two hundred and fifty-three men. The regiment lost no prestige in this reverse, and won an enduring and honored name as a stanch and reliable organization.

The history of the various organizations so far outlined, and not overdrawn, is indisputable evidence that Monroe 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 Monroe 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 XXXIII.

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 Monroe. We have beheld her territory in its native luxuriance and solitary magnificence, when the damp, rich soil was dense with forest growth, and the noble Genesee rolled in unmarked grandeur and undiminished volume over the rocky ledges at the "Falls," to the level of the northern lake. 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 the Genesee; villages sprang up in locations of convenience and natural advantage, and the site of a rude and lonely mill, in the region of rocks, the dens of innumerable serpents, rapidly developed to the proportions of a magnificent and populous city. The growth of numbers and the call of commerce instigated and compelled the formation of Monroe, 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 colonist, and 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 upper Genesee, 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 in 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 valley of the Genesee, or in so great abundance, and no community of agriculturists has done more for husbandry than the farmers' societies of Monroe. For years the *Rural New Yorker* was the organ of intelligent cultivators, and the innumerable valuable suggestions which enriched its columns have been of influence unknown in extent and unmeasurable in value. The cañon of the Genesee, below the falls, has opened wide the book of nature, and revealed the structure of the rocks, to excite the curious and interest the student. Rapid 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 across the Genesee, over the grand aqueduct, and numerous boats convey, as half a century since, the bulky products of the west to eastern marts.

The rail-car ran along the Tonawanda, and the locomotive made its first excursive trip to Canandaigua; then everywhere, all over the land, the mania for railroad building spread, and knew no abatement in Monroe until the grand 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 Monroe private enterprise has no lack, public institutions have few superiors. Aberrant intellect finds Samaritan treatment in an asylum conducted by the most skillful; moral depravity in youth of both sexes is arrested and extirpated by the benevolent and disciplinary agencies of a well-conducted State institution, while the sturdy vagrant and the petty offender are made, by their labor, to remunerate society for the burden of their support.

In warfare against English arrogance and oppression, the bearing of Monroe militia has been seen to intimidate a squadron, 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 have written with interest, and gleaned from manuscript, volume, and old files of papers with diligence. The result accepts a progress encouraging as a contrast, wonderful as a spectacle, and simple in the tracery of unusual natural advantages wisely and generously turned to account. Early anticipations have been more than realized in past and present achievement, and the future of Monroe is a destiny of unfaltering 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!

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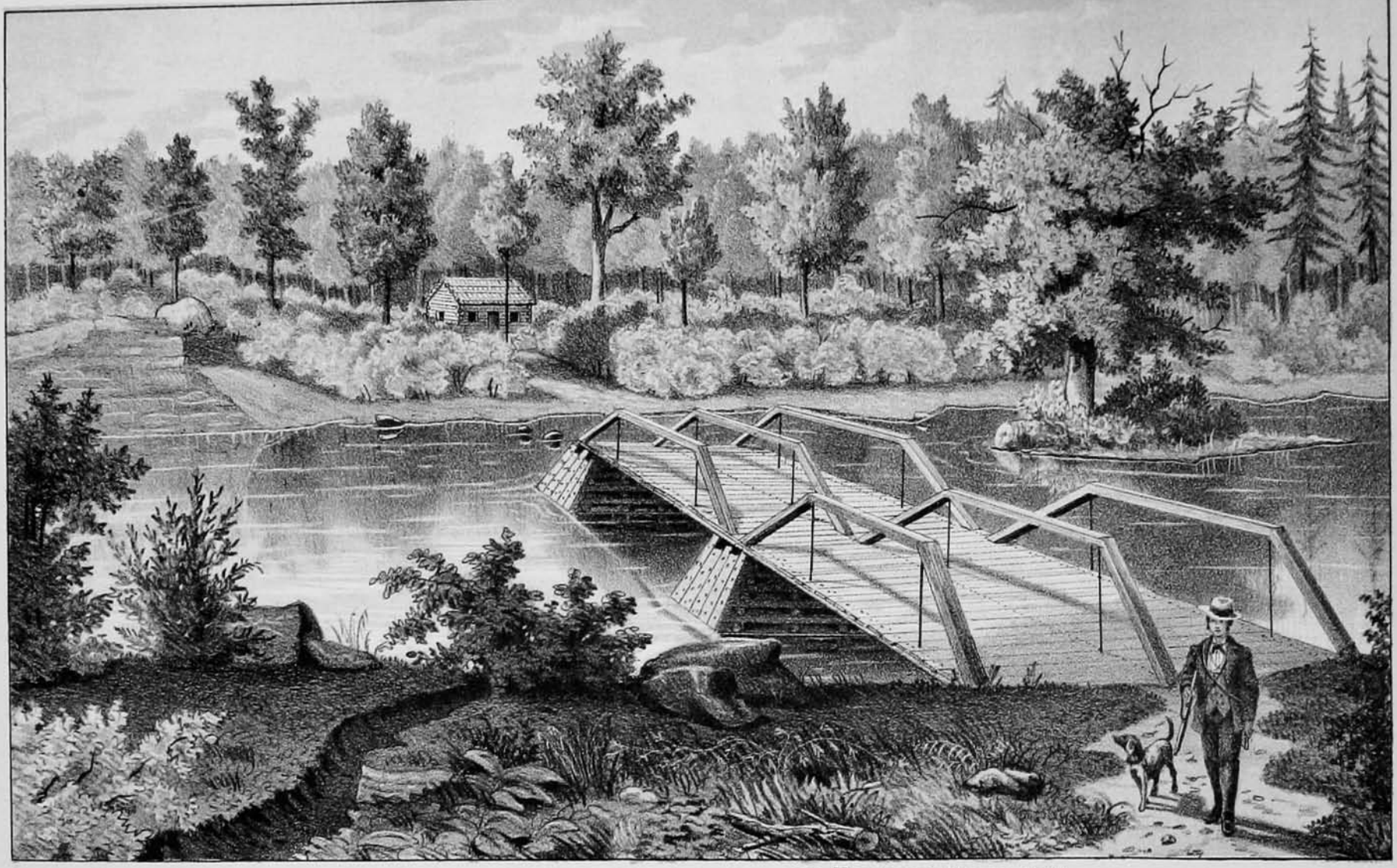

VIEW OF WHAT IS NOW MAIN ST, ROCHESTER, IN 1812.
AND AS IT IS IN 1877

THE LOG CABIN OCCUPIED PRESENT SITE OF POWERS BLOCK.



(ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.) (POWERS BLOCK & TOWER.)
RIVER PASSES UNDER STREET AT MIDDLE FOREGROUND.

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HISTORY OF ROCHESTER.

It has been the policy of men in all ages to preserve by tradition, inscription, monument, or manuscript, the memory of individuals and events associated with the founding of a city, state, or nation. As there is a sorrow and solemnity in the decline or fall of a great commercial mart, there is an interest attached to initial movements and an importance given to characters whose real worth may or may not have to do with their part of the primitive stage of development.

America has been productive of startling changes. Events have transpired within the domain of the republic whose effects still impress and sway the older nations. States have been carved from an expanse of wilderness, and cities have grown up like an exhalation. Presage and opinion have been at fault, convenience and facility have been potential, and the traveler of one period, looking upon an attractive natural scenery in the seclusion of a forest, has returned to behold a city with swarming thousands, replete with the products of the soil, resonant with the hum of manufacture, and abounding with the treasures of art. At the commencement of the present century it was said of the present site of Rochester, that "it was a God-forsaken place, inhabited only by muskrats and visited only by straggling trappers,—a place through which neither man could travel nor beast gallop without fear of starvation or fever and ague." Children of the original founder have not yet passed away, and a great and beautiful city stands by the Falls of the Genesee. Ascend the tower of the Powers block, and look out at midday upon the scene beneath and stretching far around you. Lofty buildings, beautiful churches, handsome streets, a teeming myriad of population meet the sight. Along the stone-walled canal boat after boat is passing; from the Central depot freight and passenger trains come and go at brief intervals. Industry, affluence, and enjoyment are evidenced in every quarter. There seems no merchandise but has its mart, no interest without its representatives. All facilities for travel abound—the car upon the stony street or the miles of walk for the passing throng. The melody of bells proclaims the passing hour, and the shriek of the steam-whistle announces the cessation or renewal of a multiform industry. Tell no stranger that within a human lifetime this vast and varied change from solitude to highest form of civilization, this transformation of a forest to a magnificent city, has taken place. Realization has exceeded promise, and truth has been stranger than fiction.

Look we now upon the causes which rendered growth uncertain, and consider the agencies which sprang into operation and have rendered the future as brilliant in promise as has been the past in fruition. A score of towns and villages had attained considerable size and much prominence while the forest remained unbroken where a city was soon to be. Canandaigua had been the capital of Ontario a quarter-century, and longer yet Geneva had had an occupation and a name, before an evidence was given that the city of the valley of the Genesee would have an origin. It was not that the advantages of hydraulic power were not seen, for the falls were frequently visited by tourists and enterprising men; and it was not that a mart was not needed, for from the earliest times an idea prevailed that somewhere in Monroe of to-day a town would grow up commensurate in importance with the temperate climate, excellent soil, and increasing population.

CAUSES OF DELAYED SETTLEMENT.

The village and then city is a result, not cause. Its existence is a necessity. Origin may be accidental; growth depends upon an outward support and inherent resources. Pioneer life required little save the products of home industry; tradesmen had become farmers, and the shop by the wayside or the loom in the log cabin were the industries of detached settlements and provided for local wants. Aside from supplying the wants of new-comers, the farmer looked away to Albany as his market, and thither his wagons went with grain and returned with indispensable articles of use. To grind wheat and corn rude mills were numerous upon the small streams, and the limited current was proportioned to the demand made upon it. The water-power of the Genesee was not valued because it was not needed. The time had not come when the superior wheat grown in the valley should be ground and make famous the flour and the flouring-mills of this portion of western New York. Not until a recent date have the lands bordering upon Lake Ontario found complete settlement. Commerce centred not upon a water-route, but along the old Buffalo road, and nuclei of settlement gave a temporary growth to hamlets now the sites of fine farms. All along the lake was a dark, dense fringe of forest, abounding in marshes, and the haunt of the fever plague of the pioneer settler. Individuals and small parties adventured into these regions, and had scarcely made an opening in the forest ere disease attacked and laid whole families prostrate. It is on record that in those early years sixty persons died in one year from a population of less than three thousand, and sometimes almost a neighborhood would emigrate temporarily to the older and healthier communities, making their exodus with cart and sled along the winding roadways of the forest. The traveler, meeting such a western caravan, was impressed with the reality of a strife with nature, and these, the disabled, seeking hospitable care to recuperate and then to return to the perilous encounter. The upas of fever reigned in all the region about the Falls of the Genesee, and the Panama canal of later celebrity seemed no less burdened with the miasma of an exceeding fertility. Illustrative of the discouraging result of pioneer effort in this quarter, Wheelock Wood, a settler in Lima during the winter of 1795, within a few years erected a saw-mill upon Deep Gully creek, within the present city limits, and had but fairly begun labor ere his workmen were taken sick and were required to be removed to their homes. The mill went to ruin, because there were none willing to brave exposure to disease almost certain to follow its operation. Men will march sternly with bowed heads to the charge, they will traverse the wildest lands and the broadest seas; but to settle in a spot where the insidious attacks of an enervating disease are sure of being made, was as if the portals of a treasure-house were guarded by a potential evil, whose ruthless influence repelled every invasion of its province.

THE MILL-YARD TRACT AND THE FIRST MILLER OF THE GENESEE.

Oliver Phelps, general agent of the association for the purchase of Genesee lands, made a treaty near Canandaigua, on July 8, 1788, by which the Indian title to all that region east of the Genesee river was extinguished. The *Senecas* looked uneasily upon the encroachments of the Americans, and refused to sell their territory west of the river named. However, the proposition of Mr. Phelps to build a mill at the falls for the mutual benefit of the Indians and white settlers, if the former would sell a mill-site, was favorably received, and accordingly a tract extending twelve miles west of the Genesee, and northward to Lake Ontario, was sold to the contractors, and this was confirmed to them by the legislature of Massachusetts, in November following. It was mutually agreed by the Indians and Mr. Phelps that the mill-yard should be bounded east by the Genesee, south by a line near Avon, west twelve miles, thence to the lake. The western line was run due north by Hugh Maxwell, the surveyor, and as the river bears east of north, the mill-yard was in excess of the purchase. It is not here that is noted the Triangle tract, but to give the dimensions of the celebrated and historical mill-yard. The good faith which ever characterized the dealing of Oliver Phelps with the native proprietors of the land won their confidence and affection, but when, soon after, the mill was built, and that diminutive structure was compared with the area of the "yard," their stoicism could not restrain their expressions of astonishment. The gift was permitted to rest unchallenged, but the exclamation, "kauskonchicos," the *Seneca* for waterfall, ever after became the Indian name for Mr. Phelps.

Soon after the conclusion of the treaty, a gift was made to Ebenezer Allen of the one-hundred-acre tract, conditioned upon his erection thereon of a mill. During the summer of 1789, a saw-mill was put up at the falls and timber cut for a grist-mill, which was raised in the early period of the following winter. It is interesting to note here the details concerning this structure, because it was the first mill in the valley, and to outline the life of him who, as its operator, is known as the first miller of the Genesee. The building was of poor construction and of ill location. In accordance with the custom of the day, the frame, which

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was twenty-six by thirty feet, was of the heaviest timber. An invitation was sent to all the settlers in the valley to attend the raising, and they came. Two days were occupied at the task, and the backwoodsmen numbered fourteen persons. Rum was procured from a trader, who came up the river in his boat while the raising was in progress, and a lively celebration marked the completion of this initial enterprise. With all the advantages natural to the locality, the race was so constructed that it was dry in midsummer and surcharged with water in winter. The one pair of mill-stones were taken from a neighboring quarry, and found well adapted to their purpose. The mill as run could grind but ten bushels a day, and had a capacity, under proper management, for sixty. To this pioneer mill came inhabitants from places far remote, and settlers had their grinding here whose cabins stood full a score of miles to the eastward. When the Allen mill was raised, there were not in the country, west of the old pre-emption line, fifteen hundred white people; and, save the Indian clearings and the improvements upon the flats of the Canasoraga and Genesee, there were not two cleared sections in all that expanse known as Ontario.

Jared Boughton, of Victor, in the fall of 1790 set out with a double ox-team for the Allen mill, and while yet four miles from the river came to the terminus of the road. A dense forest and marshy grounds lay on the direct route, and the pioneer was obliged to make a détour and cross the hills east of Mount Hope, and thence reached the river. Here he belled his oxen and turned them loose to browse while he backed his grain across and down the river to the mill. When success was attainable only by such means, every expedient was tried to supply mills nearer home, and the Allen mill, isolated from settlement and wanting in converging roads, found little to do. In general, a miller was kept at the structure, and he alone was the occupant of all the present site of the city of Rochester, and he had not enough of business to enable him to make repairs. There were times when the premises were deserted, and when the mills of Mendon, Wilder's Point, and other places were not in running order, settlers repaired to the lone mill on the Genesee—by canoe upon the stream, along the Indian trail, or by the road from Pittsford, to Stones', and following the ridges south to Mount Hope; arrived at the cabin repairs were made, the wheel started, the grist ground, and the mill again left in solitude. The mill and the one-hundred-acre tract were sold by Allen to Benjamin Barton, Sr., in the spring of 1792. Samuel Ogden, of New York city, bought of Barton, and in 1794 transferred its ownership to Charles Williamson. This energetic agent was not ignorant of the capacities of the location, but the lands whose increase in value he sought were elsewhere, and while Sodus, Geneva, Bath, and other places were seats of hotels, mills, and stores, the Falls of the Genesee were ignored. In 1795 the mill property was placed in charge of Colonel Fish, by whom improvements to the amount of five hundred dollars were made; yet little was done, and the mills gradually went to decay. In 1798 the saw-mill was in ruins, and a few years later the grist-mill became neglected and gave way to other structures. Mr. Maude, an intelligent English traveler, visiting this region in 1798, wrote concerning the falls, and spoke of having minutely inspected them. He says, "Rattlesnakes are frequently seen at these Falls. I ascended the bank at the middle falls, which bank is in some places perpendicular, and joined my servant, who had been waiting two hours, and had begun to fear some accident had befallen me. In a few minutes I joined Colonel Fish at the mill. This mill is so much out of repair that the settlers on the west side of the river are obliged to resort to the mill at Rundicut, which from Bradloe is at least eighteen miles, besides having a river to cross. The saw-mill built by Allen is already ruined, and Colonel Williamson proposes to build a new grist-mill a few feet higher than the present one. It will be then out of the way of ice and backwater; and, by taking the race from a more favorable part of the river, where, in the driest seasons, the channel has six feet of water close along shore, it will have a never-failing supply of water; and as, in consequence of the falls, there must be a portage at the place, the race is to serve the purpose of a canal, not only to float logs to the saw-mills, but for the river craft to discharge and take in their lading." Mr. Maude states that Colonel Fish, the miller, had no accommodations for travelers, not even a stable, and he was compelled to go down to the landing, where, at Gideon King's, he enjoyed a hearty meal, consisting principally of wild pigeons, and expresses his satisfaction by the assertion that "Mr. King is the only respectable settler in this township, in which there are twelve families,—four of which are at the landing." Such were the impressions and expressions of a traveler of nearly fourscore years ago. The changes of recent date would present food for reflection, subjects of admiration, and satisfaction. It may be briefly said of Indian Allen that he was a fiend in cruelty, a Turk in voluptuousness, the first white resident upon the site of Rochester, and the connecting link of savage sort between rude backwoodsmen in primitive civilization and the aboriginals of the forest. He died in 1814, in the Delaware town on the De Trench, and left behind him "two white widows and one squaw to lament his loss."

A BUSINESS LETTER OF 1794.

Knowledge of the past should inform the future. The transition of forest to city, of trail to railway, of hut to stately building, of wafer-scaled epistle, carried on foot or horseback, to the flash of the current conveying the telegram, now historic in the east, knows a continual progress and existence westward. Along the railways creeping over the plains of the once Great American desert the speculator lays out a town; rows of shanties line the streets, a business of millions is transacted; yet as the road is pushed forward the population surges with it, and the terminal city returns to its solitude to await its chances in a coming day. The ukase of an emperor or czar may establish a site and give it population, but in a republic cities thrive as attractions are multiplied.

We have said that Williamson had bought of Samuel B. Ogden the Allen property, intending some improvements there; and when the fact was made known to Christopher Dugan, who had married a sister of Allen, and had been placed in charge of the mill by him, he penned what may be said to have been the first business letter written from the site of Rochester. In that light we give it farther record:

"FALLS OF GENESEE, Aug. 9, 1794.

"The mill erected by Ebenezer Allen, which I am informed you have purchased, is in a sad situation, much out of repair, and unless attention is paid to it will soon take its voyage to the lake. I have resided here for several years, and kept watch and ward without fee or recompense, and am pleased to hear that it has fallen into the hands of a gentleman who is able to repair it, and whose character is such that I firmly believe he will not allow an old man to suffer without reward for his exertions. I wish to have you come or send some one to take care of the mill, as my situation is such as makes it necessary soon to remove." What a revelation of character and indication of the times are seen in those few lines!

FIRST CROPS ON SITE OF ROCHESTER.

Samuel Street, of Niagara Falls, Canada West, had bought a farm at Dugan's creek, on the river; improved by Allen and Dugan, it was well stocked by Street. Some time near 1794 Jeremiah Olmstead, Street's brother-in-law, came from Connecticut, accompanied by his family, and settled on the farm. Well might the Genesee fever excite apprehension, for from the farm hands and the family ten persons, among the number Mrs. Olmstead, were numbered among its victims. In 1798, or the year following, Olmstead came down the river and occupied a shanty built by one Farwell upon the later site of a brewery, and to the south of the House of Refuge. There he felled the timber upon a chosen spot, fenced it in, and sowed grain upon a small clearing. He remained but long enough to reap the first crops grown upon the site of Rochester, and then moved upon the ridge, whence he changed his residence to Hanford's Landing, where, on the year of his removal thither (1816), he died. We have said that Colonel Josiah Fish was hired by Mr. Williamson to take charge of the mill, and this he did for a period of six years,—from 1796 to 1802. Colonel Fish was from Wyndham, Vermont, and, with his son Libbeus, moved in 1795 to a farm at the mouth of Black creek. A log hut was built, and by Indians roofed with bark. Several acres of land were plowed by the team of Mr. Shaeffer and planted, and then Mr. Fish and his son went to live with Sprague, then operating the mill. As a specimen of pioneer life on the lands now known as Rochester, Libbeus Fish says, "We had raccoon for breakfast, dinner, and supper, with no vegetables; and upon extra occasions we had cake fried in raccoon oil." Leaving his son with a neighbor at Canawaugus, the father went east for his family, and brought them out to his improvement at Black creek. Sickness overtook them, and continued to afflict the family during the season. Hired to take charge of the mill, Colonel Fish removed thither in November. Cooking was done in a board shanty, and sleeping-room was partitioned off in the mill. A year went by, and they built a three-walled log house, the fourth wall being the ledge of rocks on the river-bank, the site being later occupied by the old red mill. Fireplace and chimney were quarried from the rock. Colonel Fish remained in charge till 1804, when he moved to his farm, which he sold in 1807, and moving near Parma, there died in 1811.

VISIT OF AARON BURR.

Aaron Burr, the slayer of Hamilton and the conspirator of the Mississippi, was a heavy dealer in town sites and tracts of wild land, and in 1795 came off the main route of travel to make careful observation of the falls, and took measurements of them. Pioneers came up the river in bateaux, and looked wistfully upon the grand hydraulic power and the valuable site, but the forbidding aspect of the place, with its miasma-laden air, repelled and drove them to other more inviting but less important points. The first comers upon the river, save the

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millers at the falls, and William Hencher, below the mouth of Black creek, were Zadock Granger, Gideon King, and some others; these formed a settlement at what became known as King's, and then Hanford's, landing. It was said of the landing that it was the port of shipment for the Genesee river, yet its improvement was held in check by questionable land titles. Mr. Granger had bought three thousand acres of land from Mr. Phelps for ten thousand dollars, and secured payment by a mortgage on the land. Granger soon died; a part of the lands had been sold; the rest not clearing the incumbrance, the estate could not be administered. Phelps foreclosed and took possession of the entire tract, including the portion sold and improved. Some settlers left; some repaid the purchase price, and others sought a settlement. In 1798 a new store and wharf had been built, but the height and precipitous character of the bank made conveyance to and from the wharf difficult. Mr. Williamson, writing home to England, says of the vicinity and its accession of settlers, "The navigation of the river is interrupted by four successive magnificent falls, the highest of them ninety-six feet. Around these falls a carrying-place was made, and the inhabitants for the first time began to use the navigation. They received salt from the Onondaga salt works, and their stores from Albany, with a very trifling land carriage compared with what they were before necessitated to undertake from Geneva, and it has opened to them a ready market for their produce."

VISIT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

In 1797, during the month of June, Louis Philippe, the last king of France, his brothers, the Duke de Montpensier and the Count Beaujolais, in company with Thomas Morris, of Canandaigua, rode to the present site of Rochester to observe the falls. Not a habitation of any character was to be seen; the nearest settler was Orange Stone, at whose house they found refreshment. Little could the courtly and royal Frenchmen imagine the tragic scenes of their native land, or the wonderful transformation to be wrought where they had gazed upon a scene of beauty in a lonesome wilderness. Vaguely the population cherished the idea of a coming town, and within a half-score of miles from Rochester, inside its precincts, five villages sprang up, and then faded from the view to become choice farms or eligible sites for private residences. Frankfort is not thus included, its original independence being lost in the expansion of the vast and onward-growing city. Augustus Porter had surveyed the territory of the purchase, and on his maps had marked with care the places where mill or village were, or would be, and on that map Falltown had no place. Castletown is a memory; its site was at the rapids near the division line of Gates and Chile. Mr. Wadsworth owned lots including the lower part of the rapids, and there conceived the plan of founding a village at the foot of navigation, and at the head of the portage from the river below the falls. Survey was made, lots sold, a store and tavern built, and a few families settled there, one of whom was Isaac Castle's, and hence the name of the now non-existent village.

THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER.

In the first directory for the village of Rochester, published by Elisha Ely, and printed by Everard Peck in 1827, is presented a sketch of the place, which has a greater interest from the view of those years, and the evidence of hopeful pride which made the village notable as the city has become famous: "The village of Rochester is situated on both the eastern and western banks of the Genesee river, seven miles from its mouth at Lake Ontario, and includes the third and fourth of the six several falls on the river: the third, or upper one, is a small fall of twelve feet, situated at the foot of the rapids, and immediately above where the canal aqueduct is erected; and the other is the great fall of ninety-seven feet, situated eight rods below. It is two and a half miles south of where the *Alluvial way* or celebrated Ridge road intersects the river, and at the first bridging-place south of the lake, with accessible and convenient banks for crossing it, and also for passing around the head of Irondequoit (or Teoronto bay as it is called by Dr. Spafford), giving an east and west continuation to the Ridge road. It is also three miles south from Hanford's landing on the west side of the river, and two miles from Carthage landing, the head of the sloop navigation from the lake on the east side, and about thirty-five miles by land, and seventy by water, from Mount Morris, to which place the river is navigable at all times, and fifty miles by land, and ninety by water, from Gardeau, or the second of the upper falls, which is the head of navigation during freshets. The two lower falls are at Carthage, one and a half miles below the village. It is two hundred and eighteen miles west of Albany, twenty-eight northwest of Canandaigua, and thirty-five nearly northeast of Batavia. It is situated in latitude 43° north, and about 77° west longitude."

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The mill-lot, so called, lay on the west side of the river, abreast of the first falls, from whose dam the water was conveyed by races subsequently to run valuable machinery. It was sold by Charles Williamson, agent of Sir William Pulteney, in 1802, for seventeen dollars and a half per acre, and three persons became the purchasers, with an intention to there lay off a village site. These three were Colonels Nathaniel Rochester, William Fitzhugh, and Major Charles Carroll, who visited the Genesee country in 1800. Colonel Rochester made purchase of mills, water-power, and lands at Dansville, while his companions invested near Mount Morris. It was when revisiting this region that Fallstown tract was purchased, and then permitted to lie unsurveyed and unoccupied. The place was but biding its time; and, in a valuation of the different parcels of land, made January, 1802, Israel Chapin, Joseph Annin, and Amort Hall put in the mill and its one hundred acres, at one thousand and forty dollars. Five years went quietly by,—years when hope had stimulated the proprietors of village sites to hold fast their prices, and seek an early harvest for investments. Meanwhile, a company of seven purchasers, back in the year 1791, had bought of Phelps and Gorham a tract of twenty thousand acres on the west side, and partitioned the land by lot. Charles Harford, one of the number, became, in 1807, the pioneer settler upon that part of Rochester west of the river. Harford was an emigrant from England, in about 1791, and wrote Captain Williamson, in 1794, to secure for him a body of land for grazing, and some town-lots, as he was preparing to go to England to bring on his family. He ultimately became located, as stated, in the northwest part of the village, and built a block-house and made a small clearing on what was later State street, near the terminus of the Lisle road. Here he had one hundred acres allotted to him, and the remainder of his land was in Gates, where descendants located. The Allen mill was unfit for use, and settlement demanded a flouring-mill in this vicinity, and in 1807 Harford built a small mill at the main falls. There was one run of stones, and these were two and a half feet in diameter. This mill did the grinding for four years for an extensive region of the backwoods. As was usually the case, a saw-mill was built upon the same race. Settlers upon the original mill-tract had obtained their first boards by repairing the old Allen saw-mill, at the falls, and later had been supplied from the mill of Nathaniel Jones, erected near Hanford's Landing. The mills of Harford obviated considerably the inconveniences previously experienced. As a contrast to later establishments, a description of the early grist-mill of Harford, by Edwin Scrantom, who, living in Rochester to-day, has seen the rise of the city from such like germs, will afford interest, as it shows ingenuity, and is amusing from its oddity. "The main wheel," says Mr. Scrantom, "was a tub-wheel; in the top was inserted a piece of iron, called the spindle, and the stone that run rested upon it, so that, in raising or lowering the stone to grind coarse or fine, the whole monster 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 one 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 a manner similar to an old pair of swifts. The ground meal, as it ran 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 in a box at 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. That was to me a charming mill! It rumbled and rattled like thunder, and afforded much amusement to the boys, who, like myself, formerly assisted in the ponderous operation of 'hoisting the gate.' The gate hoisted with a lever similar to the one that raised the stones; 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." In 1812 the mill was bought by Francis Brown & Co., who enlarged it to three-run of stones, and improved it for flour manufacture. It was consumed by fire in 1818, and upon the ruins the Phœnix mills were built.

The next settler following Harford, and the pioneer upon the east side of the river, was Enos Stone. His brother, Orange Stone, had located in 1790, near Brighton village, and, erecting a log house, almost at once began to keep a tavern upon the outskirts of civilization, and receive, as his guests, trapper, hunter, Indian, and traveler. Enos Stone was one of a party to drive west a large drove of stock. The enterprise was conducted in 1790. From Utica good progress was made to Cayuga lake, where four days were occupied in crossing the stock in two Durham boats. Provisions failed, and they reached Geneva in a state of

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semi-starvation. Colonel Enos Stone occasionally visited his brother on the purchase, and lived at Lenox until 1810, when, in March, he came out with his family and household goods to the house of his brother. The latter and some of his neighbors aided to help the pioneer to the river, where he established himself in a log cabin,—himself and family the sole inhabitants of all Rochester east of the Genesee. In 1808, Enos Stone, Sr., had raised a saw-mill on the river-bank, and a freshet had swept it away.

The pioneer suffered some of the most severe hardships and vicissitudes of frontier life; and his experience in attempting to provide food for his family upon a tract where thousands now dwell in comfort and abundance examples the swift evolutions wrought by time and circumstance. During October the need of more room induced Mr. Stone to put up a frame building, in size sixteen by twenty feet. The timber was felled, the structure raised, and inclosure made within three days. Four persons were engaged at the raising,—Mr. and Mrs. Stone, a hired man, and a hired girl. This, the first frame building erected upon the site of Rochester, is still in existence, and in use as a wood-shed. Having been well built, it survives to mark the contrast of beginning and present. A journey made by Mr. Stone for wheat was unsuccessful till his arrival at the house of Judge Chipman, in Pittstown. While Stone, having made known his extremity, sat at a table to satisfy his hunger, Mr. Chipman proceeded to make a visit and obtain wheat of his neighbors. The amount was sold to Stone, at a dollar a bushel, less than the current price. When the grain was taken for grinding to the mill of Zebulon Norton, at Mendon, the honest miller took no toll, but added a bushel of his own wheat. Again the meat-barrel became empty, the last of the meal had been taken from the sack, and there was no bread to place upon the table; the pioneer knew not where the next meal would be found, when, looking out, a large deer was seen moving slowly up from the river-bank, and offering a fair shot from the cabin-door. The supply thus afforded was providential, and as such gratefully and gladly accepted. Mr. Stone died October 23, 1851, aged seventy-six years.

James S. Stone, born May 4, 1810, was the first white person native to the area now included by Rochester. The tide of settlement and the rise in value uplifted Mr. Stone from his poverty and bore him on to affluence.

The third settler was Isaac W. Stone, no relation to Enos, from whom, in 1810, he bought five acres of land, and on which he engaged some men to build a frame house, the boards being sawed at Stone's mill. With the completion of the structure a tavern was opened, as travel began to tend in this direction; and Stone's tavern was during the war the pioneer public-house of Rochester, and enjoyed a monopoly of patronage. A commissioned officer, Mr. Stone was active in measures of defense, and while on his return from the frontier, in 1813, was taken ill at Sutherland's, near Batavia, and there died. His wife continued the tavern till 1817, and continued to be for many years a resident of this city.

THE TOUR OF DE WITT CLINTON.

Among distinguished persons who made journeys during 1810 to Genesee Falls was De Witt Clinton. A journal, treating of localities and experience in detail, attracts the reader in a reference to the falls, and recounts a troublesome and far from solitary experience of a night's lodging in flea-haunted bed in the tavern of S. Felt, in Perrinton. We quote a day's visit to the site of Rochester: "We departed from here (Felt's tavern) at seven o'clock, after breakfast; and, after a ride of eight and a half miles, arrived at a ford of the Genesee river, about half a mile from the great falls, and seven and a half from Lake Ontario. This ford is one rock of limestone; just below it there is a fall of fourteen feet. An excellent bridge of uncommon strength is now erecting at this place. We took a view of the upper and lower falls. The first is ninety-seven and the other is seventy-five feet. The banks on each side are higher than the falls, and appear to be composed of slate, but principally of red freestone. The descent of the water is perpendicular. The view is grand, considering the elevation of the bank and the smallness of the cataract or sheet of water." The description deals in geologic remark, which found no notice in a subsequent visit, when a different scene—the wonderful transformation wrought by man—met his gaze. Clinton refers to Hanford as a merchant as well as landlord, and further says, "There is a *great trade* between this country and Montreal in staves, potash, and flour. Mr. Hopkins, customs officer, states that one thousand barrels of flour, the same number each of pork and of potash, and upwards of one hundred thousand staves, had been already sent this season from here to Montreal; that staves now sold there for one hundred and forty dollars per thousand, and had one time brought four hundred dollars. Transportation of staves to Montreal is eighty-five dollars to ninety dollars per thousand; across the lake, forty-five dollars to fifty dollars; that of a barrel of potash, two dollars; pork, two dollars; and of flour, one dollar and twenty-five cents; but the cheapness of this article is owing to competition, and is temporary. A ton of goods can be transported from Canandaigua to Utica by land for twenty-five dollars." Thus are afforded glimpses of a coming trade, which in later years poured, and still pours, by a magnificent canal and an excellent railway, between Rochester and the Hudson.

THE FIRST PUBLIC WORK ON THE SITE OF ROCHESTER.

From the Falls of the Genesee the river flows between precipitous banks, which gradually approach the water level as they near the lake. At Rochester was the only point where dredging was practicable between Avon and Lake Ontario. In 1809, the Ridge road, elsewhere treated of, began to assume importance, and with increase of travel came desire for a better crossing of the river than a dangerous ford. The settlers of Pittsford, Perrinton, and other northern towns of Wayne and of Monroe, put in circulation a petition for an act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Genesee at Rochester. The session of the legislature at Albany was attended by both the elder and younger Enos Stone, whose influence aided to secure the passage of a bill legalizing a tax upon Ontario and Genesee counties for building the bridge. The law was denounced in severest terms; the folly of taxing the people for a bridge in "such an outlandish place" was frequently reprobated during the election canvass of the following year, and resulted in the defeat of the Democratic members, and determined the ascendancy of the parties in the legislature. Opponents of the bridge alleged that there was nothing about the place to justify its construction at that point. The opposition from those along the Buffalo road was from fear of a diversion of travel from that main thoroughfare, and from the south as an entirely unnecessary expense. The exaggerated representations of Rochester, as unfitted for the abode of man or beast, coincided with prevalent belief; but while a portion of the city lands were wet and marshy, eligible sites are rare where equal territory more abounds with healthful and beautiful locations for residence or business. The bill had passed by a close vote, and the bridge, commenced in 1810, was completed just prior to the war of 1812. The expense to the two counties was twelve thousand dollars. The builder was named Hovey, and the building commissioners were Dr. Zaccheus Colby, of Genesee, and Caleb Hopkins, of Ontario. The bridge speedily began to bring travel to the frontier upon the northern route, and, but for the war, would have hastened settlement. The first company of troops marching to Lewiston crossed the river on the uncovered timbers. We have remarked the perils of the old ford, which was a few rods south of the canal aqueduct. During the spring freshet of 1805, three men in a canoe narrowly escaped being hurried into eternity over the awful chasm. Two were passengers—Willis Kempshall and William Billinghurst; the third, William Cole, was the ferryman. An oar broke while in the flood, and but for the branches projecting from Brown's island, by which the party arrested their descent, they would have plunged over the cataract. At the same place, during the spring of 1812, before the bridge was finished, a farmer with his team and wagon was swept over the falls where Sam Patch later lost his life while endeavoring to illustrate the saying that "some things can be done as well as others." Till work was finished upon the bridge, few indulged sanguine expectations of a village growth, and the rise in values was as surprising as pleasant to the few early occupants. It is said by Elisha Ely, "It may tend to give an idea of the commercial and civil importance of all those points at that time, to state that the mail was then carried from Canandaigua once a week, on horseback, and part of the time by a woman."

To those conversant with the importance early attached to water-power and the convergence of travel routes, it is not surprising that the one hundred acres with its valued adjuncts, mill-sites, should have attracted public attention and stimulated private enterprise. Experienced and far-seeing, Mr. Wadsworth, having his interests at Charlotte and Castleton, saw the gravitation of trade down the valley towards the navigable waters of Lake Ontario, and expressed his mind in a letter written August, 1810, to Mr. Troup: "I wish that tract of one hundred acres could be purchased of the Maryland gentleman. The bridge and mill-seat render it very valuable indeed."

FIRST SURVEY AND SALE OF LOTS.

During 1810, Colonel Rochester removed to his purchase at Dansville, and there erected the pioneer paper-mill of the country. Soon after settlement he turned attention to his river tract, and in July came thither, and surveyed a number of lots along Exchange and Buffalo streets, and, through his agent, Enos Stone, offered them for sale. Indicative of early prices and recalling pioneer names we copy, from Turner's history of Monroe, the letter of instructions from the proprietor to his agent. By way of contrast from other localities once regarded with far greater favor, yet doomed to mediocrity by the avarice of proprietors, it will be seen that prices were extremely low and terms consistent and favorable. The prin-

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ciple that they whose presence and labors have made values greater should share in the advance, not only betokens the justice of Colonel Rochester, but redounded to his advantage, as reports of liberality were rapidly disseminated and drew together men of enterprise desirous of profitable employment. The letter is as follows:

"DANSVILLE, August 14, 1811.

"DEAR SIR,—Inclosed I send you a plat of the village of Rochester, at the falls of the Genesee river. I have sent on advertisements to the printers of Canandaigua and Geneva, mentioning that I have laid out a village, and that you will show the lots and make known the terms on which the lots are to be sold. The terms are for lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 17, 18, 30, fifty dollars each; for lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, thirty dollars; No. 1, two hundred dollars; the rest numbered are sold. Persons purchasing must build a dwelling-house or store-house not less than twenty by sixteen feet, by October 1, 1812, or the lots will revert to the proprietors, and the advance of five dollars be forfeited. Five dollars are to be advanced on each quarter-acre lot, and twenty dollars on lot No. 1, the residue to be paid in two annual instalments with interest thereon. If any person wants a lot above the head of the race or the river, tell them that I will be down in October to lay out lots along Mill street up to the river, and these lots can be had for building warehouses on the river at fifty dollars for a one-fourth acre lot. Bridge, Buffalo, Mill, and Carroll streets are six rods wide; other streets are four rods, and the alleys twelve feet. You will observe that lots No. 26, 27 are to be but three rods on Bridge street, but extend back more than ten rods, owing to the angle in the street. When I go down in October I shall lay out the streets, alleys, and lots agreeable to the enclosed plat. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER."

Lot 36 was taken by Enos Stone, at fifty dollars. The following list gives the purchasers, the lots, and the prices paid for them, beginning with December 29, 1811:

Henry Skinner, No. 1	$200	Israel Scrantom, Nos. 18, 19	$100
Hamlet Scrantom, No. 26	50	Luscum Knapp, No. 45	60
Isaac W. Stone, Nos. 23, 24	100	Hezeziah Noble, No. 5	60
Abraham Starks, No. 20	50	Joseph Hughes, Nos. 15, 62	80
David C. Knapp, Nos. 21, 22	200	Ebenezer Kelly, No. 16	60
Amasa Marshall, No. 25	50	Ira West, Nos. 50, 115, one-half of 3	290
Apolenus Jerry, No. 32	125	Cook & Brown, No. 83	100
Elisha Ely, Nos. 39, 40, 41, 133	360	Harvey Montgomery, No. 88	250
Porter P. Peck, No. 154	100	Roswell Hart, Nos. 8, 56, 57	400
Josiah Bissell, Jr., Nos. 7, 13, 31	260	Charles D. Farman, No. 129	300
Stephen Lusk, No. 6	50	George G. Sill, No. 154	90
William Robb, Nos. 61, 62, 63, 116, 117	800	James Stoddart, No. 130	100
Michael Cully, No. 79	100	Fabricus Reynolds No. 131	200

Of all these purchases but one reverted; the rest were paid for either by original purchasers or by those to whom they transferred their contracts. The table presents nearly all the sales made prior to the declaration of peace, when the actual growth of Rochester began. Mr. Rochester made frequent visits to the embryo village, and personally supervised its affairs until 1817, when, the proprietors dividing interests, each assumed the care of his own property.

OTHER ALLOTMENTS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Another allotment for settlement was made during 1812. Lots Nos. 48 and 49, lying immediately north of the Rochester tract, were purchased by Matthew Brown, Jr., Francis Brown, Thomas Mumford, and John McKay from Charles Harford, Samuel Parkman, and Oliver Phelps. The lands were abreast of the Middle falls and contained Harford's grist- and saw-mills, a log and a plank house, and between these and the landing was a cabin or two. Mumford bought McKay's interest and became owner of the south one hundred acres, and was half owner with the Browns of the north lot. The services of Benjamin Wright were secured during 1812, and part of the land was laid out in village lots and named Frankfort. The Browns were from Massachusetts, Mumford from Connecticut. Francis Brown, resident of Detroit and trading with the Indians, was shipwrecked on Erie, and narrowly escaped death. In a canoe, obtained at Niagara, he journeyed eastward along Ontario's south shore. When off the mouth of the Genesee river a storm arose, and he was compelled to land. He then came up and examined the falls and vicinity, and hence the Brown purchase. Mumford was a lawyer, and settled in 1794 to practice in Aurora, county of Cayuga. He removed to Cayuga Bridge in 1800, and later bought of the Porters a twelfth of a twenty-thousand-acre tract, of which the Browns had also acquired a large interest. The Brown brothers came west during the winter of 1812 by sleigh, and brought along a millwright to plan improvements, which were carried forward in the spring. Francis Brown brought from Rome mill-irons, some goods, and workmen. A race was built and the mill improved. A boarding-house was kept in a plank cabin by Artemus Wheelock, and the Browns built a small house for an employee, Ezra Mason, who moved in with his family. The Browns were energetic and kept their mills running and drew trade from as far away as Niagara county, on the Ridge road; they built a log structure upon the later site of the Frankfort market, and conducted a mercantile business of a scale corresponding to the sparse settlement. They employed as their clerk Gains B. Rich, who became a merchant in Attica, then a banker in Buffalo. Francis Brown left Rochester in 1821; a son Francis became a Rochester merchant. Dr. Matthew Brown became a resident of Rochester after the war, and survived to a good old age; members of the family were known as energetic business men, and they were held in high esteem. Mr. Mumford was represented in Rochester by his son William, who came in about 1818. Philip Lisle, who had become interested in the Mumford lands, was the agent for sales till 1818. Lots 46 and 47 below Frankfort, owned by Mumford, were sold to Chancellor Jones, and an interest was acquired later by James L. Graham. Dr. Alexander Kelsey had the agency and control of the estate for a more recent period.

INITIAL TRADESMEN AND OFFICIALS.

Hamlet Scrantom, of Durham, Connecticut, moved to Lewis county in 1805, and there resided until 1812. Desirous of engaging in tanning, he arranged to remove to the falls as a promising location. Encouragement was given by Henry Skinner, the purchaser of lot No. 1, known as the Eagle Tavern corner, and Mr. Skinner, resident of Geneseo, proposed to erect a log house upon it for Scrantom's use. Men went down, put up the body, and, being attacked by the fever and ague, left without completing their work. Mr. Scrantom arrived at his future home on May 1, 1812. The family consisted of parents, four sons, and two daughters. Edwin Scrantom, an early printer and editor, and a present auction and commission merchant, has been for years a writer of early scenes in Rochester; and from his papers, kindly placed at our disposal, we present the Rochester which met his boyhood's eye: "With a yoke of steers and a light wagon Hamlet Scrantom and three sons worked their way through the tangle of small growth and came in sight of the roofless, unchinked house built upon the Powers lot. An open place in front, facing east, was left as a good place for a door, and a square hole on each side suggested windows." The family found temporary lodging in a shanty belonging to Enos Stone until August, when their cabin was finished,—mud filled the chinks, papers were used as windows, and a heavy door swung on wooden hinges, with wood latch and catch, and long leathern string hanging through on the outside; and in this structure dwelt the residents of a lot on which stands an imposing structure elsewhere described, and representing in its material and workmanship a million dollars.

Hamlet Scrantom addressed his father a letter on July 28, 1812, and his expressions reveal the general expectation of the settler and the intelligence which ignored the present, in hope of the future. As coming from one of the very first residents of the future city, the language of the writer is preserved: "I have purchased a lot in the village of Rochester, a place which is almost in a state of nature at present; but the prospect is very promising for business in case difficulties are settled between the American and British nations. A bridge is almost completed, to which roads centre from all directions. The village is laid out on the east side of the river, and my lot (26) is the second from the river near the end of the bridge. Just above the bridge are falls of twelve feet, which make the situation one of the best for securing motion to all kinds of machinery. The lake is seven miles distant. A mill is being built at the great falls below the village, calculated for seven run of stones, only three of which will be set going this season. The land is fertile, and the country pleasant. The timber is of oak, whitewood, chestnut, hickory, black-walnut, and many trees are of an enormous size. If any one has a wish to see the place, whether mechanic or farmer, let him inquire at Canandaigua for the new bridge at the Genesee falls.

"The declaration of war made a great uproar for a time; many families moved eastward, but have generally returned. About three thousand troops, regulars and militia, are at Niagara, and we do not apprehend danger. All remains quiet. I intend to commence tanning next spring. I have been tending saw-mill thirty-three days, and cut as many thousand feet of boards. I had been living in a small house on the east side of the river, but have now moved across and purpose to put up a small house on my lot. The town where I reside is Northampton, county of Genesee, but a letter had better be addressed Falls of Genesee, town of Boyle, county of Ontario. A post-office will soon be established here." The last sentence was a verity, for in November, 1812, Abelard Reynolds, a saddler by trade and a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, received the appointment of postmaster and deputized Mr. Stone until he could get settled. The office thus established was held by Mr. Reynolds from 1812 till 1829. The growth of the village is seen in the quarterly returns. The proceeds of the office up till April 1, 1813, had been three dollars and forty-six cents; when he passed the office to other hands, in 1829, they amounted to two thousand one hundred and five dollars and sixteen cents. Fortuitous circumstances made Abelard Reynolds, a pioneer of Rochester, a present resident. He had, in 1811, been to Warren, Ohio, and when return-

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ing to the State to make arrangements to move out his family in the spring of 1812, stopped for a night at Bloomfield, where Colonel Hopkins and others advised him to visit Charlotte, at the mouth of the Genesee. He set out for the locality, and in the woods, near Genesee Falls, met Enos Stone, who endeavored to induce him to purchase a lot in the new village. The ruins of a mill, a rough cabin, and an unfinished bridge did not second the appeal. He forded the river, visited Charlotte, and went upon his journey; he reflected upon the new village at the falls, and returning bought lots 23 and 24, upon which the Arcade stands. A yoke of oxen and a stone-boat were furnished by Enos Stone, and stone drawn from the river bed. With these a foundation was built, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, a frame raised, and having engaged a carpenter to cover and inclose it returned to Berkshire. Visiting the place in November, he found the building as left, put up a smaller frame, and speedily had it tenable. This was the first framed building erected on the Rochester tract. His family was brought on in the fall of 1813, and his wife's brother, who aided in the removal on his return east, spoke of Rochester as a place where Reynolds must "inevitably starve." Mr. Reynolds, now ninety years of age, is known as Rochester's first saddler, first postmaster, first magistrate, and the keeper of the first tavern-stand on the original plot of the city. Mortimer F. Reynolds was the first white child born on the hundred-acre tract after it was plotted as a village site. It is a striking feature of American progress that presents for historic note, the fact of an individual in his prime, when the wild beast roamed the forest, and dens of rattlesnakes were found among the rocks of a locality where he sees to-day miles of streets, thronged with citizen and stranger, and a broad expanse of business block and dwelling, the abode and industrial field of three-score thousand people. In July, 1812, the first merchant's store in Rochester was opened by Ira West; his store was at first on East avenue, near the tavern of Oliver Culver. Afterward he removed into the village, and for some years was a merchant on State street, about the present site of A. S. Mann's store. He married a daughter of Colonel I. W. Stone, the first innkeeper, whose tavern was on South Saint Paul, near Ely street. Mr. West was a successful merchant, and one of the founders of the brick church, corner of North Fitzhugh and Allen streets. He built the house, the residence of Hon. E. Darwin Smith, and therein lived until his death many years ago.

THE FIRST PARTY.

Sociality was a leading feature of the pioneers, and herein we describe the first party in Rochester, west of the Genesee river. In the fall of 1812, Colonel Rochester hearing that a surveyor had located at the falls, came down from Dansville to complete his plot of village lots. The colonel was accompanied by his wife and Nathaniel T., a boy of ten years, and the party put up at the tavern of Colonel I. N. Stone. Business was transacted, and then an invitation to tea extended and accepted. The choice plate and golden china of Saratoga were not of the embellishments of the pure white linen cloth spread over the table, but it was in style with log walls and hewed ceiling. The chairs were split, of the best, and flag. The biscuit was made from flour brought on horseback from Webster's mills, nine miles away. The tea and sugar came from Canandaigua, twenty-eight miles distant. Sauces were of the crab-apple and wild red plum that grew abundantly where now stands Corinthian Hall. Cake there was not, but "cookies" plenty, such as recall a loving, sacrificing mother; and butter and milk, the contribution of the first cow on Rochester's west side, whose pasture was of unbounded range. The colonel, his lady, and Mr. and Mrs. Scrantom, and their eldest daughter, Mrs. D. Barnard,—five in all,—sat down to tea. The moments sped, and, as twilight came, the colonel, wife, and son recrossed the bridge at Main street to the tavern, and the first party was ended.

THE BEAR-FIGHT.

It was in the fall of 1811 that Enos Stone had a patch of corn about six acres in extent. This corn patch was on the east and south sides of his little dwelling, which stood near the bank of the river, beside the fording place, for the bridge was yet unfinished. Provisions were exceedingly scarce, and not to be had at any price, except to prevent starvation. Mr. Stone regarded his corn-field with anxiety, knowing well the extent of his dependence upon it for the approaching winter. Towards the ripening of the precious crop, he found that much would be lost from the depredations of the wild beasts, and at length he began to be apprehensive for the whole field, when he found that an old she-bear had commenced devastations upon it, destroying far more than she devoured. For a while he kept her at bay by leaving out his dog, till at length the bear becoming emboldened pursued the dog even to the door-step. A crisis had arrived; something must be done; a continuation of depredation would ruin the prospect of even a partial crop, and rest could not be taken with such an animal prowling about the habitation. In desperate frame of mind, Mr. Stone turned out with a boy and a rusty gun to attack the intruder about two o'clock one morning. The bear then took refuge in a tree, whence she was soon dislodged by the smoke of a fire kindled beneath. She fell near Mr. Stone, and, after a short contest with the trio, man, boy, and dog, retreated to another tree. She was dislodged from four trees, one after another, by kindling fires beneath, when, more powder being obtained, a lucky shot so disabled the foe that she fell from the tree. Fallen, but unconquered, the bear, unable to stand, fought upon her haunches, kept the dog at bay, and parried the blows of assailants with a skill not unworthy of a professional boxer. Finally, her shaggy hide became the trophy of him whose corn-field she had laid waste. Thus, sixty-five years ago, was slain one of the largest bears found in this region, upon the spot where restless thousands travel, where all the improvement and machinery of a populous city are established, and where, for aught of present indication, a city may have stood for centuries.

Interest attaches to the topics treated in this connection from their initiatory character. The agents of civilization are men; of them and of their efforts made for personal advancement, and enhancing public welfare, pioneer history finds its sole material. The origin of villages tells of individuals, families, and parties of two and three who come in, purchase, work for those there before them, or, with capital, engage in business for themselves. Some halt for brief intervals, and, discouraged and restless, leave; some aid to bring in others, and later become residents, and as the prosperity of the place becomes assured, many rush in as waters to a vortex, and increased activity deepens confidence. Individual life, however prominent, is forbidden later mention from the multitude deserving; buildings yearly improved in style, size, and material are indicated by examples, and the attention is diverted to acts of societies, public works, increasing population, expanding limits, retrospection, contrast, and evidences of progression. History gives way to annals and statistics; reminiscences to a brief chronology. During the fall of 1812, the Scrantoms, Stones, and other boys chased the squirrel and such like game where stands the Third Presbyterian church of to-day. There was no clearing east of Enos Stone's. The Pittsford road, now Monroe street, was not opened for years, and the forest was unbroken and thick from Stone's farm east as far as David S. Bates' farm and Oliver Culver's tavern. On the south, adjoining Culver, Miles Northrup had made a small clearing and put up a log house; and on East avenue, south side, westward of Culver, was the farm and clearing of John Culver, Oliver's brother. Farther west was Moses Hall, brother-in-law to Enos Stone, upon a farm where are now the palatial residences of Hiram Sibley, D. N. Power, and men of like reputation. Hall's clearing, small in area, was the first one on East avenue. Down the east bank of the river to the falls stood an unbroken wood, and on the sloping sides near Andrews street were clumps of towering, wide-spreading cedars, whose long, low, trailing branches in after-summers attracted to their delicious shade the village residents. The few surviving pioneers, Charles J. Hill, Abelard Reynolds, Edwin Scrantom, and others will remember those sylvan bowers, where, John Mastick, the pioneer lawyer of Rochester, used to say, all early matches were made. Truly it may be said of the present great and growing population, and their mighty works, that "the wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them, and the desert hath blossomed like the rose."

The first settlers are characterized by works of necessity rather than art; surprise has been manifested that so few have placed their knowledge upon record. The act seems puerile to day, which a century hence will stand as provident and wise. Jehiel Barnard came to Rochester in 1812, and thirty-six years later was present at the first pioneer festival held at Blossom's hotel. He was the builder of a two-story structure which stood on the north side of Buffalo street, not far east from State street, and a little west of the present entrance to the Arcade. In dimensions the building was but eighteen by twenty-six feet; it was not for its size that it is made historical, but from its associations. Here Barnard, a tailor by trade, inaugurated the business in Rochester, and found ample employment. In this shop, shoemaking in the place had its origin; here were held the first meetings, and within its walls the boys and girls were assembled to attend the first school. Fond of society, the tailor, released from his week day-labor, wandered about the village, and, like a Selkirk upon the ocean island, seemed banished to a solitude. Preston Smith, Gideon Cobb, Jonah Brown, and the Elys, Harvey and Elisha, were of the pioneers of 1813. Smith was from West Springfield, and settled in his then wild home when a dozen families comprised the population. Cobb was a native of Vermont, a peddler of scythes, axes, and, for a time, hollow-ware. He made his home at Rochester in 1813, during which year he established the first public conveyance Rochester ever had, and ran it in fine style for more than two years. It was a vehicle drawn by two yoke of oxen, driven by himself, and made a trip semi-weekly between the village and the landing. Lading was the merchandise of that period, and roads were full of ruts and holes. This pioneer teamster, subsisting upon rough fare, found board with Willis Kempshall at three

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dollars per week, and lodging "under a work-bench." He cleared up North and Monroe streets; built by contract, at an expense of sixty thousand dollars, a new and splendid edifice for the courts and public offices of Monroe County, and graduated as one of Brighton's ablest farmers.

The health of a locality has more to do with its settlement than its progress. During 1813, typhoid pneumonia became general, and occasioned great mortality. It differed from preceding epidemics by localizing at brain or lungs. Varied symptoms caused different treatment. Some, violently attacked, speedily died. Severe cold chills announced the attack; respiration was difficult, and the extremities became cold. Medical skill was tried to the utmost; the lancet, opium, and tonics were employed, and the physician was as often called to conduct the treatment as to prescribe. Under these circumstances and in such needed times came Jonah Brown to Rochester, in 1813, as the earliest physician of the place. An office was built, and practice begun. Visiting a patient at the Rapids, he narrowly escaped the claws of a panther when in the woods two miles south of the village. He was often called to act as nurse, cook, and doctor, and found entire families prostrated, and not one able to cook or nurse. The first deed given for real estate paid for on the "one-hundred-acre tract" was that of Dr. Brown. It was for the lot on Exchange street, where the Rochester bank formerly stood, nearly opposite its present site. Dr. Brown found temporary board with Mr. Covert, but lodging was most difficult to obtain. During the winter of 1813–14 he slept with the floor for a bed, saddle-bags for a pillow, and his horse-blanket for a covering; visiting the sick at Stone's tavern and passing through the bar-room, he groped his way with difficulty along the floor, which was literally packed with lodgers. For over a score of years in practice, he became wealthy, and retired from the profession.

We have spoken of Mr. Reynolds as a pioneer of 1812. His wife Lydia moved to Rochester in February, 1813, and experienced the privations of a back-woods' life. She was in attendance upon the first funeral after her arrival. It was that of Mr. Diernere, at his house, which occupied the site of the later old red mill. There was no funeral service of any kind, as there was then no clergyman here, and no one present was willing to attempt a prayer. As a contrast to later prosperity, the extremity of the family became at one time such that the tailor-shop of Mr. Barnard was sought and work obtained which paid her fifty to sixty dollars during the year while her husband was absent on the "lines."

One of Rochester's benefactors and most reputable and valued citizens was Silas O. Smith. Than he, few were more enterprising or successful. A native of New Marlborough, Massachusetts, he came early in March, 1810, and located at Hanford's Landing, and saw of Rochester but an old mill in the midst of a cleared half-acre of ground. During the spring of 1813 he built the first store in the settlement then designated Rochesterville. The building was of wood, and was erected on Exchange street next north of the former site of the Rochester bank. During 1814, Smith cleared some four acres of land on which were later built two churches,—the First Presbyterian and St. Luke's,—the court-house, and school-house No. 1. This land was sowed in wheat whose harvesting was done by squirrels, raccoons, and other denizens of the forest, who took the crop for payment. Ere December of 1817, this land, destined to different use than tillage, was mainly covered with buildings, and the liberality of the proprietor found ample repayment. Mr. Smith lived to witness the origin and growth of a great city, and in later years withdrew from active life, and died in 1863. A son, L. Ward Smith, was member of Assembly from Monroe and acting adjutant-general of the State. Other sons were George H. and E. Meigs, and a daughter was the wife of Samuel Stevens, of Albany.

Matthew Mead, of Connecticut, arrived within the limits of Rochester on October 21, 1813. He came with Mr. Stoddard, a blacksmith, as his apprentice. The young man walked the entire distance, and with his ward occupied the old house of Enos Stone. After a few months, his apprenticeship ended, he hired as journeyman for somewhat over a year, and then established himself in a shop on the corner of Buffalo and Front streets, and a few years later moved up near the site of the "old pump." He has been known as the manufacturer of the French burr millstone, and with an ample fortune retired from business.

Three men, Harvey and Elisha Ely and Josiah Bissell, Jr., constituted an early business firm of Rochester. The Ely brothers were nephews of Justin Ely, a Massachusetts capitalist, who, having loaned money to Oliver Phelps, became proprietor in the twenty-thousand-acre tract. Elisha Ely first saw Rochester on June 13, 1813, and, standing upon the bridge on that day, resolved to make the place his future home. He went to Massachusetts, whence he returned in October following, accompanied by men to build a saw-mill on the west side of the river close by a small log cabin built by the workmen on the bridge. Board could not be had, and, acting upon the suggestions of the Stones, a cabin in use as a stable by S. O. Smith, Esq., and given up by him, was cleared out and occupied. It is only within a few years that the house inhabited by Captain Ely, and standing on the corner of South Saint Paul and Ely streets, has disappeared. In November, Harvey Ely, aged twenty-two, and very careful of his personal appearance, came to the village, and about the same time Josiah Bissell, Jr., made his advent from Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He was a man of remarkable ability to plan and to execute, and it was not long before the firm of H. Ely & Co. was formed and the associates engaged in the mercantile business within a store building which stood on the corner of Buffalo and State streets,—the same corner that is now the Elwood block. Provisions and machinery were brought on from New England, the stable was converted to a boarding-house, and the saw-mill which stood on the present site of the old Childs' saw-mill on Aqueduct street was completed in December. It was thought the easiest way to dispose of the cabin by the mill would be to burn it. Accordingly, it was set on fire, and it burned so well that it called for the utmost exertions of the population to prevent the combustion of the mill, which was saved, although several times on fire.

The pioneer blacksmith was James B. Carter, who located in 1812 upon the hundred-acre tract, and built a small one-and-a-half-story house on the corner later occupied by the Elwood block. His shop was on ground now part of Front street. The house was occupied in March, 1814, by his brother, David K. Carter.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS EXERCISES

in Rochester were held in the spring or summer of 1813, in the upper story of Jehiel Barnard's tailor-shop. During the year the population of the place had increased from eight or ten to fifteen or twenty families. The public worship of God on the Sabbath was first held at the instance of Mrs. Scrantom and Mrs. Wheelock, "women of faith and prayer," and the exercises consisted of extempore prayer, singing, and reading a sermon. Mr. Barnard, whose marriage to a daughter of Hamlet Scrantom was the first nuptial ceremony celebrated in Rochester, and Mr. Warren Brown, conducted these primary meetings. All denominations worshiped in the same locality, first in the upper, then in the lower room of the shop, and afterwards in the school-house, finished for occupancy May, 1814. After some months, Rev. Daniel Brown, Baptist minister at Pittsford, and Rev. Mr. Parmalee, Congregational or Presbyterian minister at Victor, came occasionally and preached to the people. During the summer of 1814, Rev. Comfort Williams was for a few months employed to preach for the people. Very rarely had missionaries visited this wild and ill-reputed region; fishing and hunting were the usual occupation of many of the valley settlers, and not unfrequently had the crack of the rifle broken the stillness of the Sabbath. At early meetings sectarian feelings were not indulged: Christians were only too glad to enjoy religious privileges. Mr. S. O. Smith, Episcopalian, had brought out from Massachusetts three books of common prayer. At the first meetings, Mr. Harford read the Episcopal service, Silas O. Smith gave out the psalms, and Mr. Barnard and Delia Scrantom were the principal if not the only singers. During the summer, Rev. Chauncy Cook, a relative of Mrs. Carter, visited Rochester and preached a few times. It is a subject worthy of notice that, till sufficiently numerous, all met together and contributed of their scanty means to the support of the gospel, and gave mutual aid to build the first houses of worship. A harmonious and charitable spirit has always been a distinguishing characteristic of the various churches and congregations organized in Rochester. A lesson is taught of fraternal and generous spirit, whose exercise made each society self-supporting. It is said that so far as known no religious body ever received a dollar from abroad to aid in defraying the expenses of building churches or the salaries of ministers.

A PUBLIC WORK.

The importance of direct and well-constructed roads was early appreciated, but the State authorities failed to note the natural highway furnished by the Ridge until the construction of the first bridge at Rochester withdrew travel from the Buffalo road and gave an impetus to the construction of roads leading towards Rochester. As an intermediate crossing-place between Avon and the lake the bridge at the falls began to be known, and to rise in popular esteem. In 1813, the State legislature passed an act appropriating five thousand dollars to cut out the roadway and to bridge the streams on the Ridge road between Rochester and Lewiston. The route being almost impassable, Gustavus Clark, who began business in Clarkson in 1815, set out from Rochester for that place with a load of goods on the Ridge road, and the bridges were of such frail tenure that the wagon broke down most of them, and this discloses the secret of non-travel on that natural highway.

"COURSING,"

or sliding down-hill, was an amusement in the winter of 1813–14, participated in by both Indian and white boys, and has always been a favorite pastime with New

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England youth. The Indian method, practiced on Andrews street hill, is thus outlined: A strip of bark, a foot in width and four feet in length, was taken, and one end trimmed to a point and held in the hand. The courser stood upon the bark, with knees half bent, head and arms thrust forward, and shot down the hill like an arrow-flight. A yelp of exultation and delight accompanied each ten feet of progress, and at the base a ringing whoop woke the echoes of the forest. One after another performed the feat, which was repeated for hours. The white boys attempted competition, beginning at the lower part of the ascent, but disaster almost invariably resulted. In March a heavy spray from the falls had settled over night on the snow and formed a glassy crust, upon which, next day, a young Indian made the trip from summit to base with almost incredible rapidity. The sliding-places used by the pioneer white boys were Brighton hill, before Starr and others cut it down, and, in Franklin, down the Brown street hill, by McCracken's tavern. Exchange street hill was also used, sliding down to Eagle tavern. Of the boys and girls of that day but one of each is recalled by Mr. Scrantom,—Benjamin F. Hall and Clarissa Stone; the rest are no more.

THE INDIANS.

Many of the Indians sojourned about the falls during 1812–13. They came here to pass the winter, and numerous families were scattered about the place. There were families camped on the ground north of the Episcopal church in Saint Paul street, where in 1838 stood the dwellings of the Messrs. Ward, Dr. Elwood, Mrs. Shearman, Judge Lee, Dr. Henry, Mr. Graves, Mr. Galusha, Charles M. Lee, S. G. Andrews, Colonel Pratt, Robert Wilson, and Samuel Hamilton. Indians resided about the hill in the southeast of the city, upon land owned by Mr. Tiffany, Charles J. Hill, and others, near the site of the later cemetery, and yet others of the race had their habitation about North street, near the later residences of Dr. E. O. Gibbs, Dr. Faulkner, Mr. Bardwell, Achilles, and others. Some of the leading men of the *Senecas* passed a portion of their time here.* The swamps back of the old Mansion House on the site of the market, and around the bathing-house on Buffalo street, between the Eagle tavern and United States Hotel, were filled with rabbits, partridges, and other game. Deer might be seen almost any day, by watching at the lick near the horticultural establishment of Reynolds & Bateham, at the corner of Buffalo and Sophia streets, and during 1813 a pioneer shot two deer where now is the heart of the city, one at the west end of the main bridge, the other near where Childs' buildings stand, opposite the Rochester House. The Indians came down from Buffalo creek for wild fruit. Cranberries were found in the fall very abundant at the mouth of Black creek, and often in later years could have been seen two or three squaws, single file, coming from there into the village with baskets of cranberries hanging to their backs by a strap supported against their foreheads. The wigwams of Indian families graced the south and east sides of the elevation whereon may now (1838) be seen the Free Bethel church, and the residences of General Vincent Matthews, Jonathan Child, Mrs. Ira West, Mrs. N. Rochester, Thomas H. Rochester, H. B. Williams, William S. Bishop, Joseph Strong, Henry E. Rochester, Dr. Maltby Strong, Harvey Ely, Judge Chapin, and others of that date.

THE LAST SACRIFICE OF THE SENECAS.

At the encampment last located were celebrated the rites of the "sacrifice of the dog." It was the final sacrifice of the *Senecas* upon ground now covered by the many thousand blocks and buildings which make up the city of Rochester, and occurred in January, 1813. Not as a revelation of Indian religious ceremonial, but as another manifestation of the changes from the heathen rite to Christian worship, from the repellent group about the fires to the enlightened congregations seated within the three-score beautiful and substantial churches of the city, is quoted, from O'Reilley's "Rochester and Western New York," an account of this final Indian ceremonial. The final rites were seen by the few white settlers, and among them Edwin Scrantom, a present resident of the city, whose account coincides with that of Rev. Kirkland, missionary among the *Iroquois*, and with that given by Mary Jemison, the "white woman" of the *Senecas*. It was a custom, when returned from hunting, for the Indians to appoint certain of their number to superintend the festival. "Preparations were made at the council-house or other place of meeting for the accommodation of the tribe during the ceremonial. Nine days was the period, and two dogs the number and kind of animals formerly required for the festival; though in these later days of reform and retrenchment the time has been curtailed to seven or five days, and a single dog was made the scapegoat to bear away the sins of the tribe. Two dogs, as nearly white as could be procured, were usually selected from those belonging to the tribe, and were carefully killed at the door of the council-house by means of strangulation; for a wound on the animal, or an effusion of blood, would spoil the victim for the sacrificial purpose. The dogs were then fantastically painted with various colors, decorated with feathers, and suspended about twenty feet high at the council-house or near the centre of the camp. The ceremonial is then commenced, and the five, seven, or nine days of its continuance are marked by feasting and dancing, as well as by sacrifice and consultation. Two select bands, one of men and another of women, ornamented with trinkets and feathers, and each person furnished with an ear of corn in the right hand, dance in a circle around the council-fire, which is kindled for the occasion, and regulate their steps by rude music. Hence they proceed to every wigwam in the camp, and, in like manner, dance circling around each fire. Afterward, on another day, several men clothe themselves in the skins of wild beasts, cover their faces with hideous masks and their hands with the shell of the tortoise, and in this garb they go among the wigwams, making horrid noises, taking the fuel from the fire, and scattering the embers and ashes about the floor, for the purpose of driving away evil spirits. The persons engaged in these performances are supposed not only to drive off the evil spirit, but to concentrate within themselves all the sins of the tribe. These sins are afterwards all transferred into one of their own number, who by some magical dexterity works off from himself into the dogs the concentrated wickedness of the tribe. The sacrifice is then placed on a pile of wood, to which fire is applied, while the assembled tribe throws tobacco or other incense upon the flame, the scent of which is deemed co-operative with the sacrifice of the animals in the conciliation of the favor of *Nau Wanew*, or the Great Spirit. When the dogs are partly consumed, one is taken off and put into a large kettle with vegetables of various kinds, and all gathering around, eagerly devour the contents of the 'reeking caldron.' Finally the war and peace dances are performed, the calumet smoked, and all are ready for a new year."

* O'Reilley's Sketches of Rochester.

ROCHESTER IN 1814.

To the inhabitants of Rochester during the year 1814 there was much to give discouragement. Improvements came to a stand; few families moved in, and some left. Doubt and depression mingled with apprehension, and all desired peace. In March, 1814, the settlement contained some fifteen houses, old and new log structures, a plank and a frame. There were three stores,—those of Silas O. Smith, Ira West, and Harvey and Elisha Ely; one grocery, kept by Abram Stark, who was by trade a brickmaker, and whose grocery occupied but a part of the house, the rest being used as a dwelling; the blacksmith-shop of James B. Carter, the tailor-shop of Jehiel Barnard, the saddler-shop of Abelard Reynolds, and the law office of John Mastick; besides there were the Ely saw-mill on the west side, and Stone's saw-mill on the east side of the river, and the tavern on the west side, owned by Colonel Isaac W. Stone. The nucleus of the town lay east of the present Powers block, upon the north side of the street. The forest surrounded closely on all sides from the river. Farthest north, on the west side of State street, was the store of Ira West. Upon the opposite side of the street southward stood Abram Stack's dwelling and grocery. Next south of Stack was the office of lawyer Mastick, and on the corner of State and Buffalo (now West Main) streets was Harvey and Elisha Ely's store. Next, eastward, in succession, were A. Reynolds' new house, his house and shop, and J. Barnard's tailor-shop. Back a short distance from the street was the new house occupied by Hamlet Scrantom, Esq.; then, again on the line, the houses of Mr. Wheelock, joiner, Aaron Skinner, school-teacher, and D. K. Carter, Esq., carpenter and millwright, and between him and the river James B. Carter's blacksmith-shop. Near the corner of Buffalo and Exchange streets, on the west side, stood the store of S. O. Smith, and southward, on the same side, was the dwelling of Dr. O. E. Gibbs. Westward on Buffalo street, near the edge of the clearing, was a lime-kiln; and near by was, soon after the date given, erected the primal school-house, and named from use also the pioneer meeting-house.

Such had been the progress of two years, when savages menaced the whole country with desolation, and misfortune befell the American armies. Despite surroundings, some effort at improvement was made; and Hamlet Scrantom, writing east to his father a letter intended for general information, says, "The village is flourishing beyond all expectation; price of lots has risen one-half; there are eleven families in the village; and not only has every lot on the main street been taken up, but also a number of back lots. There must be twenty houses built during the next summer. Ely & Co., of Pittsfield, have bought a lot upon which is an attorney's office. They have a store, and opened their goods on December 2, 1813, and raised a saw-mill March 11, 1814. Provisions are dear, but not scarce. Wheat sells at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel; corn, at one dollar; rye, used for distilling, has the same price; pork, eight dollars per hundred; beef, four dollars and fifty cents; and butter, eighteen cents

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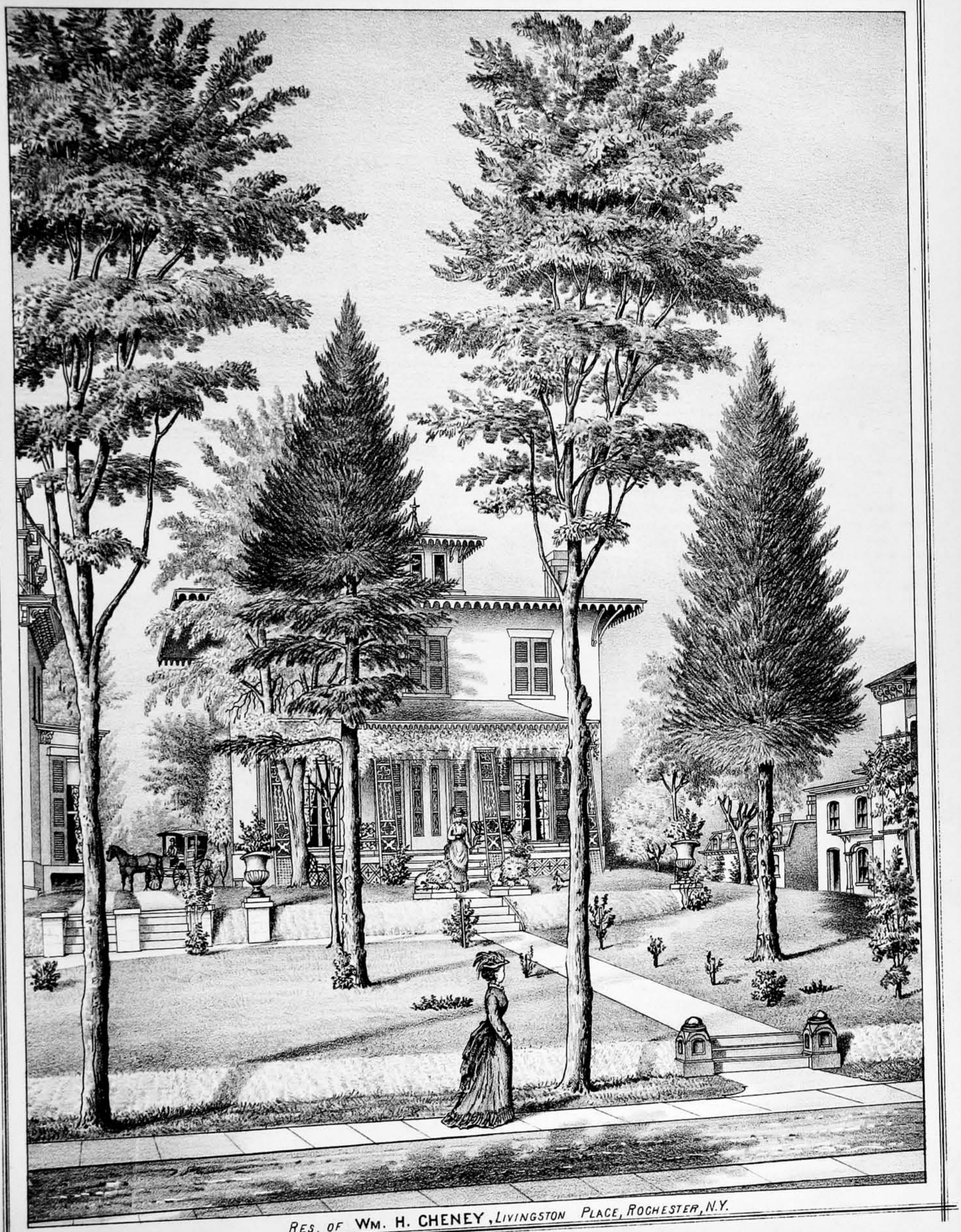

RES. OF WM. H. CHENEY, LIVINGSTON PLACE, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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PLATE VIII

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS LEIGHTON, *EAST AVE. ROCHESTER, N. Y.*

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per pound. Lumbering, one-half pine, has been steadily continued, and has paid for sawing one dollar and eighty-seven cents per thousand." Boarders were charged two dollars and twenty-five cents per week; and Barnard, the tailor, was crowded with work. Warren Brown, in the adjacent settlement of Frankfort, was supplied with a good assortment of dry goods and groceries, and contemplated the addition of an apothecary store. Henry Scrantom, later a well-known Rochester merchant, was at this time clerking for Brown, who was a cousin to Captain Brown, the mill proprietor.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

organized in Rochester was taught by Miss Huldah M. Strong, sister to Mrs. Abelard Reynolds. For some time after her arrival she made her home with this relative, and occasionally officiated in the office as postmistress. The school was made up of some fifteen or more pupils, some of whom came from a distance of three or four miles, and yet most lived within convenient limits. At the formation of this school the children were seen to be too few to warrant employing a teacher, unless aid could be obtained from other than persons of family. There were found eight unmarried men in the community, who respectively volunteered to pay the rate bill of a supposed pupil, and the school went on. As early as December 1, 1813, it was proposed to build a school-house during the next season, and the structure was erected and ready for use by May, 1814. Hamlet Scrantom, as one of the trustees, was active in the work, which found some opposition. The first teacher employed was named Aaron Skinner. The building was of one story, and in dimensions fifteen by twenty-four feet. The old red school-house, standing on the site of school-house number one, was and is remembered as having good teachers, strict in government, practical in instruction. Those pioneer school-children of Rochester were proficient in the useful rudiments, and found prompt employment whenever age and desire combined to make their services valuable. It was in 1816 that a spelling-match was announced in the old first school-house on a Saturday afternoon. The teacher was Dr. Hammond, then a student of medicine with Drs. Elwood and Coleman. The school was joined by the Frankfort school, then taught by Moses King, who is still living in Rochester. The scholars chose sides, and all arose and stood; whoever missed took a seat. Two boys, brothers, were the last up, and kept the floor till dark, when to the younger was adjudged the first prize.

A PANIC.

The vicinity of Lake Ontario, upon which a British fleet held mastery, gave rise to more than one scene. More especially was this the case after the burning of Buffalo. The Indians, with knife and hatchet, might at any moment be upon the settlers, and the flight from the frontier was general. Daily, towards the last of December, families passed over the bridge with sleighs and wagons. Some had lost their all, and, destitute of provisions or money to purchase, with children barefooted, depended for subsistence upon the charity of the people. On the 23d of December an express reached Rochester at daybreak, and reported the enemy as landing from their boats at Oak Orchard creek, forty miles distant, and proceeding inland, desolating the country. The settlers expected another force to land at the mouth of the Genesee, and the militia were called to arms. Captain Stone sent messengers to assemble his company of dragoons, removed his children to Bloomfield, and prepared to gather up valuables at short notice. The merchants were busy packing their goods, and the villagers mainly either removed to the woods or prepared to do so at a moment's notice. Militia marched through the town towards the landing and the mouth of the river, and all was in suspense. It proved a false alarm, yet only two families remained in the village that night; the rest had crossed the river.

It was in April that two cannon were sent from the arsenal at Canandaigua, by order of General P. B. Porter, to the care of Captain I. W. Stone. One was an eighteen-pounder, the other a four-pound piece. Seventeen yoke of oxen were employed to draw the heavier gun from Culver's to the falls, on account of the bad roads. Powder and ball accompanied the guns. The villagers were desirous of testing the executive capacity of the eighteen-pounder, and accordingly furnished the powder. The gun was planted on Main street at the corner, and, loaded and aimed by E. Stone, F. Handford, and E. Ely, was fired at a distant tree. The mark was struck and the tree-top, severed, fell. The boys found and brought back the ball. Report came that the British fleet threatened the coast. Captain Stone was commissioned colonel, with authority to enroll a regiment of dragoons. With fifty men he went to the mouth of the river, to which he ordered the eighteen-pounder sent, and directed the four-pounder to be planted at Deep Hollow bridge. All the available population were employed on a Sabbath, in throwing up a breastwork on the south side of the bridge. The work was finished by evening, and called Fort Bender, in honor of Mr. Bender, of Frankfort; the planks of the bridge, which had been pinned down, were loosened, so as to be readily taken up, and every arrangement made for fight and flight. On May 14, about sunset, orders came to Elisha Ely, in command of the Rochester force, to notify the inhabitants that the British fleet was in sight, but that they need not come until morning. About eleven o'clock P.M. another order was received from Colonel Stone to march at once. H. Ely & Co. had received fifty muskets and a supply of cartridges. Each man was supplied with a musket and twenty-four rounds. There were thirty-three men in the settlement; one was left to guide the women and children to the woods, if danger became pressing; one was non-combative, and the rest set out at two o'clock in the morning, in a heavy rain and upon muddy roads, difficult of travel in the darkness, and reached the mouth of the river just after daylight. A fog covered the lake, upon which was heard the noise of boats rowing from vessel to vessel. It was proposed by Colonel Stone that Captain Francis Brown and Elisha Ely should man an old boat, once used as a lighter and lying near, and make an attempt upon some of the British boats. The old craft was rowed by six seamen, handling muffled oars, out to sea. Twelve volunteers with muskets were concealed in the bottom of the boat. A mile out and three shots were fired from the shore; the fog presently disappeared, and there in line were thirteen vessels of all sizes. The boat headed for shore, and a twelve-oared barge starting in pursuit gained rapidly. Presently the British boat stopped, and so did the American. Again starting, the one, fearing strategy, pulled for the fleet, the other returned to shore. About ten o'clock a flag-of-truce boat put off from the enemy's flag-ship, and Colonel Stone gave instructions to Captains Brown and Ely not to let them come into the river nor land. These men went up the lake just above the mouth of the stream, to where a large tree had fallen into the lake, and upon its trunk awaited the enemy. The boat came alongside the tree and an officer in full dress proposed going on shore, which was positively declined. A party of twelve men, armed, approached the lake shore, when the officer bearing the flag asked if it was their custom to receive a flag of truce under arms. He was told to excuse them, as they were but citizens, and the men were requested to retire. The officer then communicated the terms of the commander, Sir James Yeo, which were, "If public property will be given up, private property shall be respected." A paper signed by Oswego citizens was produced, wherein it was stated that government stores and munitions, left without adequate defensive force, would not be defended by them. Brown remained with the officer while Ely took the message and paper to Colonel Stone, who sent back word that "The public property is in the hands of those who will defend it."

The flag returned to the fleet, and a sloop-rigged gunboat, mounting several cannon, approached, towed by four boats. Judge John Williams, with a dozen riflemen, took post behind a gravel ridge east of the river, to which they were ferried by a small boat, which crossed up the stream out of sight. When this ambuscade, marching through the rank grass of the marsh, had reached position, the lighter was again manned, and all made ready to attempt the capture of the approaching vessel. The officer in command of the cannon was expressly ordered to hold his fire till the colonel should give the direction. When near the place where she was wanted, the tow-boats gave way right and left, and a shot was fired which fell into the river below the store-houses. Immediately the heavy gun replied, and the scheme of surprise was thwarted. The vessel fired fifteen or twenty heavy shot, one of which struck the store-house. The balls were used in Rochester long afterwards in breaking stone for buildings. General Porter now arrived, and, at four P.M., sent Major Moore to meet a second truce-boat. It was threatened by Commodore Yeo that, unless public property was given up, he would land his army and four hundred Indians and take it. Porter replied, if troops were landed, they would be taken care of, and warned Yeo not to send another boat, under penalty of being fired upon. Militia gathered in constantly in small parties, and, by night of the second day, some six to eight hundred men had arrived. On the third morning the fleet set sail, and the militia triumphantly and without loss returned to their homes.

RAISING OF THE RED MILL.

With the close of the war the tide of emigration resumed its westward flow. Certainty of security and permanence surrounding settlement, and the natural concentration of enterprising men inaugurating manufacture and creating a constant demand for labor, make the history of the year 1815 prolific of events and recollections. Different dates are given to the construction of the old Harvey Ely or "red mill." This may be designated the pioneer mill of Rochester, although the ruins of the old Allen mill were still visible on Aqueduct street as reminders of ante-settlement days. At the raising of the old red mill every man and boy, and a majority of the women in the village, were present. The "raising" occupied the greater part of two days. The southern "bent" and the next one

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were got up with much difficulty on the first day. Many cross-timbers and girders were put in place and pinned in to make it strong, and a support to raise the other two. Tackle-blocks with ropes were attached to the corners of the raised part, other blocks were rigged to the prostrate bent; some manned the "fall," others with hands, bars, and handspikes lifted upon the heavy framework. The bent rose at the regular "yo heave" of the builder. A little way up and the great weight remained stationary. "Every man and boy take hold," was the order, promptly obeyed. At a pull and united effort the tackle-rope on one corner parted, and but for a strong "skid," which, following up the rising bent, caught it as it fell, the result would have been made painfully memorable. One man, Mr. Woodruff, received injury to his spine, producing paralysis, and, within a few months, death. With renewed effort and reinforcements the first great raising was completed, and the event was celebrated by great hilarity augmented by liquors freely used, as was the general custom of the day. Night and day Harvey Ely had supervised the construction of his mill, and for years farmers resorted hither from far and near, and often passed the night in the mill waiting their grist, drinking and beguiling the time with stories. The first red mill was equaled only by that of Francis Brown, on the lower race, now known as the Phœnix mills. The old mill stood on Buffalo street, where now the Van Zandt buildings are, next north of the city mills. It ran four pair of stones. In time, having been disused for some years for milling, it was fitted up for various mechanics as the "hydraulic building," and was burned October 4, 1837.

THE GENESEE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It was during the year 1815 that there was incorporated in Rochester a company known as "The Genesee Cotton Manufacturing Company," whose designation is indicative of its purpose. Among the stockholders are found the names of Enos Stone, Oliver Culver, S. O. Smith, M. Brown, Fisher Bullard, and W. Kempshall. In the fall, contract with Russel Smith, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, was made to furnish the following machinery, namely—twelve throstle-frames of eighty-four spindles each, and two mules of one hundred and ninety-two spindles each, giving a total of one thousand three hundred and ninety-two spindles, together with all the needful apparatus to their operation. A building was erected at the foot of Factory street on Brown's race, the machinery was put in, and by the spring of 1816 the factory was ready for business. When built, this manufactory contained the only cotton machinery west of Whitestown, and on the building was hung the first bell west of Genesee river.

Much difficulty was anticipated by the company in starting, since they were full one hundred and forty miles from any place where experienced operatives could be obtained; but just before the enterprise was completed ready for running, all the help wanted was furnished by the arrival of three or four large families of operatives from the Black-river country, from which there seems to have been quite a hegira westward. No slight obstacles had to be encountered, and progress was limited. The prices paid for material and the difficulty of obtaining it are thus illustrated: The price paid per pound for cotton was thirty cents in New York, and transportation was three dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred. Fisher Bullard, superintendent, paid Silas Smith twenty-five cents per pound for chalk, and five dollars a gallon for common lamp oil, and when the local supply was thus exhausted, Mr. Bullard proceeded to Canandaigua and purchased by wholesale at three dollars and seventy-five cents per gallon. For inferior pork as high as thirty-five dollars per barrel was paid, and it was dealt out at twenty cents per pound. Money was scarce and hardly deserving the name. Embarrassed and disheartened, the company, having disbursed all their available means in buildings and machinery, were without money or credit with which to carry on manufacture. The factory was kept running until January, 1818, when complexity of difficulty prevented further operation. In lieu of spinning cotton, there were writs, executions, and injunctions, and the whole establishment fell into the sheriff's hands. Stockholders were notified to pay balance due on stock or forfeit their rights in the concern, and most preferred the latter alternative. A few paid their stock in full, with an understanding that when sold by the sheriff it could be bid in to them, and so they could save their property and realize full value on stock. A person authorized bid a merely nominal sum on sale, and the whole property was struck off to him. Litigation followed, and we leave this pioneer enterprise with its wreck of hopes and loss of means till a later period.

MILL CANAL.

Prior to the discovery of steam as a motor, and in the early annals of western effort, we find the construction of the mill-race holding such relation to manufacture as highways for inter-communication do to settlement. Indians as well as whites aided in digging the race of the old Bear mill, at Scauyes, in Seneca county, and all the populace of Canandaigua turned out to cut a canal from the foot of the lake across a bend in the Outlet to furnish water-power for the pioneer mills down the stream; but in Rochester there were strong and willing hands engaged in opening the mill-race south of Buffalo street, by Rochester & Co., and in 1815, M. Brown, Jr., F. Brown, and T. Mumford, beginning their mill canal at the head of the great falls, consummated the task in 1816; here was no creation of water-power, but a utilization by a diversion of a portion of the immense water-power here awaiting intelligent application.

FIRST PURCHASES OF PRODUCE.

It was during the year in question that the purchase of produce in considerable quantities from the adjacent country was commenced. It was not until 1814 that flour began to be manufactured in Rochester. A few hundred barrels were sent to the Niagara frontier, yet, army contractors not having money to purchase, there was no incentive to flouring, and existing mill-power was used in grinding the grists of the neighborhood. With peace, came an opening of trade with Canada, and during 1815 several hundred barrels of Rochester flour were exported to Montreal and other ports on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. The wheat crop of the year was short in the Genesee country as well as in Canada, and for four weeks the price of flour in Rochester was fifteen dollars a barrel. Indian corn was shipped in considerable quantities to the Canadian shore of the lake, and sold at York (Toronto) readily at three dollars per bushel. The almost omnipresent distillery was an unworthy agent for the consumption of corn and rye. During the year a building was erected and a large distillery started, upon a new principle, difficult of description. A process was devised to evade duties and cheapen prices. Sixty gallons a day were run on one boiler, which did not have a capacity to hold over thirty gallons of water. The other distilleries, unable to obtain the secret, denounced the liquors as injurious, and the question of good whisky was generally canvassed; regarded as essential to health, the subject was one of great importance.

EARLY STAGING.

The mail had been brought once a week on horseback from Canandaigua by Mrs. Dunham, whose husband was a government contractor; this mail facility continued till 1815. Dr. Levi Ward, a settler in Rochester in 1817, had obtained authority, in 1812, from General Gideon Granger, postmaster-general, to designate the location of post-offices in such places as he would contract to deliver the mail once a week for all the postage which he might collect in the greater part of the country lying between Canandaigua and the Niagara river, and from the Canandaigua and Buffalo road to the shores of Ontario. There was included in this tract an area over twenty-five miles wide by one hundred long, including the present populous counties of Monroe, Orleans, and Niagara, and the cities therein situated. It was in 1815 that Samuel Hildreth, of Pittsford, began to run a two-horse stage between Rochester and Canandaigua, distant twenty-eight miles. The trip was made twice a week, and the mail-bag was transferred from the post-rider to the mail coach. During the year private enterprise established a weekly mail route between Rochester and Lewiston, on the Niagara river, the expense being met by the income of the offices along the route. Not till 1816 did Congress, on motion of General Micah Brooks, direct the committee on post routes to "inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Canandaigua to Lewiston, by way of the village of Rochester."

FIRST TAVERN ON THE WEST SIDE.

The growth of the village called for more accommodations for the traveler, the land-hunter, the speculator, and the settler awaiting the completion of his house, and during this year Abelard Reynolds opened a tavern on the west side of the river, on Buffalo street. This was the first inn on the "hundred acres." Here Mrs. Jonah Brown, prior to her marriage to the doctor, occasionally gave her services as bar-tender, and here was kept the post-office in its early existence.

THE FIRST CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY

in Rochester has a triple interest, from being the first from its spirit and its method. In both the last-named change has been great. A celebration then was significant, for recent British injuries were recalled, and at the gatherings then and later were many Revolutionary officers and soldiers. How their speeches thrilled as heroic deeds were rehearsed, and how the youth venerated the old "seventy-sixers," arrayed in the uniform of the continentals! But that element is wanting: the last old patriot borne in a carriage, and seated upon the platform, is a past memory, and we live in to-day. A religious feeling, a sentiment of gratitude, was

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mingled with the sense of a deep obligation, and pious men and ministers took active part and directed the festivities. The inhabitants congregated at Reynolds' tavern, and arranged a programme which was to end in a sham battle. Mr. Reynolds and others made speeches from the stoop in front of the post-office, and their patriotic expressions were heartily applauded. A line was formed, and the company set off across the bridge on to the hill-top on the east side, where the boys of that section joined in. The troop then marched to the music of drum and fife down to the four corners, where they were well drilled by a Scotchman named Wallace, who had fought at Lundy's Lane, under Scott, and who burnt the first lime in a kiln upon the later site of the old Rochester saving bank. The battle was next in order. The British assembled near the end of the bridge, the Yankees in the street opposite the Arcade entrance. The contest ended in British defeat, and refreshments were served in the dining-room of the tavern. A settler ordered a pailful of "black-strap," and the fiend of alcohol, insidiously concealed, first, as is his wont, heightened the spirits, only to close the day with a feeling not unmixed with distrust and dissatisfaction.

ROCHESTER IN 1815.

Various centres of trade early existed, which, as time wore on, became suburbs and ultimately a component part of the growing city. Samuel J. Andrews, of New Haven, Connecticut, was a brother-in-law of Moses Atwater, of Canandaigua. These two had visited the vicinity in 1812, and conjointly made purchase from Augustus Porter of a large tract of land on the river, embracing the upper falls, and joining the farm of Enos Stone on the north. In 1815, Mr. Andrews brought on a limited stock of goods and engaged in merchandising, using the house of Enos Stone. The family of this early store-keeper soon arrived, and, Mr. Stone having laid off a few lots on Main street, Andrews bought what is now the corner of Main and Saint Paul, and erected upon it a stone house, the first building besides wood known to Rochester. He was hopeful of the advancement of the settlement to a business mart, and did his part towards a realization, under supervision of his son, S. G. Andrews, Jr. The original Andrews and Atwater tract comprised in one hundred and forty acres has been surveyed and sold in village and city lots, and, as long ago as 1850, had been mostly occupied with private dwellings, and was known as the sixth ward.

John G. Bond, of New Hampshire, was a grandson on the maternal side of William Moulton, one of the first settlers of Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, and, being educated to the mercantile business, became in 1799 a partner of General Amasa Allen, in Keene, New Hampshire. Partly upon business and in part to explore the locality he came to Rochester in June, 1815, and with confidence in the result purchased the lot upon which the Pitkin block was subsequently erected, and on which was a small frame house. In the fall Mr. Bond, accompanied by Daniel D. Hatch, his partner and relative, bought in the cities of New York and Boston what was then regarded as a large stock of goods, and set out for Rochesterville. Transportation from Albany cost four and a half dollars per hundred pounds. The Barnard house and shop, no longer needed for school and church, was enlarged, and transformed from tailor- and saddler-shop to a dry-goods store, the fifth in the place; Smith, West, Bissell & Ely, and Roswell Hart having been predecessors in trade. Mr. Bond moved to Lockport in 1823, and became one of the judges of Niagara county. Willis Kempshall, son of Richard Kempshall, an emigrant from England to Pittsford in 1806, had learned from his father the trade of a carpenter. He was employed by the Messrs. Brown, of Frankfort, in 1813, and became a resident of Rochester in 1814. Thomas Kempshall, a brother to Willis, found employment during the winter of 1813–14 as clerk for Ira West. He advanced to a partnership, and, on the retirement of Mr. West in 1824, continued business alone for several years, when John F. Bush, a clerk in the store, was taken into partnership. Business was conducted for some years as the firm of Kempshall & Bush, and then gave place to a large furnace and mills furnishing establishment. Mr. Kempshall engaged in other enterprises to be mentioned later. Entering the settlement the orphan of a foreign emigrant, Thomas Kempshall saw a village incorporated, a city organized, and was elected on March 7, 1837, to the honorable position of mayor.

In 1815, the pioneer silversmith and watch-repairer, Erastus Cook, came and located in Rochester, and grew old at his employment. Isaac and Aldrich Colvin were pioneer hatters, and, later, farmers in Henrietta. Jacob Howe started a bakery during this year, and carried on the business till his death; he was succeeded in the same business by his son Jacob. Daniel Mack was an early master-builder, and Enos Pomeroy, of Massachusetts, studied law in the office of General Kirkland, and this year opened an office in the place. The efforts of Mr. Pomeroy, together with those of Colonel Rochester and Judge Strong, were initiatory to the formation, from Genesee and Ontario, of Monroe County, and began to be made as early as the year 1818. In the month of December the first census of the village was taken, and gave a population of three hundred and thirty-one persons.

ACTIVITY IN BUILDING, AND SOCIALITY.

The year 1816 was marked by a rapid growth and durable improvements. The incubus cast upon enterprise and speculation by the war was removed, and the season opened auspiciously. Business sprang up so vigorously and healthfully that a great want arose for habitations wherein to accommodate the families of those who, as principals or employees, had engaged in the various lines of industrial pursuit. Reynolds' solitary tavern was besieged by many desiring to board. While a few were accommodated, quarters were straitened for those who, traveling, nightly sought its hospitalities. Private families were beset to take boarders, and the early settlers aided their own limited resources, and furthered the public welfare, by a sensible effort at compliance. In such a state of affairs there was great activity in building, and shanties were a mushroom growth. The saw-mills ran night and day, and the filing of the saw at midnight by Ezra Mason, sawyer at Brown's mill, was heard as regularly as deep-toned bells and musical steam-whistles proclaim the midday hour for rest and refreshment to toiling thousands of to-day. Families moving in would bivouac for weeks in their wagons before they could find other shelter. One family bought a lot on Buffalo street, on the later site of the National hotel, cleared away the brush, and, driving into the clearing, began to build about their covered wagon. Working busily by day, and by the light of pitch-pine knots by night, a week's close found floor, roof, and three sides completed. The wagon was then unloaded and run out, and by evening of the seventh day the front and last part, with its two square, paneless windows and its batten door, were finished, and one more family was domiciled in Rochester. There was no lack of sociality among the women and children while waiting the raising and roofing of dwellings. On bench, chair, and log the covered-wagon community disposed themselves, exchanging words of cheer, kind sympathy, and relating incidents of the journey. New comers were not obliged to wait an introduction; the hand was taken with cordiality, and hearty welcome given as a reinforcement in the determined effort to plant a village in this unpropitious spot.

In the spring of this year the timber was cut from Buffalo street as far as St. Mary's hospital, formerly Halsted Hall, when but a wagon-track existed on the Scottsville road south of Cornhill. A rough log causeway led from Rochesterville to the house of Oliver Culver. To make a trip over it with a wagon was a good hour's work. Half the year the street was but the similitude of a viaduct. It is recorded that, in those days, a passing villager threw out a plank to reach a hat lying on the mud. On raising it, a voice issued from under, "Hallo there! what are you at?" "I beg your pardon," was the reply, "I was not aware there was a man under it." "Well, you give up that hat, or you will find there is one, and as good a horse, too, as there is in this infernal country."

With the erection of buildings, stepping-stones and slabs for sidewalks were placed for convenience of pedestrians. There was at this time less than one hundred acres of cleared land on the village site. Save at Brighton, Penfield, and Pittsford, there was in all the region surrounding little more than small openings, on which stood the primitive log house. Judge Bond has written, "In February, 1816, with my family and that of Mr. Hatch, my partner, I came on from New Hampshire. With changing weather, runners gave place to wheels, and, on arrival, a sudden thaw had left the roads in a horrid state. Houses were scarce and rents high. I changed residence four times in less than a year. The first house was built by Francis Brown, where Dr. Brown was a later resident; the second, by John Mastick, on the Brighton side; the next resting-place was the house of Ira West, on the west side of State street; and the fourth, a house owned by John Rochester, just south of the Rochester house of an elder day. I built the house, the residence of General Matthews, on Washington street, in 1817, and had previously, in 1816, built the store which Dr. Pitkin occupied for many years as a druggist-shop." The old tailor-shop of Barnard "was used successively by Dr. Jabez Wilkinson, Dr. Backus, and John A. Granger as a drug-store. When I began, in June, 1816, to clear ground on Washington street on which to build my house, my neighbors were astonished that I should think of building so far back in the woods. I told them that within thirty years this would be a great city. Most demurred, and said if the population reached two thousand five hundred, it would be beyond their expectations." In 1816, Bond's was the only house west of Sophia street. Himself and Harvey Ely set out sugar-maple and other trees along the west side of Washington street,—the first trees for ornament planted in the village. Judge Bond and Captain Elisha Ely were the instigators of the movement to improve and establish postal facilities. In January, 1816, tavern-keepers along the route having been enlisted in the enterprise, the mail was first brought through in a four-horse sleigh. "We followed up the enterprise by a

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journey to Lewiston, occupying three days, and the sleigh three times being broken down by coming in contact with snags." In June, a tri-weekly four-horse coach was put on, and this was regarded as ten years in advance of the times; but, before the year closed three or four extras were called for in a day, and the Ridge road rapidly became a great highway.

The construction of mills, a business in its infancy, made the village the chief wheat market for the entire Genesee valley and for most of what now forms Ontario, Wayne, Orleans, and Genesee. Teams came crowding in, and wheat was sold at prices ranging from one dollar and twelve and a half cents to two dollars and fifty cents per bushel, and flour, during the first two months of the year, sold for nine dollars a barrel. The arrival of new comers, the entry and exit of teams, the store trade, and the activity in building were a premonition of the future. Commerce began to be worthy of the name. Hanford's Landing was the leading shipping point. Vessels began to run regularly from the landing and from the mouth of the river to other ports. The leading articles of export during this season were flour, wheat, pot and pearl ash, whisky, and staves. The shipments of the first named during the year had reached a total of seven to eight thousand barrels. There was no difficulty in finding pupils for the school, and the red school-house received an enlargement to furnish room.

SETTLEMENT OF CARTHAGE.

We have spoken of Rochester as the seat of a rising village and a growing trade; meantime other allotments were made and lots laid off as germinal points of a future unity. To the northward, and on the east side of the river, Elisha B. Strong and Elisha Beach, in company, made a purchase, from Caleb Lyon, of one thousand acres embracing the site of what has been known as Carthage. Lyon had been a resident for some time, and made a small clearing. A few families were living upon the tract in log cabins, but were chiefly of the squatter class. At this time, access to the site of the purchase was obtained only by the merchants' road, which had been made chiefly by merchants of Canandaigua several years previous. It left the Brighton road just east of the farm of O. Culver. A woods road, with blazed trees as guides, had been made by Lyon on the river-bank to the Brighton road. We shall see, in another place, the daring length to which the proprietors of this purchase carried their projects.

PIONEER TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS.

Gideon Cobb, the original public conveyancer, has been noted. A brother, William, had been associated near Rome, with Dr. Matthew Brown, in the axe and scythe manufacture, and in 1816 transferred the works to Rochester, and added a machine-shop. A change of location was made in 1820, when Lawson Thayer became a partner. The site later occupied by D. R. Barton was purchased. Thomas Morgan, on the rear of the lot, started the first cut-nail manufactory west of Albany. Prior to 1830, Mr. Cobb went to Allen's hill, under contract with Nathaniel Allen, to superintend a tool-shop there commenced. Both Allen and Cobb died at Louisville, Kentucky. Among the pioneer mechanics who made Rochester their home in 1816 were Jonathan Packard, Preston Smith, and William Brewster. Mr. Packard came from Hawley, Massachusetts, and was the third to engage in silversmithing in the village, E. Cook and Salmon Schofield having preceded him. In 1817, Samuel W. Lee came on and made the fourth. Mr. Packard continued the business many years, and was the latest survivor of those who, in that early day, worked at that trade. He made the first stove-pipe ever manufactured in Rochester, and took part in making the first castings. Preston Smith and William Brewster were in the cabinet business in 1816, and three years later Frederick Starr also took up the trade. These latter parties so enlarged their business and reached such skill in workmanship, as to hold a leading position among like establishments throughout the older cities of the country.

A tavern-house was built this year in that part of the city known in those days as Frankfort. The builder was W. J. McCracken, who was a citizen of Rochester till more than half a century later. The stand known later as the North American hotel was a place of convenience to traveler and stranger, and the only frame building then existing between there and the Eagle corners.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

In June, 1816, Augustus G. Dauby, the pioneer printer of Rochester, began the publication of the *Rochester Gazette*, a small folio sheet, neat in appearance, and fully up to the business requirements of this region. Dauby had purchased in Utica, of Messrs. Seward & Williams, an old Ramage press, with an outfit of type and material needed, and with two wagons and teams set out from his home for the Genesee river settlement. At Oneida Castle, the boxes containing the type fell through an opening made by a broken bottom-board, and were lost. Discovery of the misfortune was made at Quality Hill, and returning, fruitless search was made. It transpired that the Indians found the boxes and buried them under a large stump. It was agreed that the boxes should be opened in presence of the natives, who were very eager to see the contents. At Oneida Castle the government yearly paid the Indians their annuities in coin, brought in boxes like those holding the type, and this explains why they had been concealed. When the first box was opened all silently gazed upon the contents. The type were taken out and exhibited. At last, an Indian, drawing a long, sigh-like breath, exclaimed, "No good money—whoop!—no good money!" and departed, followed by all the rest, grunting their disappointment.

Dauby again set out, and came through in safety. He found a building suitable for an office upon the spot near the river, where the office of the *Democrat and Chronicle* is located. The structure was of two stories, below Smith & Davis, the first butchers in the village, who had established a stall above, reached by a platform running from the bridge. Some fifteen feet away, the material of the new printing office was conveyed. John P. Sheldon, a printer, lived fifteen miles west of Rochester. Mr. Dauby secured his services, and during June the first number of the *Rochester Gazette* was given to the public. The office was soon shifted to Abner Wakilee's building on Buffalo street, over Austin Steward's meat-shop, and then removed to Exchange street, to a building known later as Filer & Fairchild's school-house. Mr. Sheldon ceased to be connected with the office, and went to Detroit. Edwin Scrantom and A. M. Harris became apprentices, and for two or more years A. G. Dauby and his two assistants performed the office work. In the fall of 1818 another removal was made to a story and a half wood building on the north side of Buffalo street, near the present entrance to the Reynolds arcade. The entire upper story was given to the office, which had ample room; below were two stores, one for drugs, the other groceries. It was past midnight of Saturday, December 4, 1819, before the master and his apprentices had finished working off the first side of the *Gazette*, which was published on Tuesdays. About two A.M., Sunday morning, the unusual cry of "Fire!" rang through the village. Once before the devouring element had appeared in the store of Bond & Hatch. This second fire in Rochester began in a building owned by A. Reynolds, Esq.; the second story a saddler's shop, the lower room used as a store by C. E. Barnard. The fire caught the next building, one room the store of John Harford, the other that of Dr. F. F. Backus, for the sale of drugs, and, above the printing office, a third building, that of West, Clark & Co., was also burned. The store of Leavitt & Hill, near by, escaped, as did Reynolds' tavern. The citizens formed lines from the engine to the river, and, considering their inexperience, did well. There were strangers in the village, to whom the citizens expressed obligation for hearty services. The *Gazette* lost all save two cases of type, thrown out by Scrantom, who barely saved his life, and caught, one by Levi W. Sibley, and the other by Jesse Peck. This conflagration ended the publication of the paper for the time, and disheartened the publisher. Assisted by friends, Mr. Dauby opened a new office on Buffalo street, over the store of John W. Strong & Co., which stood near the banking office of Messrs. Stettheimer, Tone & Co. In 1821, Derick and Levi W. Sibley bought the establishment, when Dauby returned to Utica and started the *Oneida Observer*. He was appointed postmaster of the place in 1829 by General Jackson, and held the office for a score of years. Elsewhere is given the history of the press, and its perusal will prove that A. G. Dauby, the pioneer printer, might well regard with pride its steady progress, keeping pace with the increase of population and the growth of business, till the publications of 1876 are an honor to the city—a necessity to thousands. The original post-rider of Rochester was Stephen B. Bartlett, of New Hampshire. To the business of conveying newspapers to customers were added the professions of physician and school-master, his power as a doctor being in the virtues transmitted to "the seventh son of the seventh son," and his ability as a teacher being prominent as a reader, wherein he delighted. In the *Rochester Telegraph* of November 20, 1820, "the post-rider's notice" reads, "I must collect five hundred small debts without delay, to pay one large. My patrons are left to their choice whether I must do it *peaceably* or *forcibly*." Bartlett was a "dead-head," and his lodgings were always construed as gratis. To become a post-rider was a doubtful mode of getting a living, as settlers were generally poor, and owed for their lands. Many a post-rider, in debt and starved out, had a heavy list of petty accounts not separately worth the cost of collection. Our post-rider had a black Canadian pony, strong and well-conditioned, and across the saddle was carried a large pair of saddle-bags, the receptacles of the papers. Mounted and equipped, Bartlett set off upon his ride. At hut, cabin, and village the blast of his tin horn announced his approach, and letters from distant homes assured a cordial reception. He lived and died upon a small farm opposite Falls field, on North Saint Paul street, and his land, risen in value, made a rich legacy to his heirs.

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THE ROLL OF PIONEERS FOR JANUARY, 1816,

in Rochester, gives the following: Ashbel Steele, Comfort Williams, Moses and Bradford King, Mr. Wakefield, John C. Rochester, Dr. Jonah Brown, Dr. Gibbs, Deacon Gibbs, H. L. Sill and George Sill, Abelard Reynolds and his father's family, John Mastick, Harvey Montgomery, D. Carter, H. R. Bender, C. Harford, Hamlet Scrantom, Mr. Hamlin, Philip Lisle, Silas O. Smith, the Browns, Ira West, Roswell Hart, Bissell and the Elys, Daniel Mack, J. Hoit, Enos Stone, Solomon Close, Thomas Kempshall, Enos Pomeroy, Seth Saxton, Luther Dowell, Roswell Babbitt, Preston Smith, Benedict Harford, Willis Kempshall, Chauncey Mead, Samuel J. Andrews, Ruloff Hannahs, Azel Ensworth, Erastus Cook, Daniel Tinker, Kellogg Vosburgh, William Rogers, Libbeus Elliott, Adonijah Green, James Irwin, Augustine G. Dauby, A. and I. Colvin, M. P. Covert, Wm. W. Jobson, Henry Skinner, and James Sheldon. Many of these from mention are familiar; a number were, at the time, unmarried.

ROCHESTER IN 1816.

A rush of settlement had continued through the year, and the population by the fall of 1816 had doubled, yet the forest clung close to the outskirts of the village, as if reluctant to yield its supremacy, once gone lost forever. As its last year without a name and government, a retrospection as presented by Judge Chapin is of unusual interest: "The principal settlement on Buffalo street was between the Eagle tavern and the bridge over the Genesee. The buildings were rows of small shops on each side of the street, mostly a story and a half high. Here and there was a building farther west on that street, and the brush had lately been burned to clear the street along in front of where the court-house and the Methodist chapel (1847) now stand. A frog-pond occupied a part of the court-house yard at the base of a high stone ledge. From the bathing-house on the west was a log causeway over a deep swamp, in which the forest-trees were then standing; beyond Washington street west there was an unbroken forest. State street had been cleared of trees, but the stumps were remaining. The forest came almost to the west line of the street, between Ann and Brown streets. On the west side of Exchange street a small framed building stood perched on a high ledge of stone about where Allen & Seymour's book-store now is; farther west was a dwelling-house on the site of the Bank of Rochester; then on south there was occasionally a small building. On the west side of this street were no buildings. A yard for saw-logs occupied the ground of Child's basin. On North Fitzhugh street there was no settlement north of the site of the Baptist meeting-house. A cart-track then led north to adjacent woods. From North Sophia street, on west beyond Washington, was an ash swamp filled with water the most of the year. The long pendent moss from the boughs of the trees in this swamp presented a picturesque appearance. The land south of Troup street was a forest. On the east side of the river was a cluster of houses on Main and South Paul streets. From Clinton street east, from Mortimer north, and from Jackson south, was mostly forest. A black walnut-tree of magnificent proportions stood on the north part of Dublin, not far northeast from the falls, and attracted many visitors." In the year following Chapin bought and cleared land on Troup street. A winding path led through the woods to Spring street, and the wild deer were seen on his clearing. A picture this not rich in coloring: nature, never lavish of her gifts, presented here a fitting field for the exercise of human intelligence.

INCORPORATION.

Four years had elapsed since Hamlet Scrantom had completed his log house built upon the lot of Henry Skinner. Begun during a time of war, it tenaciously held its footing until, with the dawn of peace, it awoke to a magical increase of prosperity, popularity, and population. The demand for one class of settlers called for a correspondence of others. Individual enterprise found free sway, social institutions sprang up in response to apparent call, and the infant city put on the apparel of childhood. An act of incorporation was passed by the legislature in April, 1817, and the village received the name of Rochesterville, in honor of Nathaniel Rochester, its founder.

THE FIRST VILLAGE ELECTION

was held on May 5, and five trustees were chosen under the new charter. These first officials were Francis Brown, Everard Peck, Daniel Mack, William Cobb, and Jehial Barnard. Francis Brown was made president, Hastings R. Bender, clerk, and Frederick F. Backus, treasurer. In the election of 1818 three of the old trustees were elected, and Mr. Brown continued president till 1820, as in 1819 no election was held. Messrs. Cobb and Barnard retired after the first year, and were succeeded by Isaac Colvin and Ira West. Moses Chapin became clerk for the board during 1818, while F. F. Backus was continued treasurer until the spring of 1829,—an example of trust and confidence reposed by the populace in an able and reliable citizen, a worthy and estimable man. Time has sped on, and all the members of that village council of 1817 have crossed the mystic river of death. In the first year of village existence Isaac Colvin, Hastings R. Bender, and Daniel D. Hatch served as first assessors, and Ralph Lestor as collector and constable. Security against fires was an early precaution; every citizen was required to be supplied with fire-buckets, and arrangements were made for hooks, ladders, and the paraphernalia of a fire department. The following, Roswell Hart, Willis Kempshall, John G. Bond, Abner Wakelee, and Francis Brown, were the first fire-wardens, all of whom were changed at the next election. At a meeting held on June 10 there was voted a "tax of three hundred and fifty dollars for defraying expenses of corporation, for procuring fire-hooks and ladders, and to take other precautionary measures to guard against the destructive ravages of fire in said village, and to cut a ditch from the swamp or slough westward of the dwelling-house of A. Reynolds sufficiently high up to completely drain the swamp and continue down said swamp, passing the dwelling of Willis Kempshall, thence to the meadow of Thomas Mumford near the river; and, further, to cut another ditch from the low grounds in the rear of the dwelling of David H. Carter, so as to drain the waters, which now settle there and stagnate, into the river, and further seek the health and safety of the village." Measures, these, initiatory to vast enterprises which have followed, and typical of the New England character.

In 1817, D. K. Carter associated with Abner Hollister and built the old mansion, the first three-story building ever erected in the place. In this structure the first Masonic lodge in Rochester was instituted, and was known as Wells Lodge, No. 282. Another society, known as Hamilton R. A. Chapter, was organized in the spring of 1819.

MILL-RACES AND DAMS.

Matthew and Francis Brown had the previous year finished a mill-canal on the west side of the Genesee at the head of the great falls. It was quarried through a rock a length of eighty-four rods, a width of thirty feet, and a depth of three feet, and formed their mill-race, and furnished power to the cotton factory and to many another establishment. From this canal the water has a fall of nearly one hundred feet. The name of Elisha Johnson is prominently and closely associated with improvements of like and more extensive character. He was a son of Captain Ebenezer Johnson, a pioneer of the county of Chautauque, and brother to Dr. Johnson, one of the leading founders of Buffalo. Professionally an engineer, he became later known as a constructor of the tunnel of the Genesee Valley canal, at Portage, and in 1838 was mayor of Rochester, and in 1844 an elector for president and vice-president. Mr. Johnson came from Canandaigua to Rochester and bought the greater portion of Enos Stone's farm, the scene of the bear-fight, situated at the first fall, on the east side, and opposite the Rochester tract. This purchase included the land lying between North street and the river, some eighty acres of which are now a compact, solidly-built section of the city. For this property ten thousand dollars were paid, and the whole tract was laid out in village lots. Work was begun to construct a dam across the Genesee near by the old fording-place, and a large mill-canal was excavated from that point to the bridge. The work was some sixty or more rods long, sixty feet wide, and four deep. Aided by Orson Sheldon and other energetic citizens of Canandaigua, and at an expense of twelve thousand dollars, the enterprise was consummated, and extensive water privileges were furnished and have continued down to the present. It was bargained with Enos Stone to construct a raceway on the east shore, north to the Curtiss property of to-day, and to build a guard-lock where water was taken from the river. This race was constructed as far down as the mill of William Atkinson, now the mill owned and occupied by C. J. Hill & Son. Much powder was consumed in lifting the great quantities of solid rock necessary to make the water-course, and this *débris* of broken stone was dumped into the river. The mill of Mr. Atkinson, having three run of stone, was the first one built on the race, and the first water that was used was let into his flume upon his wheels. Messrs. Atkinson and Johnson, and many others, celebrated this event as one of great importance to both village and the country. Atkinson's mill was followed during this season by those of Elisha B. Strong, Heman Norton, and E. Beach, with four run of stone, and situated at the upper step of the lower falls. Later owners were Hooker, Olmstead & Griffiths, and George A. Avery and Philip Thurber. During the next year Palmer Cleveland built the mill on the east bank at the middle falls. A. Reynolds was a subsequent owner, and in 1838 Orrin E. & George A. Gibbs were owners, and had not only enlarged the buildings but increased the run of stone from three to five. The mills occupied a posi-

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tion near the brink of the main precipice; the structure was of four stories besides attic, and was sixty-two and a half by fifty-two feet. Its material was stone, a wooden building a story and a half high, and sixty-six by thirty-eight feet, being appended.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

These works brought in a rush of population, and made 1817 a marked date in the calendar of the city. Such men as Smith, Reynolds, Stone, Mastick, Bender, Johnson, Bissel, and the Browns laid large plans for mechanical works, merchandising and milling, and any other enterprise that promised well to the newly-founded village; and they were joined, and their efforts seconded, by business men like Roswell Hart, Seth Saxton, Bond & Hatch, William Pitkin, John Childs, Jacob Graves, Samuel Works, Levi Ward, Jr., William Cobb, and many another citizen who had hoped for just such an activity. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron business was started by Ebenezer Watts, and received in time the addition of a large hardware establishment. Frazer & Sheldon engaged in the same business pursuit, and second to Mr. Reynolds in saddlery and harness-making was Pelatiah, brother to Ira West. John Shethar was also in the same trade. Following the Colvins, John and William Haywood were the second firm engaged in the manufacture of hats. Jacob Graves and Samuel Works, arriving from Vermont, bought out the small tannery of Kellogg Vosburgh, and engaged in a business which, as carried on by Graves & Sons, was an industry of great magnitude. The manufacture of looking-glasses was begun in 1821, by John H. Thompson. The early tailors following Barnard, and the first to do any considerable business, were Smith and Holden. Early master-builders were Daniel Mack, the Kings, Robert and Jonathan, Phelps Smith, and Philip Allen. Pioneer coopers were Charles Magne and Eggleston. The first to start a shoe store was Abner Wakelee. Jacob Gould was a pioneer at the business, and his establishment and that of George Gould & Co. kept pace with the growth of the village. Seven lawyers, attracted by the location and prospects of Rochesterville, had made this their residence. The Genesee river was the boundary line between the counties of Ontario and Genesee, and courts were held at Canandaigua and Batavia. These lawyers were John Mastick, Hastings R. Bender, Anson House, Roswell Babbitt, Enos Pomeroy, Joseph Spencer, and Moses Chapin. Mastick, the pioneer, died in 1828. Bender was from Vermont, a Dartmouth graduate. House was known better as a business man than as an attorney. He was the founder and owner of the Minerva block. Babbitt was from Lewis county, and died at Saratoga Springs about 1830. Pomeroy was of Massachusetts. Later in his life he became a resident upon a farm in Brighton. Joseph Spencer, of Connecticut, was son of Isaac Spencer, at one time State treasurer. He graduated at Yale, and began practice here in 1816; was a State senator, and died about 1830; and Chapin was a Yale graduate, began practice at Rochester in 1816, and was the first judge of Monroe from 1825 to 1829, and a member of the Pioneer Society of 1847. Ashley Samson, of Vermont, came to the village in 1819, and was twice appointed first judge of Monroe. Among the physicians of Rochesterville were Frederick F. Backus, a permanent resident from 1816, and conspicuous among the city fathers; John B. Elwood, a resident since January, 1817, and for two-score years held eminence in his profession and influence in society. The first settled physician following Dr. Elwood during the same year was Anson Coleman. Other physicians later in the village were Drs. O. E. Gibbs, Wilkenson, Dyer Ensworth, Jonah Brown; and occasional practitioners were Matthew Brown and the elder Ensworth. Comfort Williams, noted as the first resident clergyman, was the purchaser of forty acres in woods, on what later was known as Mount Hope avenue, and was next after Carter and Scrantom to improve in that section. His land remaining with his family after his decease, was sold out in city lots by Chas. H. Williams, a son. The Carter tract near by was owned by Lyman Munger, by whom the early improvements of that locality were made. John Odell and Harvey Montgomery were of the early merchants. In 1817 there were not twenty acres of cleared ground on the Brighton side. Of the residents were Aaron Newton, Moses Hall, and Ebenezer Titus. Along Saint Paul street was a dense growth of hemlock, spruce, and cedar, and the woods were close in every direction. Two brothers, named McCracken, came to the vicinity of Batavia about 1805, and left for Rochester soon after the war. A tract of land purchased by Dr. David McCracken, on the river, near Deep Hollow, is now included in the city. William J. McCracken, a tavern-keeper in Frankfort, Charles Millerd, Henry Draper, and Elliott, were landlords of the early days.

We have named Aldrich and Isaac Colvin as the pioneer hatters in a building where now on State street stands the stone block of stores owned by Martin Briggs. They had a store later "up in the village," on State street, near the corner of Buffalo. The Colvins were Quakers, and in 1817 formed a society and opened their houses for weekly meetings. Meetings were held each Friday, and Daniel Quimby, of Henrietta, a venerable old man in broad-brimmed hat, drab clothes, and white neck-tie, came regularly, regardless of the weather, on horseback to the meeting. The Colvins were among the first Friends who bought the lot, and in 1822 built the first Quaker meeting-house, next Deacon Sage's, on North Fitzhugh street. That old building, wherein the sexes sat on opposite sides awaiting the moving of the Spirit, has disappeared. In 1834 the number of families in the Friends' society was about thirty-five. Their hours of worship were at eleven A.M. on the first and fifth days of each week. They had no regularly settled preachers. As a result of discussions wherein the name of Elias Hicks was of frequent use, another society, known as Orthodox Friends, was formed in 1828. In 1838 the trustees of this latter branch society were Jesse Evans, Silas Cornell, and L. Atwater; those of the other society were Samuel Post and Joseph Green.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, 1817.

The village area of about seven hundred and fifty acres had on July 4, 1817, a population such that, joined in by the villagers on both sides of the river and the towns outside, there was made quite a memorable celebration. Upon the site of the recent theatre on the east bank a long arbor was built; beneath, running the entire length, were erected rough board tables, whereon a good dinner was served. The principal women concerned in this public repast were Mrs. E. Stone, Culver, Hall, O. W. Stone, Ely, Scrantom, Johnson, West, and Mack, then in life's prime, now departed to the land of rest. Seated at the long table, Elisha Johnson was at one end, Enos Stone at the other; Rev. Williams said grace. Then came toasts, honored by the discharge of twenty blasts put down in the race by Mr. Johnson. The first toast was, "Our country—may prosperity attend her!" Two blasts touched off caused the woods to resound, and cheers, lively given, followed. The day was fine, and when the last blast, deeper in the rock and heavier charged, was fired, the booming sound died away in the forest and an unwonted silence followed; the owl's hoot, the fox's bark, the wolf's howl, were not heard,—the blasts from Johnson's raceway had awed them to silence.

ROCHESTER IN 1819.

The village of Rochesterville was of such promise by 1819 that the affix "ville" was removed, and childhood had entered upon youth. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the outlines of events for the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, in commercial, public, religious, and benevolent measures, were true indices of the future.

A perusal of the village records shows a youthful vigor and a Franklin's prudence in ordinances for health, travel, trade, convenience, and security of property. On May 7, 1818, Matthew Brown, Jr., Roswell Hart, William P. Shermon, Moses Chapin, Daniel Mack, and H. R. Benson were appointed street patrol, and from time to time appropriations made for defraying resultant expenses. An aqueduct was begun in December, 1819, starting from the flume of the grist-mill of Russell & Ely, extending to the central junction of Buffalo and Carroll streets, and continued and improved by later appropriations.

On May 1, 1820, a compensation of twenty dollars was voted to each village trustee for services during the preceding two years. These public-spirited men relinquished the claim, and upon the books is inscribed a record of the thanks of the village for present liberality and for able and faithful discharge of duty. Acts looking to the purchase and preparation of a burial-ground, for the construction of public wells and of stone sidewalks, to purchase a hearse, to build a hospital, and to erect a public market, reveal the emblematic meaning of the corporation seal,—an arm with a hand grasping a hammer. It would be pleasurable and instructive to trace the origin and development of the city as indicated by her records; but the open field—broad, rich—claims its measure.

THE CARTHAGE BRIDGE.

As a daring feat in the construction of bridges,—interesting in view of its site, fate, and ruins,—the Carthage bridge is an antiquity of Rochester. We have named Elisha B. Strong as the proprietor of Carthage. That gentleman, with Elisha Beach, Heman Norton, and Francis Albright, formed a joint stock company to erect a bridge over the deep, wide gorge between the lower falls and the steamboat landing, where the rocks, rising precipitously two hundred feet, form the cañon of the Genesee. Messrs. Brainard and Chapman, architects, completed their task in February, 1819. It is described by Jesse Hawley in the first directory published, in 1827, by Elisha Ely, as consisting "of an entire arch, the chord three hundred and fifty-two feet, versed sine fifty-four feet. The summit was one hundred and ninety-six feet above the water's surface. The length was seven hundred and eighteen feet, width thirty feet, and four elbow-

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braces at the extremities of the arch project fifteen feet on each side of it. The arch consisted of nine ribs, two feet four inches thick, connected by braced levelers above and below, and secured by eight hundred strong iron bolts. The feet of the arch rested upon the solid rock, about sixty feet below the surface of the upper bank. It contained seventy thousand feet of timber, running measure, besides sixty-four thousand six hundred and twenty feet of board measure. It was built upon a Gothic arch, the vertex of which was about twenty feet below the floor of the bridge, and was, in point of mechanical ingenuity, as great a curiosity as the bridge itself. The famous bridge at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, which stood for fifty years the pride of the Eastern world, was but twelve feet longer span than the bridge at Carthage. The most lofty single arch at present in Europe is one hundred and sixteen feet less length, and the arch is less in height by one hundred."

The completed bridge was regarded as secure, and loaded teams with more than thirteen tons' weight passed over on it without causing a tremor. This work, so creditable to the projectors and to the ingenuity of the builders, stood a year and a day. The day saved the builders loss, as their guarantee was for one year. The great weight of timber, not braced to prevent an upward spring of the arch, threw it from its equilibrium, and it fell with a crash to the waters below; but one who saw it fall was alive in 1868, and he, Russel Green, had then become a resident of a western State. A few old timbers mark the site of that remarkable and temporarily magnificent bridge. At this place the attempted founders of Carthage built a public house opened by Ebenezer Spear. Harvey Kimball and Oliver Strong started stores, and Levi H. Clark located there as a lawyer; but, like its famous namesake, its name and fame have become historic. Time was when Hooker, Trowbridge, Hart, and others gave life and means to improvement, when the Carthage railroad ran from the Water street mills to the bank at Carthage, and discharged freight and passengers to the river's level with the lake by means of a truck over an inclined plane.

FIRST STEAMBOAT, MILLS, ETC.

The steamboat "Ontario" commenced running from Sackett's Harbor to Lewistown in 1818, and touched at the port of Genesee. Strong & Albright built a mill having four run of stone at Carthage, and yet the attempted rival of Rochester lived in expectation and exists as a project not realized. The year 1818 was a busy season in Rochester. New measures were begun, older ones completed. Night and day the flour-mills ran, and a few hundreds in place of former scores were endeavoring to make provision for demands of business and accommodation of families. Gilman & Sibley built a paper-mill on the river-bank, upon a site long occupied by J. Hall in the manufacture of threshing-machines. The Browns began their Frankfort mills, Palmer Cleveland began his preparations for a mill, and Colonel Rochester, taking up his residence here, confirmed expectation and gave an inspiration to public and private work. In the fall of 1819, Frazer & Sheldon opened a hardware store on State street, where Scrantom & Wetmore have their book store. They removed in 1822 to a site near the grocery of Smith & Perkins. The store of Frazer & Sheldon was of brick; the front was painted red, lines were drawn diagonally and crossed, forming diamond shapes, and this structure was advertised as the "checkered store." The firm dissolved. Josiah Sheldon purchased a lot north side of the canal, fronting on Exchange street, and built a long, large stone structure, extending through to the street near the First Presbyterian church, the whole roof sloping south. The building was constructed of stone from the foundation and from the river-bed, and was used on the Exchange front for an iron and hardware store, the rear for storage and manufacture. The under story fronting the canal was divided into stores and rented, but Sheldon lost his money, left the stone store, which lately burnt, and ultimately was laid to rest in the necropolis of Rochester—the Mount Hope Cemetery.

GENESEE RIVER AND LAKE ONTARIO NAVIGATION.

Prior to the days of canal or railroad, river and lake were the dependence for transportation, and the navigable waters of the Genesee were of no slight importance. From the north limits of the city the lower part of the river is navigable to the lake, while from the south city line there was, in the days whereof we write, sufficient depth of water to enable vessels of light draught to ascend a distance of forty miles. It was a memorable event when a small steamboat, as noted in town history, came up the Genesee and touched at Scottsville, Avon, York, and other points, and for a couple of seasons plied between Rochester and those villages. The boat was utilized in towing freight-laden boats, which bore to market the choice grain of the valley and its other accumulated products. Warehouses were built at the lower villages, and flour manufacturers of this place, owning a number of boats, brought vast quantities of wheat to their mills. The second steamboat to touch at the port of Rochester was the "Martha Ogden." About 1830 the best steamboats on the lake began to touch at this port, and travelers had a choice of conveyance by canal packet, lake steamboat, Ridge-road stages, and westward by railroad to Batavia. In 1838 the steamboat "United States," Captain Van Cleve; the "Traveler," Captain Sutherland, and the "Oswego," were regular boats, and others made it possible to find a boat any day at Rochester bound up, down, or across the lake.

THE EXPORT TRADE

from the Genesee river for the Canada market, for the years 1818–20 inclusive, was as follows: In 1818, flour, 26,000 barrels; pot and pearl ashes, 3653 barrels; pork, 1173 barrels; whisky, 190 barrels; double-butt staves, 214,000, which, with smaller quantities of other articles, had a value of $380,000. The exports of 1819, during the season of navigation, amounted to 23,648 barrels of flour, 1451 of pork, and 8673 of pot and pearl ashes, together with 500,000 staves, 50,000 feet square timber, and sundries, giving a total value of $400,000; and in 1820 the exports were of flour, 67,468 barrels; pot and pearl ashes, 5310 barrels; beef and pork, 2643 barrels; whisky, 709 barrels, and but 179,000 staves, the entire trade being estimated at $375,000. Prices fell greatly: flour brought but two dollars and twenty-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per barrel; wheat thirty-seven cents per bushel, and corn but twenty cents to twenty-five cents. The year 1821 saw trade diverted eastward to better markets, and the low prices in the Montreal market ceased to make transportation for the time remunerative.

CANAL MEASURES.

The years in question were marked on the part of the villagers by a deep interest in the great subject of internal improvement. Several of the most influential agents in establishing the canal-policy were of their number, or lived in the adjacent country. The conformation of land, the interlocking of water-courses, the needs of trade and travel, all conduced to attract attention and cause reflection. Various parties canvassed the subject of a canal from Erie to the Hudson. A notable assemblage at Canandaigua, on January 8, 1817, refers in eulogistic terms to the efforts and language of Myron Holley. The canal bill passed the assembly on April 14. The route was uncertain, and, when the northern course was chosen, the particular point where the Genesee would be crossed became a matter of considerable moment and much discussion. The location had been made to Montezuma, when the question had to be decided. It was proposed to cross at Carthage and at Black creek, and, while the uncertainty prevailed, a route by Oswego, Lake Ontario, and a canal around the Niagara Falls was advocated and received with a degree of favor. News came to Rochester that the canal board were undecided to take the land or the lake route. The citizens heard the report with alarm, and a meeting was called in the counting-room of John G. Bond, which resulted in a handbill drawn up by Enos Pomeroy, signed by many citizens, printed, and circulated broadcast over the entire region. This Rochester handbill, issued just before the State election, and favoring the election of De Witt Clinton as governor, and of his friends to the legislature, in its earnest appeal to maintain the local interests in the west, probably decided the contest. The vote was close, as the contest had been determined. This handbill, entitled "Canal in Danger," as a matter of interesting reference at a period when a new and powerful agency outstrips the packet, as it had rendered obsolete the stage-coach and Pennsylvania wagon, becomes historical. It was signed by Roswell Hart, Thomas Kempshall, Ira West, Russell Ensworth, Ralph Parker, Charles J. Hill, D. D. Hatch, J. Ludden, Benjamin and Enos Blossom, John G. Bond, Charles Harford, Anson House, Solomon Close, Oliver Culver, Enos Stone, Azel Ensworth, and Samuel J. Andrews,—Rochester's ablest and best men.

A DEN OF SERPENTS.

One or more glimpses backward, and then turn we to the future, golden with promise, rich in the fruition.

As residents of the olden time are aware, the mills, the churches, the houses, arch, aqueduct, wall, and bridge found their material from the river-bank and bed. Swift as an exhalation, solid as the monuments defying time, Rochester rose from the ground upon which its chief works of value stand. In the old world, decayed cities relapsed to ruin become the abode of the venomous reptile; upon the banks of the Genesee, at the Falls, the dens of serpents have given way to a beautiful and substantial city,—the site of manufacture, the location of public institutions, the happy homes of an industrious and intelligent people.

On the high bank opposite Carthage is the old quarry where the stone was obtained to construct the first aqueduct. Joab Britton, a contractor, brought on his men and teams, put in a number of blasts near the top of the bank and set

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them off. The workmen, while throwing over the brink the *débris* of fragments, dislodged a large flat stone whose removal disclosed a cavity filled with rattlesnakes. The discovery was made at the close of a cold December day, and all hands quit work. Next morning the stones were removed, and with rakes many of the torpid reptiles were lifted out and thrown down the bank. The number was so great that the news was taken to the village, and all the male population was attracted to the spot. While standing in doubt, a man drove up with a lumber-wagon and asked for a number of the snakes, to get their oil. The crowd, with forked sticks, soon filled the bottom of his wagon with rattlesnakes, and, as he drove off into an obscurity which hides his name and the result of his enterprise, a shout was raised by the men, who returned to the den and cleared it of occupants, some thrown over the bank, others burned in a large log-heap fired for the purpose. The story is a verity, and few of the old citizens but bear willing testimony, and this instance was but one of the many told of that day.

AN INDIAN "RING."

Reptiles inhabited the rocks, Indians camped in the vicinity of the village, and wolves prowled through the forests surrounding. In 1818–20 a bounty, ranging from six dollars to ten dollars, was paid for the scalp of each wolf killed in the county, and any justice, on presentation of the trophy, was authorized to make the payment. The Indians apparently became very successful in hunting. A dozen at a time assembled at the office of Mastick & Pomeroy, and the magistrate was astounded to find the country so full of wolves. Suspicion was aroused; examination followed, and it was discovered that the scalps were mainly of dogs, and the Indians had formed a "ring" to utilize the bounty.

THE EAGLE TAVERN.

The building on the lot No. 1 was, in 1818, moved back, and used as a stable for a large wooden house, built on the corner, and named the Ensworth house, after the proprietor, Dr. Azel Ensworth. Additions were put on, and boarders were numerous. Later an attic was built, and this was the first room in Rochester used for a public hall. Whether for ball, lecture, theatre, or concert, its services were required, and, in 1824, Philip Phillips therein gave the first concert heard in the city. The building was removed in 1829, and A. M. Schermerhorn, on its site, built the Eagle hotel, known far and wide forty years as a popular resort of the public. The first landlord, Mr. Crane, was succeeded by K. H. Van Rensselaer, nephew of the Albany patroon. He was followed by Coleman and Stetson, younger brother of the Astor and the Coleman in New York. These men stayed a brief period, and gave place, on January 1, 1839, to Hall and Thompson. Thompson retired, and I. M. Hall, in 1849, passed the hotel to S. D. Walbridge, who became its purchaser and landlord till 1863, when it was changed to a business block. Excavations for the present noble structure were made in 1868, and the work was completed in September, 1872.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL.

As an evidence of a religious faith in God and Heaven, and a true index of the culture and refinement of the people, a Sabbath-school was first organized at Rochester in the summer of 1818, with thirty pupils, and, save a few months after its original establishment, has continued to the present. The plan at first adopted was a stimulus for each pupil to learn the largest possible number of verses. Many would memorize ten to twelve hundred verses per week. The number of pupils in 1819 was one hundred and twenty, and in 1820 one hundred. There was no superintendent during any of these years. The school was held in the old school-house near St. Luke's church, and was directed, among others, by Messrs. Peck and Schofield. The pioneer school, after a few weeks, was closed on account of cold weather, but resumed, and, as will be hereafter shown, had a growth which has made the agency potential to the best interests of the churches.

AQUEDUCT WAREHOUSE.

"The future who can tell? This spot may, after a few years, be a populous mart, or—a wilderness again. The present appearances, to the fondness of human fancy, promise that here the blessings of piety and virtue, of peace and plenty, of civilization and liberty, may be long enjoyed; and, giving scope to imagination in the regions of probability, we may see rising from this place divines and legislators, philosophers and heroes, who shall adorn their country,—shall adorn mankind." Thus spoke the Rev. Joseph Penny, in the spring of 1823, at the laying of the corner-stone of the First Presbyterian church, and ere 1860, the year of his decease, he saw a realization. The year 1821 was marked by new incentives to exertion, and astonishing results. Mill, store, and dwelling were built beyond the space for description, and the log cabins of the pioneer stage disappeared forever. A furore of emigration brought in a constant tide of population, and buildings went up by hundreds with annular increase in number, stability, and size.

From 1818 efforts had been made to erect a new county from the western towns of Ontario and the eastern of Genesee. Success came in 1821, and on February 20 the State legislature passed a law erecting the new county of Monroe. Morris S. Miller, Robert S. Rose, and Nathan Williams being appointed commissioners for the location of county buildings, selected Rochester, and on a lot donated for the purpose by Rochester, Fitzhugh, and Carroll, the corner-stone of the first court-house was laid on the 4th of September. Court was held at the house of Azel Ensworth, but no issues were tried.

The canal was laid to cross the Genesee at Rochester, upon an aqueduct then considered a great work. Joab Britton was hired to get out and furnish stone, and engaged the labor of thirty convicts from the Auburn State prison. The work on the aqueduct was begun by the contractor, Alfred Hovey, on July 17, 1822, and completed September 11, 1823. The cost of this work was eighty-three thousand dollars, and from a census taken in September, 1822, four hundred and thirty laborers were employed upon public works in the village. The old aqueduct has passed away years ago, and left behind slight, if any, reminder; but viewed in the light of those times it held rank as first in interest and importance, and is entitled to a brief description as given by its superintending civil engineer. "This stupendous fabric is built on a rift of the falls, about eighty rods south of the great fall. The Erie canal approaches the river from the east upon a steep, bold bank, at whose foot ran a raceway. This artificial water-way was placed outside the canal, till, at crossing, it is passed under on an arch of twenty-six feet chord. The river is surmounted by the race, the race by the Erie canal, and the canal by the table-land, on whose edge is a main thoroughfare of East Rochester. The aqueduct, between extremities of parapet walls, is eight hundred and four feet long, and is built on eleven arches; the one named, nine of fifty feet chord, and one on the west side of thirty feet, under which water for mills and manufactories in West Rochester passes. The structure rests on solid rock. The piers are thirty-six feet long, ten wide, and ornamented. The height of piers four and a half feet, rise of arch eleven feet, thickness at the foot three, and at the apex two and a half feet. Parapet walls are five and a half feet high. The whole building is of cut stone, many of which are of great size. Iron bolts trenail them to the rock, and the mass has immense strength. The material is red sandstone, the pilasters and coping of gray siliceous limestone. The north wall is sufficiently thick for a towing-path, and the whole is of most solid and elegant workmanship. With pride the citizen regarded this structure; yet the soul of man, never content, soon found occupation in the planning and execution of other and greater achievements.

EVENTS TO 1828.

The construction of the canal rendering this the point of shipment, the necessity of warehouses was apparent, and their building began. The Jackson, Leavitt & Hill warehouse was the first structure of the kind built in the village. C. J. Hill and Andrew V. T. Leavitt were leading merchants on the north side of Buffalo, near the bridge. During 1821, Hill caused a warehouse to be erected near the present weigh-lock. The building was seventy-five by one hundred feet, and the frame was correspondingly strong. J. Jackson became a partner, and the following notice appeared in the *Rochester Telegraph* of March 11, 1822:

Storage on the Erie Canal, at Rochester.—The subscribers are completing a spacious warehouse on a basin east side of the Genesee river, and will be prepared, inside of the present week, to receive property in store, destined for the eastern and northern markets. JACKSON, LEAVITT & HILL.

Later, James Seymour became a partner, and the firm were in connection with S. Dennison & Co., at Hanford's Landing, the great point for northern and Canada trade. J. Seymour was the first sheriff of Monroe, and for years was president of the old Bank of Rochester. Mr. Hill is the oldest miller in Rochester, and the sole survivor of that first company to engage in the canal trade. At one time the large warerooms were nearly filled with feed shipped through the canal by the Northwest Canal Company. The warehouse was finally removed to make room for the weigh-lock. The old stone warehouse of John Gilbert was the second built; it stood at the foot of the feeder, at its junction with the canal, and was used as a distributing depot for freight brought from the east. David, Evan, and William Griffith, brothers, were the first storage, forwarding, and com-

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mission merchants in this building. Child's basin was the early mill-yard of Allen. When the aqueduct was completed, the basin became a public benefit and a source of private revenue. Large warehouses were built, and a heavy business done in the shipment of goods, grain, and pot and pearl ashes. The west and north sides of the basin were almost solidly occupied by stores and warehouses. Thomas H. Rochester and Harvey Montgomery erected mills with three run of stone, and, in the same year, Harvey Ely built mills at the first falls, with four run of stone. The price of produce sank low; flour during January and February was four dollars a barrel, and in March three dollars and seventy-five cents,—the tide was at its lowest ebb.

The genius of Rochester was early manifested by the patents originating in this city. Prior to 1860, nearly *one hundred and fifty* patents had been granted to her citizens. The first recorded patents bear date 1821, and are John G. Vought's pills, and Elisha Ruggles Stow's fire-fenders. On the 29th of October, 1822, the first canal-boat left the basin for Little Falls, on the Mohawk; the aqueduct being incomplete, and the canal navigable no farther than the point named, eastward. The boat was loaded with flour, and the canal transportation had begun. On February 5, 1822, the mills of Rochester and Carthage took in seven thousand bushels of wheat,—a fact speaking volumes for the great interest which made Rochester famous for the number of its mills, the quantity of manufacture, and the superior excellence of its flour. A census taken in September gave a permanent population of two thousand seven hundred. The third house for public worship was built by the Friends, and the fourth, a brick chapel, was commenced by the Methodists. The Female Charitable Society met February 26, 1822, and organized; its object, the relief of the poor, sick, and distressed, and the establishment of a charity school. At the end of five years, forty children had been admitted to gratuitous instruction, Mrs. Saddler being the teacher in charge. A school-house was erected by the society on Franklin street, upon a lot donated by William Fitzhugh.

The first band in Rochester was formed in the spring of 1817. The first meeting was held at Reynolds' tavern, and arrangements made to procure instruments from Utica. Preston Smith was chosen leader. Members were Joseph Stone, Bradford King, Edwin Scrantom, Jehiel Barnard, Perkins, Preston Smith, L. L. Miller, James Caldwell, Jedediah Stafford, McGeorge, builder of St. Luke's church, Nathaniel T. Rochester, Selkreg, Myron Strong, Erastus Cook, who brought the first piano to Rochester, Jonathan Packard, Samuel W. Lee, Horace L. Sill, who, with his brother George G., opened the first book-store, Alfred Judson, Alpheus Bingham, Levi W. Sibley, and Isaac Loomis. The band met for practice at the Clinton house, Exchange street, and instruction was given by George Pyer.

In 1827 the first directory of Rochester was published by Elisha Ely,—a basis of all subsequent history; practically not in existence save a copy or two. A view of the village and its advancement, as therein shown, will be of interest at this period of its records. The officers of the corporation contain the names of M. Brown, Jr., president of the board of trustees; Rufus Beach, clerk and attorney; and F. F. Backus, treasurer. The fire department had ten wardens. Samuel Works was chief engineer, and there were two engine companies and one hook-and-ladder company. Daniel D. Hatch was foreman of No. 1, David C. West of No. 2, and Isaiah Tower, Jr., of the hook-and-ladder company.

There had grown up ten religious societies, and seven houses of public worship had been built. Most of the societies supported a Sabbath-school. There were seven benevolent societies, namely, the Female Charitable Society, numbering one hundred and forty-three, having for president Mrs. J. K. Livingston, and Misses Ewing and Stone superintendents of the school. The Monroe County Bible Society, Vincent Matthews, president; Levi Ward, Jr., treasurer; and office in the counting-room of William H. Ward & Co., Carroll street. The Monroe County Missionary Society, formed July 11, 1826, with Ira West, president; C. J. Hill, treasurer; and Everard Peck, secretary. The Female Missionary Society. The Female Benevolent and Auxiliary Missionary Society of St. Luke's church, formed February 23, 1827, Mrs. Elisha Johnson, president; Mrs. W. Pitkin, secretary; and Mrs. T. H. Rochester, treasurer. The Monroe County Episcopal Association, organized in February, 1827, and the Monroe County Tract Society, formed in 1823. In October, 1826, the latter was merged in the Rochester Tract Society.

The village had no public library nor seminary of education, but attention was being directed to these wants, and they would not long exist. Private and district schools had sprung up and multiplied until about twenty were in operation. Eleven hundred and fifty youth and children here found instructors in the various branches of classical and common education.

The Franklin Institute, organized October 13, 1826, for the establishment of a library of works upon arts, science, and manufacture, of a museum of models of machines. A cabinet of minerals and chemical substances was formed, in the belief "that the condition and prospects of our village mark it out as especially demanding zealous efforts to establish and maintain the arts by scientific aid, and to benefit that part of the community engaged in productive industry with the advantages and pleasures of mental cultivation." Twenty members were enrolled. The affairs of the Institute were conducted by a committee of seven. The committee in 1827 were Rev. Joseph Penney, Rev. F. H. Cuming, Levi Ward, Jr., Elisha Johnson, Jacob J. Graves, Giles Bolton, and Edwin Stanley. The place of meeting was No. 6 Johnson's building, corner of Main and Canal streets. There was a lodge of Masons, a Chapter, and a Knights Templar Encampment.

Of newspapers there were four political and miscellaneous, one religious, and a Christian monthly, viz.: The *Monroe Republican*, the *Rochester Telegraph*, semi-weekly; the *Album*, weekly; *Rochester Daily Advertiser*, the *Rochester Observer*, semi-monthly; and the *Gospel Luminary*, monthly. The *Rochester Telegraph* was issued weekly for the country, as was the *Rochester Mercury*, published from the office of the *Daily Advertiser*.

The post-office, in charge of Abelard Reynolds, was situated on Buffalo street. At the office there were received twenty-six daily, two hundred and eighty-four semi-weekly, and six hundred and ninety weekly newspapers. There was a daily mail from the east and west, and mail was received daily from Palmyra and Scottsville in summer, and three times a week in winter; one mail per week from Oswego, and three a week from Batavia, Genesee, and other points. The receipts for the first quarter of 1812 were three dollars and forty-two cents, and for the last quarter of 1826 one thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars and fourteen cents.

The bank of Rochester had been incorporated in 1824, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Elisha B. Strong was president, A. M. Schimmerhorn, cashier; John T. Tallman, teller and notary; Henry Roser, discount clerk; and Levi Burnell, book-keeper; and a board of thirteen directors, embracing the names of the solid and enterprising men so frequently noted in preceding pages.

It is stated in reference to the population that it was chiefly from New England, other States contributing a portion, and a considerable number being from Germany and Great Britain. The following illustrates the accession of numbers: the first census in 1815, 331; 1818, 1049; 1820, 1502; 1822, 2700; 1825, 4274; December, 1826, 7669; and January, 1828, 10,818. It is stated as a remarkable fact that in a population of 10,000 *not one adult person was a native of the village*. The employment of the people is indicated by the following statement: 7 clergymen, 25 physicians, 28 lawyers, 74 merchants, 89 clerks, 84 grocers, 33 butchers, 48 tailors, 8 book-binders, 124 shoemakers, 20 hatters, 73 coopers, 23 clothiers, 20 millers, 21 millwrights, 304 carpenters and joiners, 16 inn-keepers, 31 printers, 17 coach-makers, 67 blacksmiths, 14 gunsmiths, 10 chair-makers, 95 masons, 25 cabinet-makers, 5 comb-makers, 26 painters, 24 wheelwrights, 21 saddlers, 8 tallow-chandlers, 23 tinners, 29 tanners, 14 bakers, 423 laborers, 16 goldsmiths.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The products from the rich regions embraced in the valley of the Genesee were brought to Rochester, and thence exported. The export of leading articles for the years 1823 and 1826 are thus contrasted: Flour, 64,114 barrels, in 1823, to 202,000 in 1826; wheat, 20,590 bushels in the former year, none in the latter; pork, 1250 barrels, contrasted with 7000; beef, 528 barrels to 750; pot and pearl ashes, in 1826, 9500 barrels; and whisky, 52,903 gallons, in 1823, had increased to 135,000 in 1826. Imports were of every article known to merchandise, and rapidly augmenting in volume, keeping pace with greater area of tillage and increased means of agriculturists. A wholesale trade had sprung up between the village and other points more distant. As an index of retail trade, the following is given of the number and character of the stores, ninety-one in all: Of merchant, forty-two; hardware, five; druggist, five; book and stationery, three; boot and shoe, fourteen; hat, four; goldsmith, five; millinery, seven; looking-glass, one; clothing, four; and military goods, one.

There was a thriving trade in lumber, originating in local demand. Timber for ship-building was shipped extensively by canal to New York. A demand at high prices was rendered inutile from the canal tolls and cost of transportation, and the business became profitless. The quality of white-oak timber was not excelled elsewhere in the country.

The freight-boats on the canal numbered one hundred and sixty, the horses eight hundred and eighty-two; the lines owning were known as Pilot, Washington, Merchants', Troy and Erie, Hudson and Erie, and Union, and the owners or chief agents were residents of the village. Besides these, a number of boats owned in the village plied regularly on the canal. Transportation of flour to the Hudson, in spring and fall, was one dollar per barrel; in summer, eighty-seven

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and a half cents. Boats ran night and day, and made an average of sixty miles in twenty hours. Passengers were charged one and a half cents per mile, and an extra charge for board of fifty cents per day. The packets are advertised as of "easy motion and rapid progress, with opportunity, by reading and social converse, to beguile the tediousness of a long journey." The packet company had, in 1827, twelve boats and one hundred and thirty horses.

Of canal basins there were eight, namely, Gilbert's, Johnson's, Child's, Fitzhugh's, Fisher's, Ely's, Washington, and Warehouse. There were three dams,—the one above the rapids, with mill-race on each side of the river, the west side supplying nine water-power establishments, the east side ten; Brown's dam, below the great falls, supplying ten establishments; Cleveland's, on the brink of the falls, giving power for two mills,—besides others in course of construction. The manufacture was promising; seven merchant-mills were manufacturing flour, with twenty-four run of stone, and two of twelve run of stone were contracted to be built during the season. The mills bore the names of Beach, Brown, Atkinson, Rochester, Cleveland, Strong, and Ely, and their returns of flour made during 1826 gave a total of one hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and sixty-nine barrels. It is said of the Ely mill, that the wheat taken in and floured during much of the fall equaled two hundred and fifty barrels daily. Besides these, there were three custom-mills, with seven run of stone. A cotton-factory, in charge of S. S. Allcott, had one thousand four hundred spindles, thirty power-looms, and employed eighty youths and children, for whom a school was maintained five evenings in the week, at the employer's expense. There were three furnaces for melting and casting iron, two trip-hammers by water-power, and breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and a lengthy list of miscellaneous manufactures.

ROCHESTER A CITY IN 1834.

Repeated applications finally met success, and in the spring of 1834 the legislature passed an act granting a charter to the city of Rochester. The limits of the city were enlarged to include four thousand acres. It was extended northward in a narrow strip, and made to embrace the lower falls and the Ontario steamboat landing. These lands, thus included in the corporation, were a portion of the Carthage tract on the east, and the McCracken tract on the west of these localities,—the falls and landing. On June 2, Erasmus D. Smith, Abraham M. Schermerhorn, and Horace Hooker were elected supervisors, and the aldermen for the five wards were, beginning with the first ward, Lewis Brooks, Thomas Kempshall, Frederic F. Backus, A. W. Riley, and Jacob Graves.

On the 9th of June the common council elected Jonathan Child as mayor of the city; Vincent Matthews, attorney and counsel; Samuel Works, superintendent; John C. Nash, clerk; E. F. Marshall, treasurer; and William H. Ward, chief engineer. Isaac Hills was the first recorder, and held the office for a number of years. Mayor Child was inaugurated June 10, and on that occasion thus remarked:

"The rapid progress which our place has made, from a wilderness to an incorporated city, authorizes each of our citizens proudly to reflect upon the agency he has had in bringing about this great and interesting change. Rochester has had little aid in its permanent improvement from foreign capital. It has been settled and built for the most part by mechanics and merchants, whose capital was *economy*, *industry*, and *perseverance*. It is their labor and skill which has converted a wilderness into a city; and to them surely this must be a day of pride and joy. They have founded and reared a city before they have passed the meridian of life. In other countries and times the city of Rochester would have been the result of the labor and accumulations of successive generations; but THE MEN WHO FELLED THE FOREST that grew on the spot where we are assembled ARE SITTING AT THE COUNCIL-BOARD OF OUR CITY. Well, then, may we indulge an honest pride as we look back upon our history, and let the review elevate our hopes and animate our exertions. Together we have struggled through the hardships of an infant settlement and the embarrassments of straitened circumstances, and together let us rejoice and be happy in the glorious reward that has crowned our labors. In the intercourse of social life, and on all occasions involving the interests of our young city, let us forget our politics and our party, and seek only the public good. The fortunes of us all are embarked in a common bottom, and it cannot be too much to expect a union of counsels and exertions to secure their safety."

On June 23, 1835, Mr. Child presented his resignation of the mayoralty. A majority of the newly-elected council had been in favor of licensing groceries and taverns to sell spirituous liquors, on the ground of expediency, and as Mr. Child would have had the papers to sign, or act against the wishes of a large proportion of the board, the resignation was made. The letter of resignation was referred to a committee, consisting of Alderman Matthew Brown, H. L. Stevens, and Isaac R. Elwood. On motion of the last, it was resolved "that the recorder be authorized to sign all tavern and grocery licenses granted by this board during the time the present incumbent shall hold the office of mayor of this city."

On July 2, 1835, Jacob Gould was chosen to succeed Mr. Child, and in January, 1836, was re-elected. His remarks on retiring from office at the year's close are well worth a place in this connection:

"Our city has also been remarkably distinguished for *peace* and *good order*, and happily delivered from the fire that devours the property and the pestilence that destroys the lives of our citizens. During the period of my office, nearly two years, I wish it to be remembered as a most extraordinary and to me most gratifying fact, that, with a population averaging sixteen thousand, I have never been called upon to interfere, nor has there ever been occasion to do so, for the suppression of riot, mob, tumult, or even an ordinary case of assault. This fact speaks a most gratifying eulogy for our *civil* and *religious institutions*, and for the *intelligence* and *morality* of the community in which we live."

These and successive mayors, having the public welfare in view, saw with a noble pride the continued growth of the city, public improvements perfected, the various branches of trade and manufacture prospered, and the best interests of all made paramount. Truly, in many respects the city is remarkable.

Turn we now to the

FALLS OF THE GENESEE,

valuable in their power, beautiful in their appearance. The deep, worn channel, in noble curve at the foot of precipitous rock, flows from fall to fall, and a snowy volume, rushing over the ledges, pours downward, and sends up a mist reflecting a rainbow hue, while a glance reveals the various strata, and discovers to the geologist the lessons of the rocks. Nor are these falls destitute of incident. At the great falls Sam Patch rendered his name historic by a terrific leap, and the lower falls are of interest as connected with the fate of young Catlin.

THE LAST LEAP OF SAM PATCH.

Sam Patch was a man of weak mind, fond of strong drink; and as Blondin, Weston, Bates, and others, had each his way of attracting the populace for his own benefit, so Patch resorted to the original device of jumping from great heights. At Paterson, New Jersey, and at Niagara Falls he had been successful, and coming to Rochester, he put up notices that he would jump down the Genesee falls on November 8, 1829. The day came, and a large concourse assembled to witness the act. Promptly on hand, Patch, accompanied by a *tame bear*, took the fearful leap, and came up safely, to the great relief of the spectators.

He now proposed, on November 13, to jump from a scaffold put up on the brink of the fall, twenty feet above, thus making a descent much more than one hundred feet. The excitement had spread far and wide, and an enormous crowd gathered upon the river-banks, roofs of buildings, trees, and every prospective point. For several hours the multitude stood waiting, and at the time specified he came upon the platform, added one more to the number of previous draughts of liquor, addressed the crowd, and then took the awful plunge. "A profound silence prevailed over the vast multitude; every eye rested on the rippling waves where he entered the water; a hush of nigh ten minutes, when many a voice proclaimed. 'He is lost! he is dead!'" A prostration of feeling took possession of the spectators, and within brief space of time all had fled the premises, with emotions indescribable. Striking the water not feet foremost, but on his side, and with terrific force from such momentum, the last leap of Sam Patch was ended. His body, found next spring at the river's mouth, was buried in the Charlotte cemetery.

THE FATE OF CATLIN

deserves notice, as his life was lost through admiration of the cataracts. About 1830, the Mechanics' Institute, now the Athenæum, commissioned Catlin, the artist, to paint a portrait of De Witt Clinton. The work was done, and was brought to Rochester by a young brother. This young man had adopted his elder brother's profession, and set out one fine morning upon a tour of the falls. The water was at such stage as made the scene beautiful. The curve of the banks was of geometric regularity, and rose vertically from the level of the lake to the high plateau. Catlin descended to the river margin below the lower falls, and sought to reach a sand-bar near the centre of the stream from whence to gain a better view or take a sketch. The youth found himself in peril, and raised a cry for aid, but ere an aged fisherman who saw the scene could come to his assistance he had perished. There were suspicions entertained that the fisherman had dealt foully, but these gave way before investigation.

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THE CHOLERA, "ROCHESTER KNOCKINGS," ETC.

The days of the summer of 1832 were dark and gloomy, for the cholera—the dreaded plague of the east—appeared in Rochester. Its first appearance was on June 22, at a house nigh the canal on Saint Paul street, and the death-angel flapped his broad wings over the community, filling the mind with terror and gloomy foreboding. Through July and August the scourge was at its height, and over four hundred persons were carried off by it. At this time it was difficult to find nurses for the sick. The infected were regarded with fear, and brandy became the general panacea. It was then that Colonel Ashbel W. Riley, one of the board of health, entered upon a career as worthy of remembrance as a Howard in the prisons or a Nightingale in the Crimean hospitals. He went without fear among the distressed; himself alone placed the body in the coffin, and having nailed it up, the driver of the dead-cart aided in its removal. Nobly he bore his part, and by his devotion and philanthropic effort deserves this brief tribute. The gigantic labors at grading, draining, paving, and macadamizing the streets, the efficient police regulations, the removal of decomposed vegetable matter have wholly changed the locality, and Rochester is regarded as among the healthiest of cities, and has no dread of the pestilence which from time to time has rioted in other cities.

The Rochester knockings, a weak imposture, have been a subject of personal and press comment and given the city a certain notoriety. The Fox sisters were able to produce the "knockings" under the rigid examination of the most intelligent, and finding their area too limited removed to New York, there to continue their jugglery.

The demands of commerce and manufacture have diverted the waters of the Genesee from their bed above the aqueduct, and a broad bed of stone marks the channel of centuries, but in early days the volume of water was uniform and greater. Now and then a flood sweeps down, strikes terror to the citizens and lays waste property. The great flood of 1835 was unprecedented, and the roar of waters foaming and rushing over the falls sounded ominously to the city, and presented a scene of unwonted grandeur. The quantity of water passing was computed at *two millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand cubic feet per minute.* A new bridge at the lower falls was carried off; much care was required to save the main bridge in the city. Buffalo street was flooded to the Arcade, and much of goods damaged.

THE NAVY ISLAND RAID

was an event of 1837, which aroused the city and threatened war and rebellion in Canada. During the summer the indications of trouble were manifested by incendiary fires, and a paper conducted by one McKenzie poured oil upon the embers. In the fall, Van Rensselaer and a party took possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara river. Proclamations were issued and a force collected there. A committee of sympathizers in Rochester advanced money and sent on men. The country was excited and wagon-loads of material were accumulated at the river market. Then came the news that the British had cut adrift the steamboat "Caroline," set her on fire, and sent her, with sixty souls on board, over the cataract. The dispatch was read from the Eagle balcony, and the warlike feeling became intense. The lapse of a few days was followed by a confirmation of the loss of the steamboat, but not of life. The excitement continued till the government, interfering, cleared the island. The Canadian authorities sent a dozen men to Botany Bay for life, and Americans were pardoned and returned home, and so ended the invasion of Canada.

MILITIA BURLESQUE.

The system of militia training, long in vogue, had become a farce. At a company muster in Rochester, John Robinson appeared on parade in fantastic costume of the best material. Orderly and soberly each command was promptly obeyed. The company were not in uniform and exceptions could not be taken, but all order was lost and the drill was a failure. A few days later, there marched through the streets a motley array so ludicrous that it found full description in the press. The performance was emulated elsewhere, and despite legislation the old militia system was revolutionized.

EARLY FURNACE.

The old stone warehouse, earlier named, became vacant on the completion of the aqueduct, in 1823. Years passed, and the old canal warehouse was a ruin, and reputed a haunted building; but in 1838 Wm. H. Cheney rented the skeleton from the owner, Dr. Elwood, for a furnace and foundry. Repairs were made; engine, boiler, and material were brought by canal from Albany, and business commenced. Here was cast the first cooking-stove made in this part of the country. The pattern originated in Philadelphia, and the rough plates were a quarter-inch in thickness. The steam-engine was a great attraction, and a source of wonder and inquiry. When the steam from Cheney's furnace first awoke the neighboring echoes, Dr. Long hastened from his residence, on Alexander street, and, viewing the machinery, said to the proprietor, "If you are sustained this will be evidence of progress." Eight years the warehouse served as a foundry; then Cheney transferred his establishment to South Saint Paul street, and the building relapsed to ruin. In 1856 it was used for storage, and then for a tile-pottery. In 1864, Mr. Oothout purchased the property, which served four years as a store-house. The old building was enlarged and raised. Originally, its dimensions were forty by one hundred feet; the present is seventy-five by one hundred and fifty, five stories, an attic, an iron roof, and from the centre rises a tower. The building occupies all the ground between the Feeder and Mount Hope avenue. The old structure has had a varied history, and now, among other like buildings which are viewed with admiration, shows little of the old-time loneliness and desolation.

FALL OF THE CITY MILLS.

In 1827, Asa and Saul Carpenter bought the site of the City mills, and erected a large saw-mill thereon. In 1830 the Carpenters sold to Wm. Baker, and he to Maltby Strong, who, in 1831, removed the saw-mill, and on its site built the original City mills, its eastern part of stone, the front and over the race of wood. It passed through various hands to Ebenezer S. Beach, who, soon after obtaining title, began to operate the mills. It was near the close of navigation in 1849, when wheat was rapidly accumulated for the winter's stock. Ten thousand bushels had been put in, and there remained one or two canal-boat loads untouched in the basin. When an additional thousand bushels had been crammed in the timbers gave way, and the entire quantity was projected into the raceway, and a great portion was swept into the river. The destruction was marked by sympathy, as if each had met the loss.

ROCHESTER IN 1860.

With uniform, healthy growth, the city, which was chartered, in 1834, with twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-two inhabitants, and covered four thousand acres, had reached, in 1860, well-nigh fifty thousand citizens, and had spread their public and private structures to nearly the extreme corporation limits. From the river, east and west, a mile each way, the streets were lined compactly with structures, public, business, and dwelling, all indicative of good sense, generous spirit, prosperous business, and architectural taste. From north to south, the distance of four to five miles, building was not so dense, and at the outskirts was yet sparse. Soil, water-power, canal, and lake unitedly had attracted labor and capital, and rendered both productive. Railroads were of incidental benefit, and the city gave them so much of trade that her material injury would prejudice their interests. On the old mill-lot, now the most valuable portion of the city, lots twenty by one hundred feet sold for twenty thousand dollars. The assessed valuation was numbered by millions of dollars, and its real value was triple the assessment. The farm of Enos Stone, bought by Elisha Johnson in 1817, had risen in value till its estimate was made in millions. The Frankfort tract, lying north of the Central Railroad, was entirely built over, while the Andrews and Atwater tract, slowly developing, finally settled with a rapidity equal to any other locality.

The bridges, from 1827 till 1860, are worthy of brief attention. The middle bridge of 1827 was replaced by the Main street bridge, which was rebuilt several times, and the last time, in 1856–57, of cut stone, at a cost exceeding sixty thousand dollars. The old 1812 bridge became insecure, and was removed. In 1819 a toll-bridge was constructed between the falls and the Andrews street bridge, by Messrs. Andrews, Atwater, and Mumford. This structure was in use but a few years. A bridge was erected in 1826, at Court street. Following the construction and fall of Carthage bridge two others were subsequently built across the river, near the lower falls, one of which stood as late as 1835; and, in 1856, the city erected a suspension bridge on the Carthage site. Within less than a year from the time it was begun it fell, and bridge-building in the north part of the city ceased for a time. Andrews street bridge was first built about 1836, and was rebuilt in 1857, of iron, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. Clarissa street bridge, in the south part of the city, erected in 1841–42, was of inferior character. Court street bridge was completed in 1858, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars.

The mill-races continued as first laid out. Enlargement and improvement made them more convenient and powerful. Upon their line stand large, solid, and handsome mills, "capable of greater flour manufacture in a day than the mills of any other single town in the world." The red mill, of Ely & Bissell, still stood

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on Aqueduct street. The Strong mill, at Carthage, was burned about 1854, after standing thirty-six years. Cleveland's mill, of 1819, still stood as the "Genesee falls mill," as did the Whitney mill, of 1826.

Abelard Reynolds, the original landlord on the west side, had been succeeded by well-nigh two hundred inn-keepers up to 1860.

The first house for public worship first served the Presbyterians, then the First Baptist society, from 1824 to 1836, and later, while in use as a carriage-factory, was destroyed by fire. Church societies, branching out, erected large and handsome stone edifices, which were torn down at later periods to be replaced by others still more costly. One after another beautiful and commodious edifices were raised, until the citizen saw with pleasure a city containing well-nigh forty churches, many of which were costly, elegant, and solid.

Educational progress had kept pace with all other. An excellent university had been founded, a half-dozen academies had been built, seminaries and private schools were numerous, and a public school system inaugurated at a cost in buildings of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and of annual cost of maintenance of over sixty thousand dollars. There were eighteen public schools, most of them in fine buildings, some involving an outlay of over ten thousand dollars.

Benevolent associations grew strong; others sprang up, and, as their field widened, ability increased and usefulness augmented. Hospitals, asylums, charity schools, and other humanitarian agencies were originated, and supported with a liberality in accord with the benevolence of the people and the progress of the city.

The press kept pace with other eductive agencies. Some publications gave up the race after brief existence on the course; others prospered, grew strong, and enduring. Of the press existing in 1827, but one survived under the original title,—the *Daily Advertiser*. The publications of Rochester in 1860 were two or three monthlies, five weeklies, a tri-weekly, a semi-weekly, and three dailies. Their aggregate circulation was greater than that of any other city in the State, outside of New York. *Moore's Rural New Yorker* had a circulation of near fifty thousand copies. The *Daily Union and Advertiser* issued four to five thousand copies in a day, and the daily issues of the press of Rochester were above ten thousand.

A single bank was noted in 1827, while in 1860 there were eleven, whose aggregate capital would fall little short of three millions. In occupation, the population varied in number with the decay of one industry and the origin of others. Of the professions, there were near sixty clergymen, one hundred physicians, and two hundred lawyers. The old aqueduct long since had passed away, and another, built about 1845, at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars, had taken its place. The court-house of 1822 had given place to one in 1850, whose cost was over seventy thousand dollars. The old jail had passed from memory, and a new jail, erected since 1830, had itself become old. The market building, to cost three thousand dollars, "built upon the plan of the new market in Boston," was being constructed in 1827, and was an object of satisfaction. It stood on the corner of Main and Front streets, and about 1835 fell into the river. Its successor has recently given place to yet a third.

The travel of the earlier day had changed. It had become more rapid and more cheap. Stages were few, and reminders of the past; boats conveyed freight, and the packet was no more seen. In place of one steamer a week upon the lake, there were three per day. No less than sixty trains of cars arrived and departed daily, and upon some of these it was not infrequent to carry five hundred passengers. The statistics of trade and manufacture showed proportionate gain, and in enterprise, however considered, the population had nobly built upon the foundation laid in hope in former years.

Politics and statesmanship had in Rochester active and influential representatives. Here John Quincy Adams received his first nomination to the presidency. Hon. Addison Gardiner and Hon. Henry R. Selden had presided over the senate as lieutenant-governors. Thomas B. Cumming, acting governor of Nebraska at one time, was a native of Rochester; and so was Hon. David K. Carter, member of Congress from Ohio. Hon. D. D. Barnard, once United States minister to Prussia, long resided here, as did Hon. John Covode, member of Congress from Pennsylvania in 1860. Of clerks in the State senate were Samuel G. Andrews, Isaac R. Elwood, and Samuel P. Allen. L. Ward Smith, native of this city, was adjutant-general of the State in 1851–52; and Thurlow Weed, Esq., began his career here about 1827 as editor of the *Rochester Telegraph*.

Of patents, there had been one hundred and fifty taken out by citizens of Rochester. Of these, five were for raising canal-boats, four for rotary steam-engines, thirty-three for smut machines, four for threshing machines, and two for railroad car-wheels. Among those of importance were Bush & Snow's engine governor, Jackson's hotel-bell indicator, and the Ericsson propelling-wheel, originally patented by Benjamin M. Smith. Of fine arts, Henry Russell, the distinguished vocalist and ballad composer. Church, the landscape painter, and G. S. Gilbert, the portrait painter, were no ordinary representatives.

Of manufacture a synopsis must suffice for the present. Twenty-one flouring-mills contained one hundred and sixteen run of stone (exclusive of custom-mills), and by their employment sustained a population of full five thousand persons. Establishments for the manufacture of boots and shoes aggregated one thousand five hundred employees, and gave support to five thousand more of the population. One firm sent out daily one thousand pairs of boots and shoes. A dozen heavy firms were engaged in the manufacture of garments. A single firm employed two hundred hands. D. R. Barton began the edge-tool business in 1834, and in 1860 had in his establishment one hundred and fifty hands. In the workshops of Kidd & Co. one hundred persons were engaged in the manufacture of car-wheels, railroad and other castings, consuming four thousand tons of iron, and aggregating sales of three hundred thousand dollars per annum. There were three stove manufactories,—French & Co., Bennett & Co., and De Witt & Galusha. The first employed sixty persons, worked up thirty tons of iron into two hundred and fifty to three hundred stoves per week, and made yearly sales to the value of three hundred thousand dollars. Besides these were the iron railing and Covert bank lock works of Martin Briggs, the scale works of Duryee & Forsyth, the paper-mills of Mr. Jones, and the steam-engine works of D. A. Woodbury & Co. On the suburbs were four thousand acres of land given to the culture of tree, shrub, and flower, the annual sales of which ranged from seven hundred and fifty thousand to one million dollars.

Rochester had come to contain the largest fruit and ornamental nurseries in the world. The pioneers and pre-eminent firm in this department were Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, and besides these were numerous others.

Thus briefly have we outlined the industries and energies of Rochester prior to the civil war, wherein, as elsewhere shown, her Thirteenth regiment was one of the first to tread the streets of erst rebellious Baltimore.

ROCHESTER IN 1876.

Fifteen years have passed away, and the Flour City has known no check to her material prosperity. The old five wards have been increased to sixteen, and the area now includes eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-one acres. The full cash value of real and personal estate in 1875 was over sixty millions of dollars, and the amount of tax assessed upon the city in 1876 is over one million dollars. For railroads, bridges, and streets, for buildings and water-works, for fire-engines, soldiers' relief, and schools, there is a total debt of over five millions, mainly incurred in the construction of water-works. The population, by the census of 1870, gave sixty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-six persons. There were twelve thousand two hundred and thirteen families, and eleven thousand six hundred and forty-nine dwellings. Every trade, business, and occupation is fully represented. Every agency calculated for convenience, security, and health in full operation. Good order is maintained by a police force numbering eighty-four men, and scenes of riot have never marred the fame of the noble city. Every precaution is taken to guard against fires. Four steamers are constantly ready for duty, and the department numbers one hundred and sixty-seven men. Many large establishments are provided with means to extinguish any fire breaking out in their buildings, and the citizens enjoy almost an immunity from destructive conflagrations. Of cemeteries there are five. Chief among these is that of Mount Hope, wherein rest the remains af twenty-seven thousand persons in a spot beautiful by nature and embellished by art. Rochester City and Saint Mary's Hospitals, Western House of Refuge, and House for Idle and Truant Children are among the public charitable institutions. The city is well lighted with oil- and gas-lamps, the total number at present being three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. The number of churches has increased to sixty, and the number of public schools to twenty-three. The number of pupils registered in public schools is eleven thousand two hundred and thirteen. The average number belonging, seven thousand four hundred and forty-six. The number of children between five and twenty-one in 1875, on the east side, was nineteen thousand three hundred and seventeen; west side, seventeen thousand two hundred and fifteen; total, thirty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-two. Upon Prince street is located the University of Rochester, and this city is the seat of the Rochester Theological Seminary. No more, as in early days, need complaint be made of highest grades of educational facilities wanting, for the intelligent populace have anticipated the wants of all classes. Conveyance by rail to or from the city is furnished by five lines: the New York Central and Hudson River, the Rochester and Genesee Valley, the Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris, the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania, and the Rochester and State Line roads, while street-cars, leading along main thoroughfares to prominent points, make transportation to various parts of the city rapid, cheap, and secure. Five banks transact the financial business of the city: the bank of Monroe, of Rochester, the City, the Commercial, the Flour City National, and the Traders' National. There are four savings banks: the East Side,

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the Mechanics' of Rochester, the Monroe County, and the Rochester. A safe deposit company also exists. It was the saying of a citizen in 1860 that up to that period "Rochester had never seen the failure of one of her banks, and the confidence of the people in the integrity of the bankers and the solidity of their resources is unlimited." Within the city there exist one hundred and sixty-nine societies and associations, nineteen of which are Masonic, and eighteen of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Rochester is known as East and West side. The former has the greater population and largest number of handsome residences; the latter the bulk of manufacture, mercantile, and banking institutions. The city ranks fifth in size in the State, and twenty-second in order among the cities of the nation. Its area of ten and a half miles is laid out with admirable skill, the wide, clean streets give ample room for travel, while as they diverge outward they are intersected by many avenues bordered with ornamental and shade trees. At convenient points are small parks, annually growing more beautiful. These parks, eight in number, add much to the attraction of the city. Special points of interest are as follows: Powers Block, Monroe County Almshouse, Monroe County Court-House, City Hall, Monroe County Jail, Western House of Refuge, Rochester Orphan Asylum, the Genesee Falls, the Aqueduct, the chain of old flouring-mills, Trevor Hall, University of Rochester, Saint Mary's Hospital, Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester Public Schools, Saint Mary's, Saint Joseph's, and Saint Patrick's Asylums for Orphans, Episcopal Church Home, Home for the Friendless, Monroe County Insane Asylum, Rochester Industrial School, City Hospital, County Penitentiary, Arsenal, and Mount Hope Cemetery.

Having shown in a general way Rochester's inception, rise, and progress, we now propose to take up its leading institutions, churches, business interests, civil government, etc., and by following them through in detail from the outset to the present date, not only add a valuable reference to our work, but more perfectly illustrate the remarkable growth and changes in this city, which, in the lifetime of some of its citizens of to-day, changed from rock and swamp, forest and bramble, the home of Indians and wild beasts, to a city of over eighty thousand inhabitants, proud in its wealth and prosperity, of its business palaces, temples of worship, luxurious houses, multiform industries and manufactories, a centre of trade and commerce, canals and railroads, leading to every point of the compass. Pen cannot, in brief, do the subject justice; it must be studied in detail that one may fully understand and appreciate the whole.

TRUSTEES FROM 1817 TO 1834.

The following persons served as trustees at different times from 1817 to 1834: Ira West, Isaac Colvin, Moses Chapin, Elisha Taylor, Charles J. Hill, Matthew Brown, Jr., Wareham Whitney, S. Melancton Smith, R. H. Bender, William P. Sherman, Abner Wakelee, Jacob Graves, John W. Strong, Anson Coleman, Jonathan Packard, Ashbel W. Riley, Phelps Smith, Frederick Starr, Gilbert Everingham, Jr., William Rathborn, Vincent Mathews, William Brewster, John Mastick, Silas Bolton, Elisha Ely, Elisha Johnson, Frederick Whittlesey, Andrew V. T. Leavitt, Ezra M. Parsons, Jonathan Child, Ebenezer Ely, Ephraim Moore, Nathaniel Rossiter, William H. Ward, Robert L. McCollum, S. S. Alcott, John Haywood, Joseph Medbury, William Pease, Adonijah Green, Harmon Bissell, Rufus Meech, Jacob Thorn, Orrin E. Gibbs, William E. Lathrop, F. M. Haight, E. F. Marshall, Nathaniel Draper.

Of the above the following are living: Elisha Taylor, C. J. Hill, Abner Wakelee, A. W. Riley, Ezra M. Parsons, Joseph Medbury, Harvey Humphrey, and William E. Lathrop.

MAYORS, CLERKS, AND ALDERMEN FROM 1834 TO 1877.

1834.—Jonathan Child, mayor. First Ward, Lewis Brooke, John Jones; Second Ward, Thomas Kempshall, Elijah F. Smith; Third Ward, Frederick Backus, Jacob Thorn; Fourth Ward, A. W. Riley, Lansing B. Swan; Fifth Ward, Jacob Graves, Henry Kennedy. John C. Nash, clerk.

1835.—Jacob Gould, mayor. Jonathan Child served as mayor until July 2 of this year, when he resigned. First Ward, Hester L. Stephens, William E. Lathrop; Second Ward, Matthew Brown, Hiram Blanchard; Third Ward, James Seymour, Erastus Cook; Fourth Ward, Joseph Hulsey, Nathaniel Bingham; Fifth Ward, I. R. Ellwood, Butler Bardwell. Ariel Wentworth, clerk.

1836.—Jacob Gould, mayor. First Ward, Alexander S. Alexander, John Haywood; Second Ward, Wareham Whitney, Joseph Alleyn; Third Ward, Joseph Stone, Jonathan Packard; Fourth Ward, Manley G. Woodbury, Mitchell Loder; Fifth Ward, William H. Ward, David Scoville. P. G. Buchorn, clerk.

1837.—A. M. Schemerhorn, mayor. First Ward, H. L. Stevens, K. H. Van Rensselaer; Second Ward, S. H. Packard, William B. Williams; Third Ward, Joseph Stone, John Hawks; Fourth Ward, Manley G. Woodbury, Schuyler Morse; Fifth Ward, L. C. Faulkner, James Williams. J. W. Gilbert, clerk.

1838.—Elisha Johnson, mayor. First Ward, Abelard Reynolds, S. Charles; Second Ward, John Allen, I. F. Mack; Third Ward, Elias Pond, Matthew G. Warner; Fifth Ward, Samuel G. Andrews, Owen E. Gibbs. I. R. Ellwood, clerk.

1839.—Thomas H. Rochester, mayor. First Ward, S. C. Charles; Second Ward, George Arnold; Third Ward, E. D. Smith; Fourth Ward, S. W. D. Moore; Fifth Ward, William Pitkin. T. B. Hamilton, clerk.

1840.—Samuel G. Andrews, mayor. First Ward, H. Whitbeck; Second Ward, I. F. Mack; Third Ward, Henry Cady; Fourth Ward, Porter Taylor; Fifth Ward, D. J. Southerin, D. R. Barton. W. K. Montgomery, clerk.

1841.—Elijah F. Smith, mayor. First Ward, J. I. Robbins; Second Ward, Lewis Selye; Third Ward, Joseph Field; Fourth Ward, W. W. Howell; Fifth Ward, Aaron Erickson. W. K. Montgomery, clerk.

1842.—Charles J. Hill, mayor. First Ward, Hamlin Stillwell; Second Ward, John Williams; Third Ward, H. Campbell; Fourth Ward, G. B. Benjamin; Fifth Ward, W. B. Northrop. J. A. Eastman, clerk.

1843.—Isaac Hills, mayor. First Ward, S. Richardson; Second Ward, Lewis Selye; Third Ward, Eleazer Conkey; Fourth Ward, M. B. Seward; Fifth Ward, Joshua Conkey. A. S. Beers, clerk.

1844.—John Allen, mayor. First Ward, Alfred Hubbell; Second Ward, John Williams; Third Ward, Simon Traver; Fourth Ward, Thos. Kempshall; Fifth Ward, Rufus Keeler; A. S. Beers, clerk.

1845.—William Pitkin, mayor. First Ward, Abram Van Slyck; Second Ward, S. C. Jones, two years, P. D. Wright, one year; Third Ward, Everard Peck; Fourth Ward, J. H. Babcock; Fifth Ward, Jared Newel; Sixth Ward, G. Kerney, two years, L. A. Ward, one year; Seventh Ward, J. Hildreth, two years, W. I. Hanford, one year; Eighth Ward, E. Scrantom, two years, John Briggs, one year; Ninth Ward, C. B. Coleman, two years, John Fiske, one year. C. Nash, clerk.

1846.—William Pitkin, mayor. First Ward, A. Hubbell; Second Ward, S. F. Witherspoon; Third Ward, Chas. Hendrix; Fourth Ward, T. B. Hamilton; Fifth Ward, Henry Fox; Sixth Ward, L. A. Ward, two years, C. L. Pardee, one year; Seventh Ward, Wm. G. Russell; Eighth Ward, S. W. D. Moore; Ninth Ward, C. Robinson. C. Nash, clerk.

1847.—John B. Elwood, mayor. First Ward, S. Richardson; Second Ward, J. Disbrow; Third Ward, Jas. M. Fish; Fourth Ward, Joseph Hall; Fifth Ward, N. H. Blossom; Sixth Ward, John Rees; Seventh Ward, L. Ward Smith; Eighth Ward, Hatfield Halsted; Ninth Ward, James Gallery. J. S. Tryon, clerk.

1848.—Joseph Field, mayor. First Ward, H. Scrantom; Second Ward, Ezra Jones; Third Ward, Wm. Churchill; Fourth Ward, John L. Fish; Fifth Ward, I. Van Kuren; Sixth Ward, J. S. Benton, two years, Phil Davis, one year; Seventh Ward, John Greig; Eighth Ward, S. W. D. Moore; Ninth Ward, Sebastian Syke. H. L. Winants, clerk.

1849.—Levi A. Ward, mayor. First Ward, John Dawley; Second Ward, S. B. Stoddard; Third Ward, J. S. Caldwell; Fourth Ward, G. S. Copeland; Fifth Ward, N. B. Northrop; Sixth Ward, Philander Davis, two years, Samuel P. Allen, one year; Seventh Ward, George T. Frost; Eighth Ward, E. S. Boughton; Ninth Ward, Peter A. Smith. Newell A. Stone, clerk.

1850.—Samuel Richardson, mayor. First Ward, William F. Holmes; Second Ward, Martin Briggs, two years, W. H. Wait, one year; Third Ward, L. R. Jerome; Fourth Ward, T. T. Morse; Fifth Ward, Joshua Conkey; Sixth Ward, C. A. Jones; Seventh Ward, Hiram Banker; Eighth Ward, Henry L. Fish; Ninth Ward, Henry Suggett. J. N. Drummond, clerk.

1851.—Nicholas E. Paine, mayor. First Ward, Benjamin M. Baker; Second Ward, W. H. Wait; Third Ward, Amon Bronson; Fourth Ward, Schuyler Moses; Fifth Ward, J. B. Robertson; Sixth Ward, Thomas Parsons; Seventh Ward, J. H. Babcock; Eighth Ward, H. Seymour; Ninth Ward, L. Farrar, two years, John Fiske, one year. E. B. Shepardson, clerk.

1852.—Hamlin Stilwell, mayor. First Ward, William F. Holmes; Second Ward, B. F. Gilkeson; Third Ward, J. M. Marsh; Fourth Ward, George Shelton; Fifth Ward, George B. Redfield; Sixth Ward, Michael Filon; Seventh Ward, E. M. Smith; Eighth Ward, George G. Munger; Ninth Ward, Edgar Belden. W. Gibbons, clerk.

1853.—John Williams, mayor. First Ward, Ambrose Cram; Second Ward, J. C. Marsh; Third Ward, Amon Bronson; Fourth Ward, J. C. Chumasero; Fifth Ward, M. Douglass; Sixth Ward, Charles H. Clarke; Seventh Ward, P. P. Thayer; Eighth Ward, Daniel D. Lynch; Ninth Ward, B. Schœffel; Tenth Ward, Thomas Parsons. W. Gibbons, clerk.

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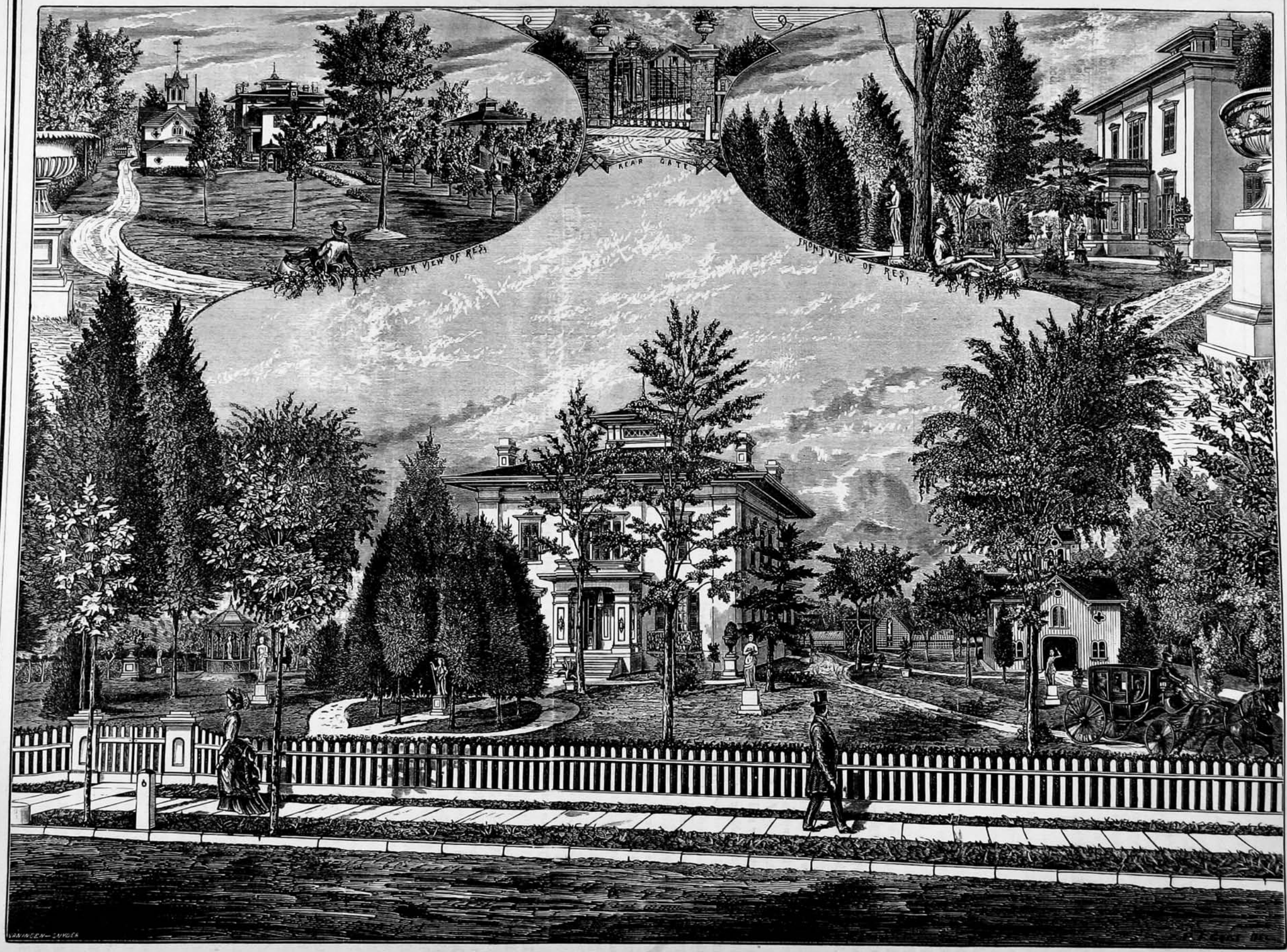

RESIDENCE OF HIRAM SIBLEY, EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

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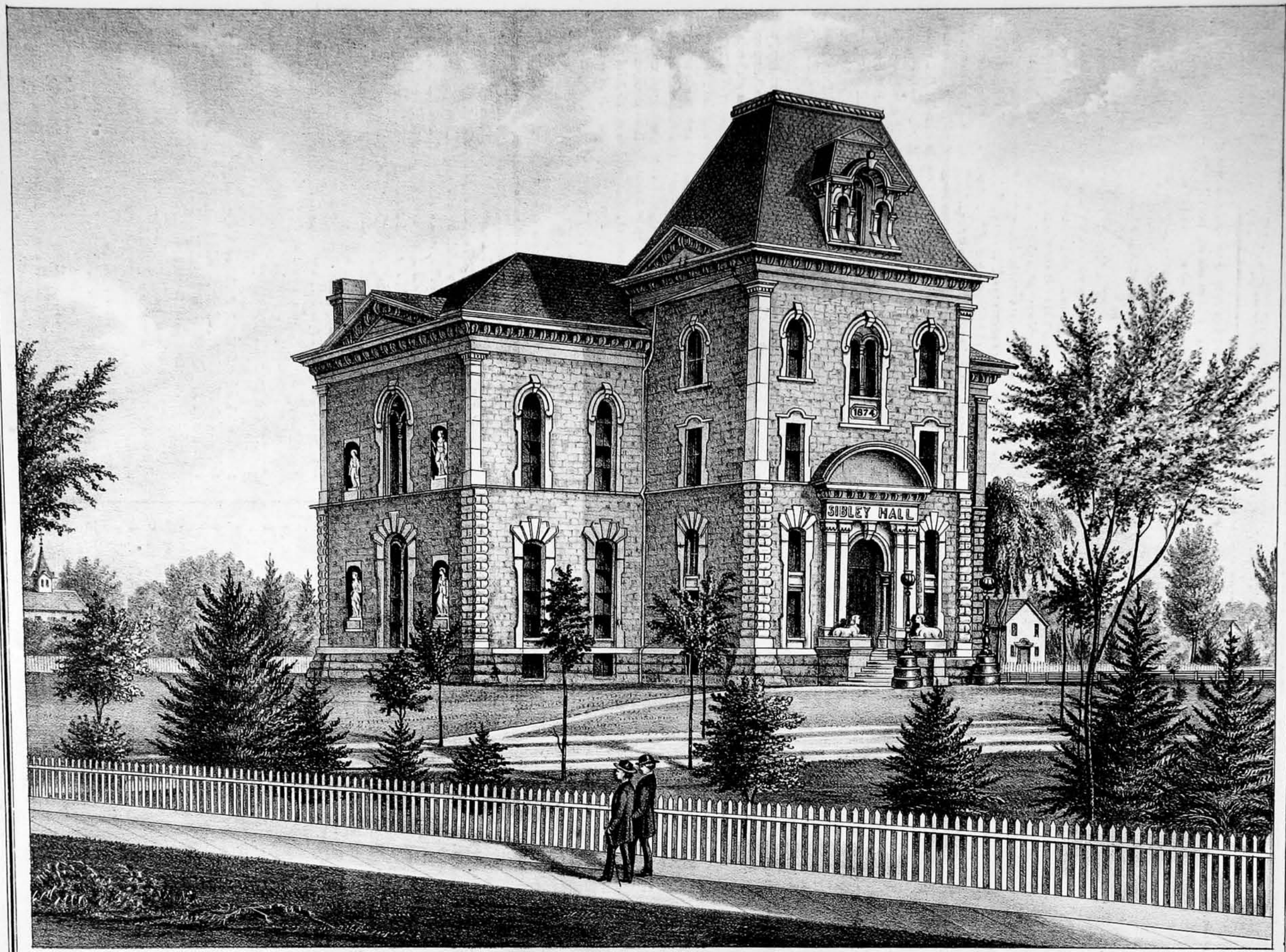

SIBLEY HALL, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

PLATE X

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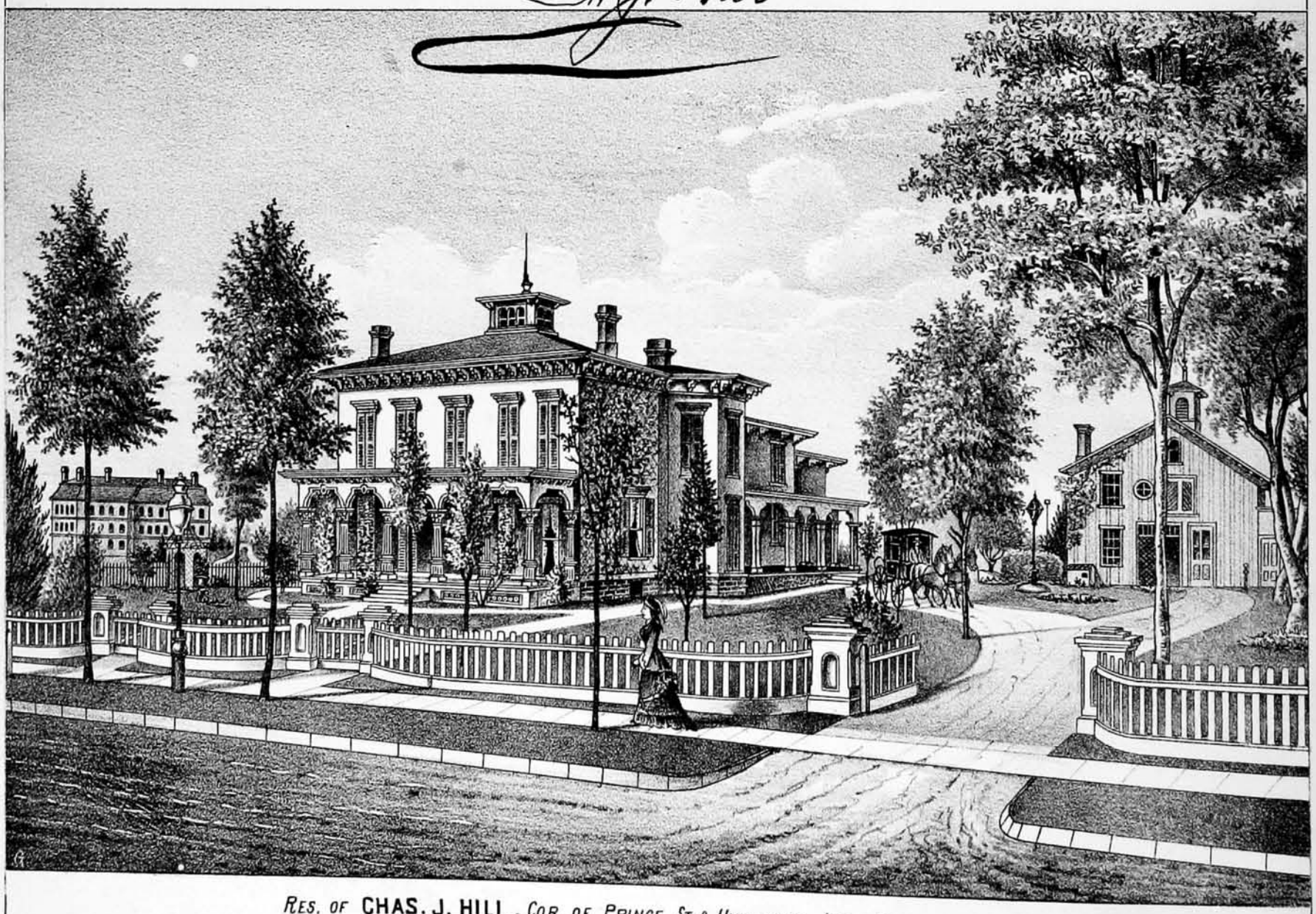
Chas. J. Hill



RES. OF **CHAS. J. HILL**, COR. OF PRINCE ST. & UNIVERSITY AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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1854.—Maltby Strong, mayor. First Ward, Johnson I. Robbins; Second Ward, A. J. Harlow; Third Ward, William Breck; Fourth Ward, George Shelton; Fifth Ward, E. K. Warren; Sixth Ward, Michael Filon; Seventh Ward, Stephen Charles; Eighth Ward, William H. Moore; Ninth Ward, J. Hilton; Tenth Ward, John Quin. W. Gibbons, clerk.

1855.—Charles J. Hayden, mayor. First Ward, Edwin Pancost; Second Ward, Martin Briggs; Third Ward, Thomas C. Montgomery; Fourth Ward, J. M. Winslow; Fifth Ward, M. Douglass; Sixth Ward, Charles H. Clarke; Seventh Ward, E. W. Sabin; Eighth Ward, J. B. Bennett; Ninth Ward, Louis Bauer; Tenth Ward, John E. Morey. W. Gibbons, clerk.

1856.—Samuel G. Andrews, mayor. First Ward, W. S. Thompson, U. C. Edgerton; Second Ward, G. W. Parsons; Third Ward, Adolphus Morse; Fourth Ward, John T. Lacey; Fifth Ward, M. McDonald; Sixth Ward, G. G. Cooper; Seventh Ward, Chauncey Perry; Eighth Ward, Henry L. Fish; Ninth Ward, Lewis Selye; Tenth Ward, C. Dutton. C. N. Simmons, clerk.

1857.—Rufus Keller, mayor. First Ward, Jacob Howe; Second Ward, Heman Loomis; Third Ward, A. G. Wheeler; Fourth Ward, H. S. Hebard; Fifth Ward, P. M. Bromley; Sixth Ward, J. Schutte; Seventh Ward, P. Cunningham; Eighth Ward, Obed M. Rice; Ninth Ward, John Lutes; Tenth Ward, Thomas Parsons. C. N. Simmons, clerk.

1858.—Charles H. Clarke, mayor. First Ward, W. Mudgett, Jr.; Second Ward, G. W. Perry; Third Ward, W. A. Reynolds; Fourth Ward, G. W. Lewis; Fifth Ward, L. B. Twitchell; Sixth Ward, D. W. Perry; Seventh Ward, H. Billinghurst; Eighth Ward, Henry B. Knapp; Ninth Ward, Lewis Selye; Tenth Ward, H. S. Fairchild; Eleventh Ward, J. W. Phillips, one year, L. Bauer, two years. C. N. Simmons, clerk.

1859.—Samuel W. D. Moore, mayor. First Ward, Wm. F. Holmes; Second Ward, Ben. Butler; Third Ward, W. Hollister; Fourth Ward, H. S. Hebard; Fifth Ward, N. C. Bradstreet; Sixth Ward, John C. Nash; Seventh Ward, Aaron Erickson, H. G. Moore; Eighth Ward, N. A. Stone; Ninth Ward, John Lutes; Tenth Ward, Geo. Shelton; Eleventh Ward, J. C. Mason; Twelfth Ward, W. T. Cushing, H. Billinghurst. F. S. Rew, clerk.

1860.—Hamlet D. Scrantom, mayor. First Ward, James Brackett; Second Ward, D. A. Woodbury; Third Ward, Eben. N. Buell; Fourth Ward, J. S. Waring; Fifth Ward, Alex. Longmuir; Sixth Ward, Gottlieb Goetzman, two years, Alonzo Stearns, one year; Seventh Ward, Henry G. Moore; Eighth Ward, Levi Palmer; Ninth Ward, O. L. Angevine; Tenth Ward, Fred. Vose; Eleventh Ward, Christian Schaeffer; Twelfth Ward, Patrick Barry. F. S. Rew, clerk.

1861.—John C. Nash, mayor. First Ward, W. F. Holmes; Second Ward, Ben. Butler; Third Ward, John H. Brewster; Fourth Ward, Henry S. Hebard; Fifth Ward, N. C. Bradstreet; Sixth Ward, Chas. H. Williams; Seventh Ward, Jason W. Seward; Eighth Ward, Daniel Warner; Ninth Ward, M. C. Mordoff; Tenth Ward, S. B. Raymond; Eleventh Ward, John Cody; Twelfth Ward, Geo. N. Hotchkin. N. A. Stone, clerk.

1862.—Michael Filon, mayor. First Ward, Luther C. Spencer; Second Ward, George Darling; Third Ward, E. N. Buell; Fourth Ward, C. M. St. John; Fifth Ward, P. M. Bromley; Sixth Ward, John Hoffman; Seventh Ward, Henry G. Moore; Eighth Ward, Henry L. Fish; Ninth Ward, Horace A. Palmer; Tenth Ward, Louis Ernst; Eleventh Ward, G. A. Sidler; Twelfth Ward, Henry Hebing. Charles N. Simmons, clerk.

1863.—Nehemiah C. Bradstreet, mayor. First Ward, Ambrose Cram; Second Ward, William C. Rowley; Third Ward, Daniel D. T. Moore; Fourth Ward, Wallace Darrow; Fifth Ward, E. K. Warren; Sixth Ward, James O'Maley; Seventh Ward, James Upton; Eighth Ward, Daniel Warner; Ninth Ward, M. C. Mordoff; Tenth Ward, Alonzo Chapman; Eleventh Ward, Thomas M. Flynn; Twelfth Ward, Hamilton McQuatters. Charles N. Simmons, clerk.

1864.—James Brackett, mayor. First Ward, Luther C. Spencer; Second Ward, S. A. Hodgman; Third Ward, William H. Groot; Fourth Ward; G. S. Copeland; Fifth Ward, Nehemiah C. Bradstreet; Sixth Ward, Joseph Schutte; Seventh Ward, Rowland Milliman; Eighth Ward, Henry L. Fish; Ninth Ward, Horace A. Palmer; Tenth Ward, William Wagner; Eleventh Ward, G. A. Sidler; Twelfth Ward, Henry Hebing; Thirteenth Ward, George P. Draper, one year, Laurence Sellinger, two years. B. Frank Enos, clerk.

1865.—Daniel D. T. Moore, mayor. First Ward, Ambrose Cram; Second Ward, Joseph Qualtrough, one year, George B. Harris, two years; Third Ward, William Hollister; Fourth Ward, Stephen Remington; Fifth Ward, Martin Heberger, one year, E. K. Warren, two years; Sixth Ward, Joseph Beir; Seventh Ward, William H. Gorsline; Eighth Ward, George Taylor; Ninth Ward, W. D. Callister; Tenth Ward, John Quinn; Eleventh Ward, Thomas M. Flynn; Twelfth Ward, Hamilton McQuatters; Thirteenth Ward, George P. Draper. B. Frank Enos, clerk.

1866.—Samuel W. D. Moore, mayor. First Ward, Luther C. Spencer; Second Ward, Joseph Qualtrough; Third Ward, William H. Groot; Fourth Ward, John Graham; Fifth Ward, William Guggenheim; Sixth Ward, Herman Mutschler; Seventh Ward, David Copeland; Eighth Ward, W. M. Brown; Ninth Ward, James H. Kelly; Tenth Ward, Cyrus F. Paine; Eleventh Ward, F. Adelman; Twelfth Ward, B. Horcheler; Thirteenth Ward, John Mauder; Fourteenth Ward, H. S. Hogoboom. B. Frank Enos, clerk.

1867.—Henry L. Fish, mayor. First Ward, Ambrose Cram; Second Ward, John Lutes; Third Ward, Ezra R. Andrews; Fourth Ward, Stephen Remington; Fifth Ward, W. Carroll; Sixth Ward, Lodowick F. Relyea; Seventh Ward, William Ratt; Eighth Ward, George Taylor; Ninth Ward, P. Burke; Tenth Ward, Samuel R. Woodruff; Eleventh Ward, Robert R. Charters; Twelfth Ward, A. Bingemer; Thirteenth Ward, Henry Miller; Fourteenth Ward, John Quinn, two years; Cornelius R. Parsons, one year. B. Frank Enos, clerk.

1868.—Henry L. Fish, mayor. First Ward, A. G. Whitcomb; Second Ward, J. Qualtrough; Third Ward, H. E. Rochester; Fourth Ward, G. W. Crouch; Fifth Ward, James Cochrane; Sixth Ward, Wm. Sidey; Seventh Ward, C. A. Jeffords; Eighth Ward, Patrick Caufield; Ninth Ward, W. S. Thompson; Tenth Ward, Elijah Withall, Eleventh Ward, J. P. Roach; Twelfth Ward, F. S. Stebbins; Thirteenth Ward, John Mauder; Fourteenth Ward, C. R. Parsons. R. H. Schooley, clerk.

1869.—Edward M. Smith, mayor. First Ward, C. W. Briggs; Second Ward, John Barker; Third Ward, Ezra R. Andrews; Fourth Ward, S. Remington; Fifth Ward, W. Caring; Sixth Ward, L. F. Relyea, two years, W. F. Morrison, one year; Seventh Ward, P. J. Meyer; Eighth Ward, Henry H. Craig; Ninth Ward, J. H. Wilson; Tenth Ward, S. R. Woodruff; Eleventh Ward, Jacob Gerling; Twelfth Ward, Edward Dagge; Thirteenth Ward, John Nagle; Fourteenth Ward, William Aikenhead. R. H. Schooley, clerk.

1870.—John Lutes, mayor. First Ward, A. G. Whitcomb; Second Ward, George Waite; Third Ward, H. T. Rogers; Fourth Ward, George Herzberger; Fifth Ward, M. M. Smith; Sixth Ward, G. W. Connolly; Seventh Ward, E. A. Glover; Eighth Ward, W. A. Stone; Ninth Ward, J. H. Kelly; Tenth Ward, W Mandeville; Eleventh Ward, R. R. Charters; Twelfth Ward, F. S. Stebbins; Thirteenth Ward, J. Mauder; Fourteenth Ward, C. R. Parsons. Wm. F. Morrison, clerk.

1871.—Charles W. Briggs, mayor. First Ward, George W. Aldridge; Second Ward, R. K. Gould; Third Ward, C. F. Pond; Fourth Ward, M. Heavy; Fifth Ward, William Caring, Owen F. Fee (vacancy); Sixth Ward, Abram Stern; Seventh Ward, R. Y. McConnell; Eighth Ward, H. H. Craig; Ninth Ward, Lewis Selye; Tenth Ward, John Stape; Eleventh Ward, J. Gerling; Twelfth Ward, V. F. Whitmore; Thirteenth Ward, Frederick Stade; Fourteenth Ward, William Aikenhead. W. F. Morrison, clerk.

1872.—A. Carter Wilder, mayor. First Ward, John Cowles; Second Ward, James O. Howard; Third Ward, H. T. Rogers; Fourth Ward, John Gorton, Jr.; Fifth Ward, Owen F. Fee; Sixth Ward, G. W. Connolly; Seventh Ward, Charles C. Meyer; Eighth Ward, W. W. Croft; Ninth Ward, J. H. Kelly; Tenth Ward, J. H. Nellis; Eleventh Ward, Thomas Mitchell; Twelfth Ward, E. H. C. Griffin; Thirteenth Ward, J. Mauder; Fourteenth Ward, J. P. Farber. W. F. Morrison, clerk.

1873.—A. Carter Wilder, mayor. First Ward, G. W. Aldridge; Second Ward, A. H. Cushman; Third Ward, John McMullen; Fourth Ward, Geo. Herzberger; Fifth Ward, Henry Brinker; Sixth Ward, Abram Stern; Seventh Ward, W. G. Anthony; Eighth Ward, D. M. Anthony; Ninth Ward, Wm. Shelp; Tenth Ward, John Bower; Eleventh Ward, Geo. Fleckenstein; Twelfth Ward, V. F. Whitmore; Thirteenth Ward, J. Margrander; Fourteenth Ward, F. S. Skuse. W. F. Morrison, clerk.

1874.—George G. Clarkson, mayor. First Ward, Wm. H. Tracy; Second Ward, J. O. Howard; Third Ward, Geo. D. Lord; Fourth Ward, W. Whitelocke; Fifth Ward, Charles P. Bromley; Sixth Ward, W. N. Emerson; Seventh Ward, C. R. Parsons; Eighth Ward, N. A. Stone; Ninth Ward, James E. Booth; Tenth Ward, Walter Weldon; Eleventh Ward, M. J. Maher; Twelfth Ward, B. F. Thomas; Thirteenth Ward, John Mauder; Fourteenth Ward, Louis P. Beck; Fifteenth Ward, A. H. Martin, James Gorsline, M. H. Merriman, S. Dubblebeiss (elected by Council). W. F. Morrison, clerk.

1875.—Geo. G. Clarkson, mayor. John Mauder, president of council. First Ward, W. H. Tracy, Geo. W Aldridge; Second Ward, James O. Howard, Andrew Nagle; Third Ward, Geo. D. Lord, David H. Westbury; Fourth Ward, Wm. Whitelocke, A. G. Whitcomb; Fifth Ward, C. P. Bromley, Henry Brinker; Sixth Ward, Simon Hays, W N. Emerson, F. H. Smith (to fill vacancy); Seventh Ward, Cornelius R. Parsons, F. S. Hunn; Eighth Ward, Newell A. Stone, J. W. Martin; Ninth Ward, James E. Booth, James H. Kelly; Tenth Ward, Walter Weldon, Edwin Huntington; Eleventh Ward, M. J. Maher, Geo. Fleckenstein; Twelfth Ward, B. F. Thomas, John McGraw, 2d; Thirteenth Ward, John Mauder,

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Jacob Nunnold; Fourteenth Ward, Louis P. Beck, Wm. S. Smith; Fifteenth Ward, Anthony H. Martin, J. P. Rickard; Sixteenth Ward, J. Geo. Baetzel, Wm. E. Buell. W F. Morrison, clerk.

1876.—Cornelius R. Parsons, mayor. J. W. Martin, President of Council. First Ward, Geo. W. Aldridge, W. H. Tracy; Second Ward, Andrew Nagle, John M. Brown; Third Ward, David H. Westbury, Thomas Peart; Fourth Ward, A. G. Whitcomb, Nathan Palmer; Fifth Ward, Henry Brinker, Frederick Morhardt; Sixth Ward, Simon Hays, Willis C. Hadley; Seventh Ward, Francis S. Hunn, G. A. Redman; Eighth Ward, John W. Martin, A. H. Bennett; Ninth Ward, James H. Kelly, Emory B. Chace; Tenth Ward, Walter Weldon, Edwin Huntington; Eleventh Ward, Geo. Fleckenstein, John Brayer; Twelfth Ward, John McGraw, 2d, Benjamin F. Thomas; Thirteenth Ward, Jacob Nunnold, F. C. Lauer, Jr.; Fourteenth Ward, Wm. S. Smith, Louis P. Beck; Fifteenth Ward, Anthony H. Martin, J. P. Rickard; Sixteenth Ward, J. George Baetzel, Geo. Hilbert. Edward Angevine, clerk.

PRESENT CITY OFFICIALS.

The mayor, clerk, and aldermen are mentioned above.

Treasurer, George D. Williams.

Game Constable, Wm. S. Brown.

Justices of the Peace, Henry N. Allen, Lodowick M. Wooden, Winfield S. Staples.

Executive Board, Thomas J. Neville, Philip J. Meyer, Valentine Fleckenstein, Henry L. Fish, Ambrose Cram, Chauncey C. Woodworth.

Board of Education, Henry Bemis, Michael H. Fitz Simons, Henry May, Jr., Hamilton H. Howard, Geo. H. Newell, John E. Relyea, Wm. R. Caulkiner, Robert J. Lester, Fay B. Brownell, Henry M. Plant, Luke R. Flynn, Valentine F. Whitmore, W. G. Marlews, Geo. P. Davis, Nicholas L. Brayer, Jacob J. Hart.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. N. Simons.

City Messenger, Frank J. Irwin.

City Attorney, J. Breck Perkins.

City Surveyor, Oscar H. Peacock.

City Sealer, Cornelius McDonald.

Overseer of the Poor, Joseph Schutte.

City Assessors, David McKay, Ebenezer T. Oatley, August. M. Keoth.

Assistant Assessor, Chas. M. St. John.

The Health Department is composed of the mayor, clerk, and messenger.

Commissioners, James O. Howard, Wm. S. Smith, John McGraw, Jonas Jones, M.D., Enoch V Stoddard, M.D., Joseph A. Biegler, M.D., Chas. Buckley, M.D., Samuel Donnelly.

City Physicians, Julius E. Kempe, Julius Schmitt, Geo. F. Benford, Frank B. Gallery, Francis L. Taylor, W. W. Archer.

Inspectors, John H. Mason, Chas. Radcliffe, Benjamin B. Leap, Hamilton McQuatters, Joseph Thompson, Julius A. Post, William Rogers, Henry M. Hienold.

Keeper of Hope Hospital, Health Officer Chas. Buckley.

Police Commissioners, Hon. Cornelius R. Parsons, Geo. G. Cooper, Frederick Zimmer.

Police Justice, Albert G. Wheeler.

Chief of Police, Alexander McLean.

Police Clerk, B. Frank Enos.

Captain, P. H. Sullivan.

Fire Marshal, O. L. Angevine.

Chief Engineer, Law S. Gibson.

Assistant Engineers, John C. Connolly, Samuel Bemish, James Malcomb, Anthony H. Kassel.

Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, B. F. Blackall.

Excise Commissioners, James Baker, Herman Mutschler, Edward B. Fenner.

Water Commissioners, Roswell Hart, Chas. C. Morse, Maurice H. Merriman, Gilman H. Perkins, James C. Cochrane.

FIRST FIRE COMPANY.

In the year 1817, Rochester at that time having become a village of some importance, the attention of the citizens was called to the subject of preparing for extinguishing fires, and every man was requested to be supplied with fire-buckets. Five fire wardens were also appointed, viz., Roswell Hart, Willis Kempshall, J. G. Bond, Abner Wakelee, and Thos. Brown.

June 10, 1817, a tax of three hundred and fifty dollars was voted for defraying expenses of corporation, for procuring fire-hooks, ladders, etc., and to take other precautionary measures against fires.

On the ninth day of the following October the first fire company was organized, consisting of the following-named persons: Daniel Mack, foreman; Wm. Cobb, assistant; Everard Peck, secretary; Wm. T. Shearman, Josiah Bissell, Jr., Albert Backus, Roswell Hart, Jehial Barnard, Isaac Colvin, Hastings R. Bender, Ebenezer Watts, Moses Chapin, Horace Bates, Roswell Babbett, Gideon Cobb, Daniel Warren, Jedediah Stafford, William Brewster, R. Darrow, Ira West, C. L. Clark, Darius C. West, Chas. J. Hill. The first meeting of this company was held at the house of Azel Ensworth. Of the twenty-three persons composing this organization only one survives, viz., Hon. Charles J. Hill. The department was organized as a paid department in April, 1863.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

as at present constituted, is as follows:

Fire Marshal, O. L. Angevine.

Chief Engineer, Law S. Gibson.

Assistant Engineers, Samuel Bemish, James Plunkett, James Malcomb, John C. Connolly.

Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, 36 Stone street.—Edward Loughlin, foreman, eight men.

Steam Fire Engine Company No. 2, corner Stillson and East Main streets.—John Teller, foreman, eight men.

Steam Fire Engine Company No. 3, Platt street.—Geo. E. Miller, foreman, eight men.

Steam Fire Engine Company No. 4, 21 South Ford.—Wm. Boham, foreman, eight men.

Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 1, city building, 61 Front street Joseph Ringelstein, foreman, fourteen men.

Alert Hose Company No. 1, Fitzhugh street.—E. Byron Burgess, foreman.

Active Hose Company No. 2, North St. Paul street.—Adolphus S. Otto, foreman, thirty men.

Protective Sack- and- Bucket Company, Mill street, corner of Market.—Llewellyn H. Van Zandt, foreman, forty men.

Wheel Babcock Extinguisher Company, 61 Front street.—Jerome P. Dowd, foreman; Nicholas Oldfield, pipeman; R. P. Pendelbury, driver.

Engineers receive sixty dollars per month, drivers forty-five dollars per month, and foremen and hosemen two hundred dollars per annum. Members of hook-and-ladder companies receive two hundred dollars per annum; foreman of hook-and-ladder company three hundred dollars; tillerman hook-and-ladder company fifty dollars per month. The Alert and Active hose companies, and the Protective Sack-and-Bucket company each receive twelve hundred dollars per annum.

An interesting feature of the fire department, and one that reflects much credit upon the city, is the fire alarm telegraph. This was constructed at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, and was accepted by the city in March, 1869. Alarm is given instantly from the alarm-boxes to the office of the fire department, to each of the engine-houses, to the City Hall, to the Arcade, to the water-works, and to the residences of the chief engineer and fire marshal. The taps can also be heard at each of the other boxes. The number of taps indicate the box from which the alarm is given.

The city is now furnished with one hundred and twenty-five signal-boxes, located as follows:

2, North Clinton, corner of McDonald avenue; 3, North Saint Paul, corner of Gorham; 4, Chatham, corner of Nassau; 5, North, corner of Webster; 6, North, corner of Atwater; 7, Andrews, corner of Franklin; 12, East Main, corner of Water; 13, Engine House No. 2; 14, East Main, corner of Scio; 15, East avenue, corner of Alex; 16, Court, corner of Chestnut; 17, Monroe avenue, corner of Union; 21, Mount Hope avenue, corner of South avenue; 23, Alex, corner of Broadway; 24, Mount Hope avenue, corner of Clarissa; 25, Glasgow, corner of Plymouth avenue; 26, G. V Canal, corner of Tremont; 27, Francis, corner of Penn; 31, Troup, corner of Plymouth avenue; 32, National Hotel; 34, West avenue, corner of Ford; 35, West avenue, corner of Madison; 36, Allen, corner of Kent; 37, Mill, corner of Platt; 41, Brown, corner of Warehouse; 42, Grape, corner of Jay; 43, Orchard, corner of Orange; 45, Tompson, corner of Lyell; 46, State, corner of Lyell; 47, Lake avenue, corner of Mortimer; 51, West Main, corner of Aqueduct; 52, State, corner of Mumford; 53, Court, corner of Exchange; 54, North Water, corner of Andrews; 56, East Main, corner of North Clinton; 57, House of Refuge; 61, North Clinton and New York Central Railroad; 62, Hudson, corner of Rhine; 63, University avenue, corner of Prince; 64, South Saint Paul, corner of Jackson; 65, South avenue; corner of Gregory; 71, West avenue, corner of Saint Mary's Hospital; 72, Brown, corner of West Maple; 73, Plymouth avenue, corner of Frost avenue; 74, Lake avenue, corner of Perkins; 81, Canal, near West Main; 82, North Saint Paul,

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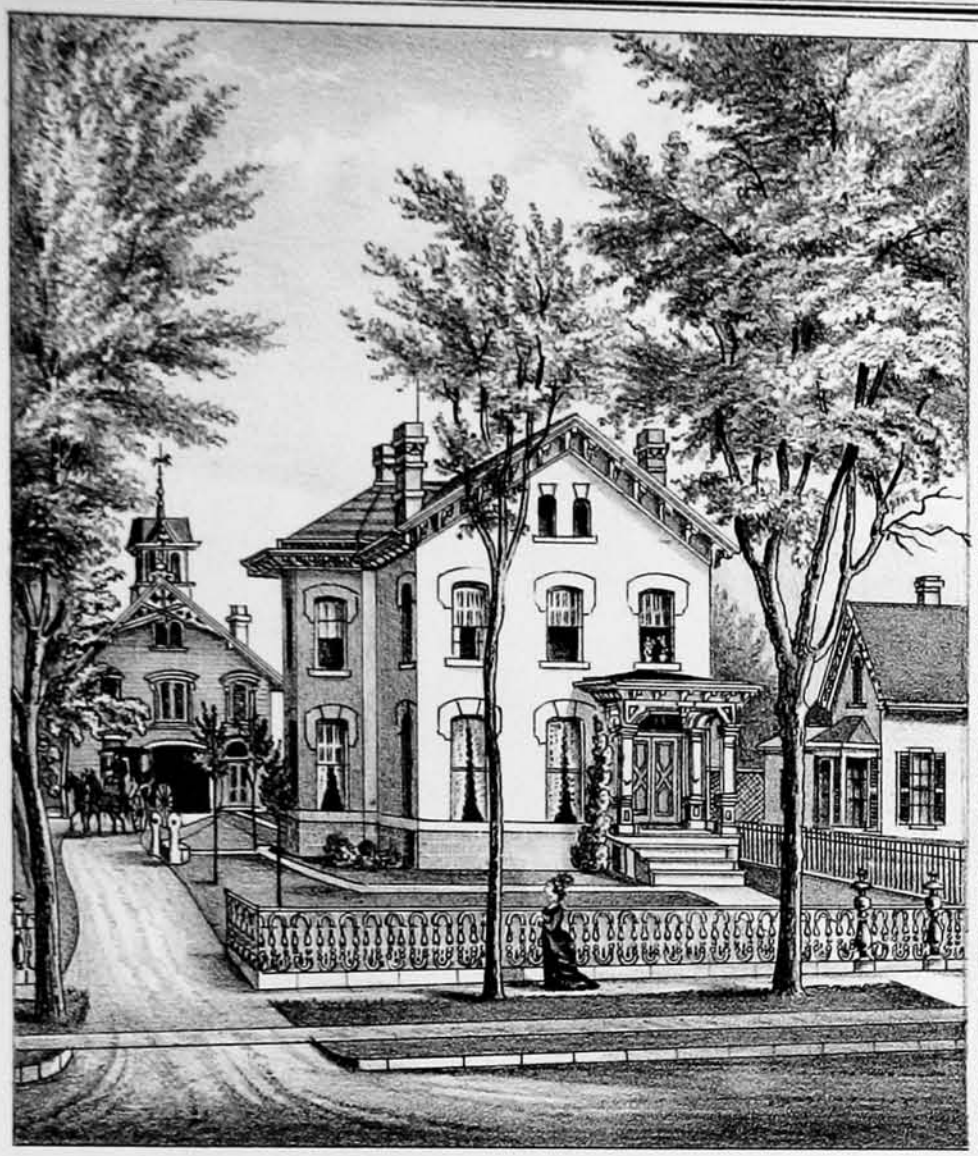
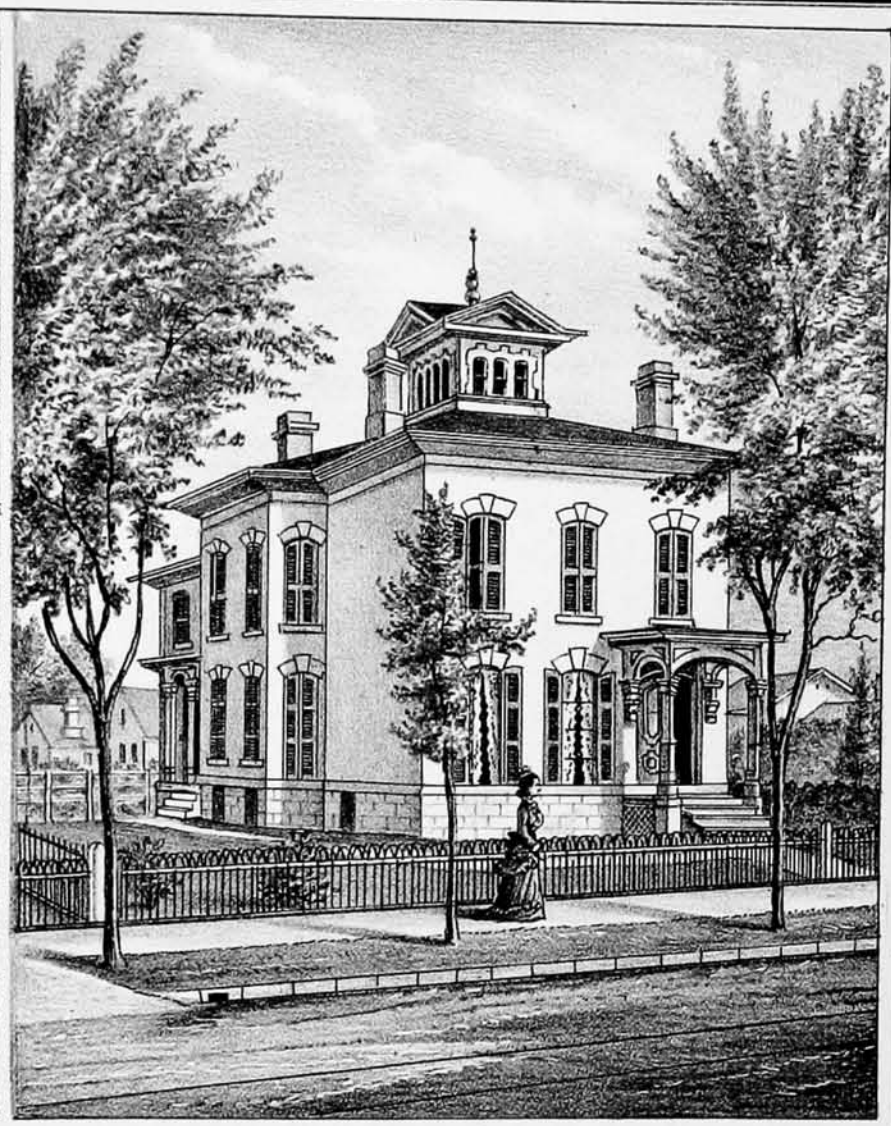
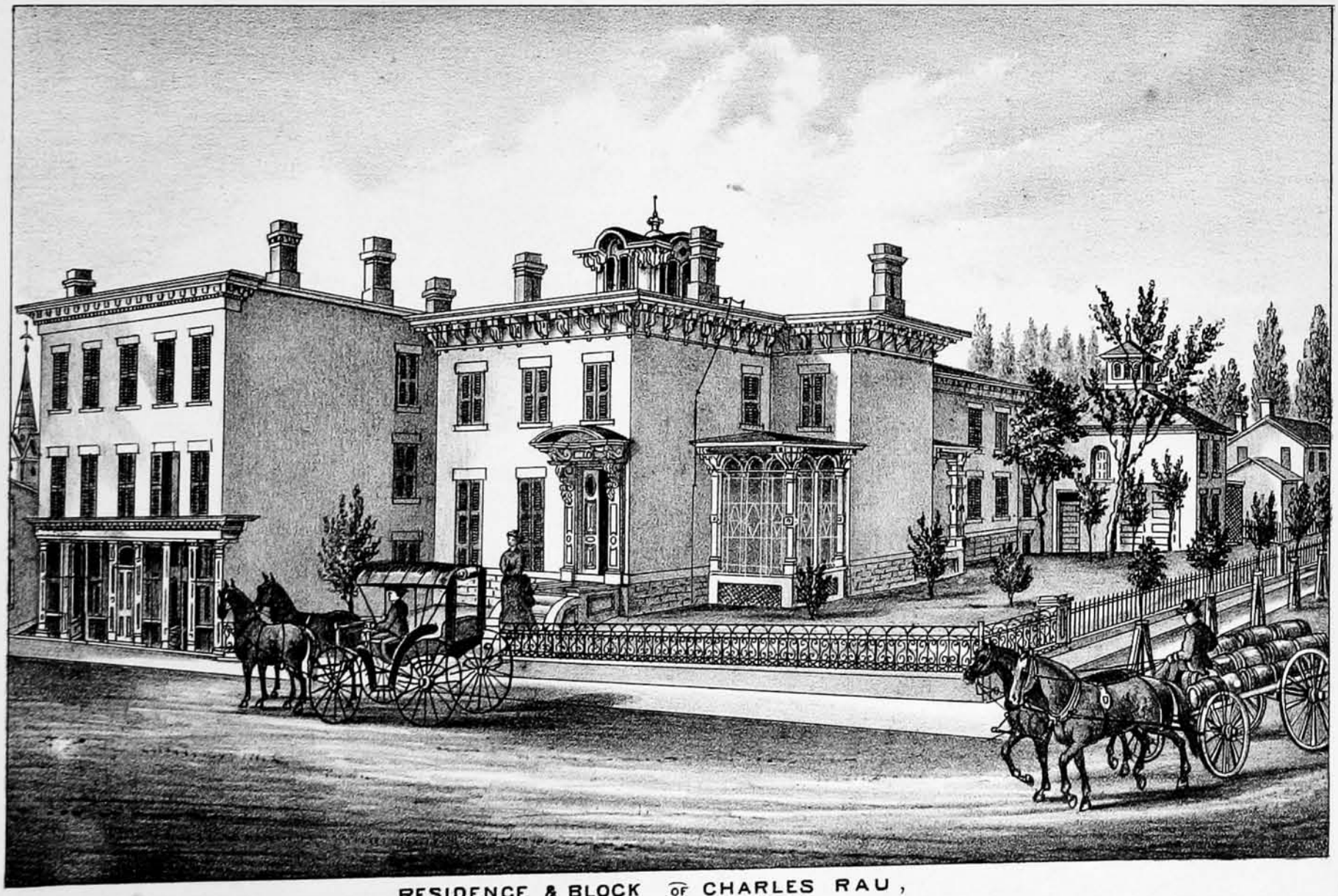


RESIDENCE OF A.V SMITH,
111 LAKE AVE, ROCHESTER, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF G. MANNEL,
119 ALEXANDER ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.



RESIDENCE & BLOCK OF CHARLES RAU,
108 CLINTON ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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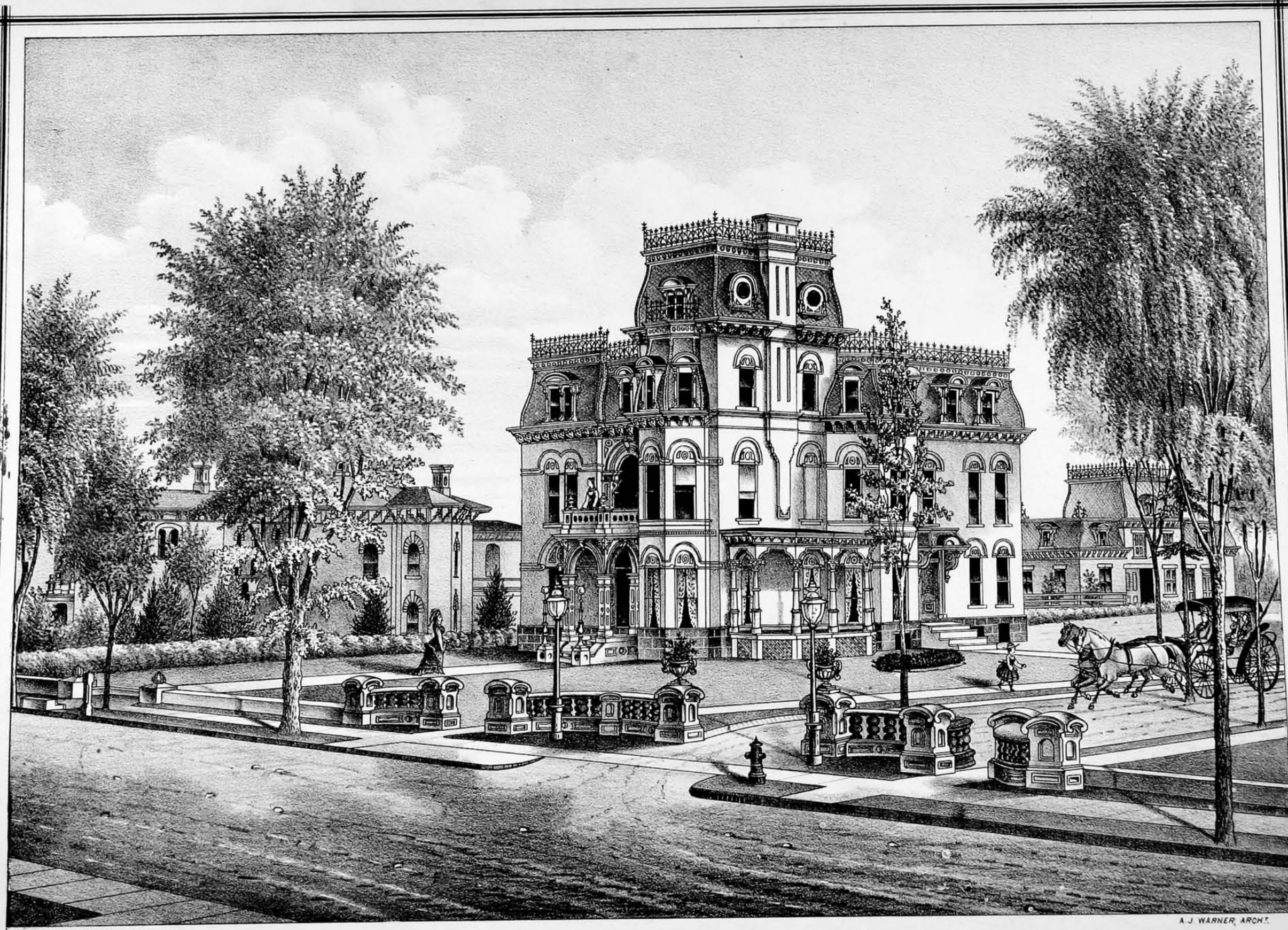

PLATE XIII

P.F. GOIST, DEL.

A.J. WARNER, ARCH.T.

RES. OF **FREDERICK COOK**, EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

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corner of Evergreen; 83, North Clinton, corner of Scrantom; 84, Pinnacle avenue, corner of Meigs; 91, cotton factory, Centre street; 123, North avenue, corner of Bay; 124, Goodman, corner of Park avenue; 125, Vacuum oil works, Mansion street.

The city hall bell is struck daily at twelve M. by telegraph.

THE WATER-WORKS.

In the year 1860 a water-works company was in existence in this city, of which Charles J. Hayden, Esq., was president. In September of that year a report recommending Hemlock lake as a source of water supply was made to the mayor and common council by the late Daniel Marsh, Esq., civil engineer. Under the charter of this company, work was prosecuted between Rochester and Smithtown, for the procurement of water from a mill-pond in Honeoye creek, and after the reported expenditure of about seven hundred thousand dollars, realized principally by the sale of the bonds of the company, the enterprise proved a failure in consequence of defective plans and the use of imperfect materials.

April 27, 1872, an act passed the legislature authorizing the appointment of five water commissioners to prepare and submit a plan for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water, which plan, if approved by the mayor, was to be carried out by the said commissioners, and the funds necessary were to be raised by the sale of the bonds of the city, payable in not less than thirty years. November 15, 1872, the commissioners submitted their report recommending a double system; first, the Holly direct pressure system, specially designed for the suppression of fires in the business portion of the city, by water from Genesee river; and a supply for domestic purposes, by gravitation, from Hemlock lake. The mayor having approved the plan, the contracts for same were let April 12, 1873. In January, 1874, the Holly works were put in operation; and the official test, given February 18 of the same year, gave the following remarkable results: Thirty one-inch streams were thrown at the same time, to an average height of one hundred and thirty-five feet; a two-inch stream was thrown two hundred and ten feet in height; a three-inch vertical stream was thrown to the height of two hundred and eighty-five feet; a four-inch vertical stream to two hundred and ninety-four and four one-hundredths feet; and a five-inch vertical stream reached the height of two hundred and fifty-six and eight one-hundredths feet. A four-inch horizontal stream was thrown four hundred and sixty-five feet. These tests were given under an average pressure of about one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch, ranging from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and seventy-five pounds at the works.

The Hemlock lake, or gravitating supply, involved the construction of two large reservoirs, one in the town of Rush and the other in the city, and the laying of an iron conduit a distance of twenty-eight miles, and also necessary works at Hemlock lake to tap the same one thousand feet from shore. From the date when the Holly works were first put in operation, as fast as the city mains were laid, although belonging to the Hemlock system, they were filled with water from the river, and kept under pressure by the Holly pumps, until the amount had reached a total of fifty-four miles. January 23, 1876, the Hemlock water was let into the reservoirs, and soon thereafter in the city pipes, except about seven and a half miles belonging to and operated by the Holly works. Both systems are now in successful operation.

The following are some of the statistics of the work:

Miles of cast-iron pipes in Holly system in city, seven and a half.

Miles of cast-iron pipe in domestic system in city, fifty and a quarter.

Miles of 24-inch cast-iron conduit pipe, fifteen and a half.

Miles of 24-inch wrought-iron conduit pipe, two and a half.

Miles of 36-inch wrought-iron conduit pipe, ten.

Hemlock Lake.—Seven miles long, three-quarters of a mile wide. Watershed forty-two square miles. Height above Rochester, three hundred and eighty-eight feet. Depth of water, forty to one hundred feet.

Rush Reservoir.—Distant ten miles from city hall. Height above the city, two hundred and forty-five feet. Capacity, eighty million gallons. Depth of water, nineteen to twenty feet. Length of embankment on inner front angle, three-quarters of a mile.

Mount Hope Reservoir.—Distant from city hall about one and three-quarter miles. Height above city, one hundred and twenty-seven feet. Capacity, thirty million gallons. Depth of water, fifteen to sixteen feet. Total cost of Holly works, about four hundred thousand dollars. Total cost of domestic system, about two million eight hundred thousand dollars. Total rated capacity of conduit line from lake, nine million gallons daily. Total rated capacity of Holly works, seven million gallons daily.

Real estate belonging to the city used for water-works.—One pump-house lot, with five water rights on Brom's race, being fifty feet front, and extending to the Genesee river.

One lot fronting pump-house, and lying between Mill and Race streets, being fifty feet front on Mill street.

One pipe-yard lot lying between Pinnacle avenue and Erie canal.

One Mount Hope reservoir lot, with dwelling-house and gate-house, containing eighteen acres.

One lot between Reservoir and South avenues, having a frontage of forty feet on the former, and considerable more on the latter.

One Rush reservoir lot containing about twenty-seven acres.

One lot on shore of Hemlock lake, containing one and one-half acres.

One lot on shore of Canadice lake, containing about twelve acres.

The following are the names of water commissioners, from the commencement of the work to October 1, 1876:

Roswell Hart, Edward M. Smith, P. M. Bromley (deceased), William H. Bowman, C. C. Morse, Gilman H. Perkins, John Bower, James C. Cochrane, Maurice H. Merriman.

THE FIRST FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

The first fire in this city occurred on the morning of Sunday, December 5, 1819. It was first discovered about three o'clock, in a wooden building owned by A. Reynolds, and occupied in the upper story by him as a saddler-shop, and in the lower story by C. E. Barnard as a grocery store. From this building it spread quickly to the stores of John Harford, Backus & West, and Clark & Co. Above the store of Harford was the printing-office of the *Rochester Gazette*, owned by A. G. Dauby. The large mercantile establishment of Leavitt & Hill, located east of where the fire originated, was several times in flames, but by the persistent efforts of the citizens was finally saved.

All the buildings destroyed and damaged by this fire were located on the north side of Buffalo (Main) street, on the site now occupied by the Arcade and Pitkin block. In that early day this was considered a destructive conflagration, and it was thought at one time that the fiery element would sweep the entire street on that side, which included many mercantile establishments and A. Reynolds' "tavern." At this writing—December, 1876—the only persons known to be living, of the great number who were then in business on Buffalo street, are—A. Reynolds, Charles J. Hill, and Edwin Scrantom, of this city, and A. V. T. Leavitt, of Wallingford, Vermont.

At the time of this conflagration, Edwin Scrantom, now one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Rochester, was an apprentice in the *Gazette* office; and while the flames were raging, he, together with a fellow apprentice, were asleep in the building, and might have perished but for the efforts of a humane citizen, James Frazer, a hardware merchant, who wrapped about him a wet blanket, and dashing through the flames, burst open the door, and aroused Scrantom and his sleeping companion. When the door was burst open, the flames, which entirely enveloped the stairway, swept into the office. Mr. Frazer and the apprentices made their exit by a side door in the second story. A number of men below caught them as each in turn leaped out. Mr. Scrantom recollects, after coming to the door, of going back to get a chest, the gift of his parents, which contained his clothes and also some presents which he had received for good performances in the early schools. Upon coming to the door, the cry "Don't stop a moment; jump out! the roof will fall in!" greeted him, when he loosed his hold of the chest, and leaped from the door just as the roof of the burning structure came down with a crash.

In consequence of this fire the main mercantile trade changed location to State street. After a few years the Arcade building was erected, when business gradually came back to Buffalo street, and for many years the chief location of trade was on this street between State and the river.

THE FIRE OF 1858.

The laying of the Atlantic cable was completed August 5, 1858. The successful termination of this gigantic enterprise immortalized the name of Cyrus W. Field, and threw two great countries into wild enthusiasm. Nearly all the cities in our land celebrated the glad tidings in a manner becoming the magnitude of the great event. In this general rejoicing Rochester was among the very first of the cities of New York, and the celebration of August 17, 1858, was perhaps the most brilliant demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The immense concourse of citizens assembled at Court-House square, where addresses were delivered by Roswell Hart and J. H. Martindale. Public and private buildings were illuminated, fireworks were burned, while the ringing of bells and firing of cannon increased the enthusiasm, and Rochester was in a glow of excitement. During

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the evening a mine exploded, killing one man, Joshua Dusenberry, and injuring several others. But for this sad event, and the disastrous conflagration which followed soon after, the demonstration of 1858 would long have remained fresh in the minds of the people as one of the most joyful events in the annals of Rochester.

The citizens had scarcely retired to rest when they were aroused by the fire-bells ringing out loud and clear on the midnight air. The fire originated in the livery stable of Heavey & McAnally, on Minerva alley. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon the Third Presbyterian church, on Main street, was consumed without a drop of water being thrown upon it. The brick block at the corner of Stone street, owned by Mr. Butts, was the next to succumb to the fiery element. The flames then leaped westward, and the three-story brick block owned by John F. Bush was quickly consumed, communicating the destroyer to the block next to Minerva alley, and here it was thought possible the flames might be stayed. A moment, however, sufficed to dissipate the hope, when the fire burst through the walls, and the lurid flames lapped and scethed above the structure, and in an incredibly brief period this fine block was a mass of ruins. The fire continued upon its devastating course until fifteen stores were consumed. The *Rochester Union*, speaking of the conflagration, says, "The fire was one of the grandest spectacles we have ever beheld. It carried terror as well as awe to the mind of every beholder. The city and country about was lighted up with the flames, and the cinders and burning flakes floated away for a mile to the eastward, jeopardizing buildings far from the scene of disaster." The principal losers of real estate in this fire were Anson House, People's Bank of New York, G. C. Ensign, of Buffalo, Wm. Walker, Mrs. E. West, Third Presbyterian church, Isaac Butts, John F. Bush, O. W. Moore. On the day following this conflagration a fire broke out in the old Rochester cotton factory, on Brom's race. This building was rapidly consumed, and the flames communicated to D. R. Barton's tool manufactory, which it entirely destroyed.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—This parish was organized July 14, 1817, under the corporate title of St. Luke's Church, Genesee Falls. The organization was effected by Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, rector of St. John's church, Canandaigua, in a school building on the east side of the river, owned by Samuel I. Andrews. Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and S. I. Andrews were elected wardens; and Silas O. Smith, Roswell Babbitt, John Mastie, Lewis Jenkins, Elisha Johnson, John C. Rochester, William Atkinson, Oliver Culver, were chosen vestrymen. Occasional services were held for the parish by Revs. Onderdonk, G. H. Norton, A. Welton, and others, and in the month of September, 1818, Bishop Hobart visited the parish and administered the rite of confirmation to four persons in a building owned by the First Presbyterian society. The first church edifice was erected in 1820. It was a frame structure thirty-eight to forty-six feet, and first occupied on Christmas day. Rev. Francis H. Cumming, deacon, first served this church as rector, entering upon his duties on the first Sunday of December, 1820. This primitive church was duly consecrated by Bishop Hobart, February 20, 1821, and on the following day Rev. Mr. Cumming was advanced to the priesthood.

The membership of the church rapidly increased, and not three years had elapsed from the consecration of the little church ere it became apparent that a larger edifice must be erected. The vestry decided upon the erection of a stone building, and the corner-stone was laid in 1823. It was fifty three by seventy-three feet, and first occupied on the first Sunday in September, 1825. The bishop being in Europe at the time, its consecration did not take place until September 30, 1826.

In 1827 fifteen communicants were dismissed from this church to organize a parish on the east side of the river, to be called St. Luke's.

In the same year the church edifice was enlarged to a seating capacity of one thousand persons, and a bell costing nine hundred dollars was placed in the tower.

After a successful rectorship of eight years, Rev. Mr. Cumming, in March, 1829, resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D.D., L.L.D., who was instituted by Bishop Hobart, August 29, 1830. In 1832 a Sunday-school and lecture-room was erected, and in the following year a charity-school was established by the church, it being really a continuation of a free-school heretofore supported mainly by St. Luke's Young Ladies' Benevolent Society. This school was continued in operation until the adoption of the present school system.

Rev. James A. Bolles was appointed assistant rector for one year, during the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse's absence in Europe, entering upon his duties in September, 1833. In 1836–37 the Rev. N. F. Bruce, D.D., officiated as assistant minister, the rector being absent on a foreign tour.

May 1, 1844, Dr. Whitehouse resigned, after a successful pastorate of fourteen years and five months. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin, D.D., who took charge of the parish July 14, 1844, and was instituted by Bishop De Lancey on the eleventh day of the following month. In the month of April, 1846, Rev. John N. Norton became assistant rector. Again we notice the organization of a parish from St. Luke's,—Trinity,—which was formed in 1846.

In consequence of ill health, Rev. Mr. Pitkin resigned the rectorship July 12, 1847, after a successful ministry of three years. In the following October, a call was given to Rev. Henry W. Lee, D.D., LL.D. Cantab. ,which he accepted, and was instituted by Bishop De Lancey on the 18th of February, 1848. Rev. F. F. Wardwell, deacon, was appointed assistant rector. The following also officiated as assistant rectors during the pastorate of Dr. Lee: Revs. Edward Meyer, George H. McKnight, Bethel Judd, D.D., W. H. Barris, George N. Cheney, George W. Watson, and F. A. Hopkins. During the administration of Dr. Lee, a new organ was placed in the church and a peal of bells in the tower.

His prosperous ministry of seven years was concluded in consequence of his election to the bishopric of Iowa. Dr. Lee's consecration to the episcopal office took place on Saint Luke's day, October 11, 1854, in the presence of his flock, by Bishops Hopkins, Eastburn, McCoskry, De Lancey, Burgess, and Whitehouse.

On the 17th of December, 1854, Rev. Benjamin Watson, D.D., was chosen rector, and entered upon his duties on the 29th of the ensuing April. Rev. F. A. Hopkins, who was assistant rector at the resignation of Dr. Lee, conducted services until the Rev. Mr. Watson assumed the pastoral office. He was instituted February 14, 1856. He was assisted in his duties by Revs. Robert W. Lewis and C. E. Cheney. It was in 1855, during the ministry of Dr. Watson, that Christ church was organized, and he conducted the first services. During the first year of his ministry St. Luke's was repaired at a cost of five thousand dollars. In consequence of ill health, he dissolved his connection with the parish, after a pastorate of four years and three months, on the first day of August, 1859, and R. Bethel Claxton, D.D., was chosen his successor, entering upon his duties in the following December, and on the 20th of February, in the ensuing year, was instituted by Bishop De Lancey, Bishop H. W. Lee preaching the sermon. Dr. Claxton was an indefatigable worker, and through his instrumentality was founded the Church of the Good Shepherd. During his pastorate a rectory was purchased, and the Sunday-school accommodations greatly enlarged. His assistants were Revs. Joseph Kidder, Frederick N. Luson, De Witt C. Loop, Frederick M. Gray, and Horatio Gray. He resigned to accept the chair of professor of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care in the divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia. His resignation took effect October 1, 1865. The parish was served from this time until April 23, 1866, when the Rev. Henry Anstice was appointed to the rectorship by Rev. W. J. Clark. On the second Sunday of May, 1866, Rev. Mr. Anstice assumed control of the parish, and is the present rector. During the first year of his ministry the interior of the church was thoroughly remodeled and refitted; the society in the mean time worshiped in the First Presbyterian church. March 10, 1867, Saint Luke's was reopened by the Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D.D., and the institution of Rev. Mr. Anstice took place on the 14th of the same month. William Pitkin, Esq., presented the keys of the church, an office performed by him at the institution of every previous rector. July 23, 1868, the rector laid the corner-stone of the Chapel of the Epiphany. The church has been highly prosperous under the charge of Rev. Mr. Anstice.

Location, Fitzhugh street near Main.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—This was the second Episcopal parish organized in Rochester. It was formed in 1828, and Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine (subsequently bishop of Ohio) presided at the meeting for organization; Rev. F. H. Cumming being rector of St. Luke's. It has been stated that "the leading men at the organization, and for many years afterward, were Messrs. William Atkinson and Elisha Johnson. For many years St. Paul's was called Johnson's church, he being the leading spirit in the enterprise."

The church edifice was erected in 1829, and in architectural design was far superior to anything at that date in western New York. Its spire was designed to exceed in height any in this part of the State. The workmen succeeded in raising it, but it was soon after blown down, and replaced by the present tower.

The first rector of this church was Rev. Sutherland Douglass, who in consequence of impaired health resigned in less than one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Chauncey Colton, who remained with the parish until 1832, when Rev. H. V. D. Johns was called, who preached once, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. Burton H. Hickox. The Rev. Mr. Hickox remained from 1832 to 1835, and his pastorate was very successful.

Rev. Orange Clark, D.D., was called in 1835, and continued as rector for a period of four years, and was followed by Rev. Washington Van Zant, who assumed control of the parish in April, 1839. He remained one year and six months, when his resignation was accepted, and the church for a long time was without a rector. "The history of this period," says Dr. Van Ingen, "was one of disaster to the parish,

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and to the sacred interests parishes are designed to further. Let a veil be drawn over it. But it would be a crime against the uses of history not to record here the fact that during this incumbency peremptory inhibition was laid upon the amusement of dancing, in case of young persons coming to confirmation or to the holy communion in this parish." Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt was called, from Bainbridge, New York, and entered upon the duties of his office June 12, 1842, and continued until December, 1843, when he resigned. The rectorship of the Rev. Mr. Eigenbrodt was very successful, also that of Rev. B. H. Hickox, both of whom exerted a powerful influence for good in the parish. In 1847 the parish property was rescued from incumbrance and the title placed in the corporation of Grace church, where it remains.

In July, 1847, the church building was destroyed by fire, and immediately the erection of a new edifice was begun, which was consecrated as Grace church, December 17, 1848.

The following have served the church as rectors and supplies, embracing a period of forty-eight years: Revs. Sutherland Douglass, 1828; Chauncey Colton, 1828–32; H. D. V. Johns, 1832; Burton H. Hickox, 1832–35; Orange Clark, 1835–39; Washington Van Zant, 1839–40; William E. Eigenbrodt, 1842–43; Stephen Douglass, John V. Van Ingen, D.D., Charles H. Platt, John N. Norton, Jonathan L. Eaton, Walter Ayrault, D.D., T. N. Benedict, Joshua Smith, Sylvanus Reed, Wentworth L. Childs, W. H. Burris, Philemon E. Coe, Albert Wood, John B. Calhoun.

In 1848, Rev. Dr. Van Ingen was called to the rectorship, and remained until 1854, when he was succeeded by Maunsell Van Rensselaer, D.D. Dr. Van Rensselaer officiated about four years, and in May, 1859, his place was taken by the present rector, Rev. Israel Foote, D.D. During the administration of Dr. Foote the parish has been attended with prosperity, and many additions have been made to the church property, the church edifice having been enlarged, improved, and beautified, at a cost of twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Dr. Eigenbrodt reported one hundred and eight communicants in 1843, and now they number four hundred and sixty-eight. The following are the officers for the year 1876: Rector, Rev. Israel Foote, D.D.; Assistant Rector, Rev. Benjamin T. Hall; Wardens, Arthur G. Yates, Rinaldo S. Kenyon; Vestrymen, E. F. Woodbury, E. A. Gaywith, Joseph A. Bigler, M.D., H. H. Warner, A. Collins, George B. Humphrey, Esq., and Fred Goodrich; Clerk, George H. Humphrey; Treasurer, W. C. Dickinson; Superintendent of Sunday-school, C. W. T. Martwell; Sexton, George Years.

Location, North St. Paul street, near East Main.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The movement to organize this parish originated in 1836, with the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Whitehouse, then rector of Saint Luke's church, and subsequently the distinguished bishop of Illinois. The project met with much sympathy, and one thousand dollars were subscribed in its aid. A lot was soon purchased opposite Brown's square, and Seth C. Jones, Esq., a parishioner of St. Luke's church, inaugurated a Sunday-school in the school-house at that place. In 1844, when Dr. Whitehouse bade farewell to St. Luke's, he earnestly exhorted his parishioners to advance the interests of the church, and organize the new parish as soon as possible. Happily, Dr. Whitehouse's mantle fell upon the shoulders of the Rev. Thomas Pitkin, of Louisville, Kentucky, who heartily exerted his influence for the realization of his predecessor's wishes.

During the month of August, 1845, the subscribers to the church fund, and others interested, assembled at the school-house, on the corner of Centre and Jones streets, and under the direction of Dr. Pitkin began church services. Services were conducted by Dr. Van Ingen, Dr. Pitkin, and others, until the 27th of October, 1845, when the church was organized. On that day an organization was effected, and the following officers elected, viz.: Henry E. Rochester and Seth C. Jones, wardens, and George R. Clark, Samuel F. Witherspoon, George Arnold, Daniel Hoyt, Patrick G. Buchan, William E. Lathrop, Lewis P. Beers, and Seth M. Maltby, vestrymen. Rev. Vandervoort Bruce, of New York, was called to the rectorship in December, 1845, and on the 8th of January following preached his first sermon.

A movement for the erection of a church edifice was immediately planned and the building commenced. The corner-stone was laid June 14, 1846, and in the following December divine service was first held in the church, the rector delivering the discourse, and Revs. Fortune C. Brown and W. Ayrault assisting in the services. The holy eucharist was celebrated for the first time February 2, 1847, to twenty-two communicants. The sacrament of holy baptism was first administered March 8, and on the 23d of August, following, Bishop De Lancey administered the sacred rite of confirmation to nineteen persons.

May 12, 1847, Rev. Mr. Bruce resigned the rectorship of the parish, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, who assumed control of the parish October 1 of the same year. Under his administration the parish continued to thrive, and on the morning of February 15, 1848, it was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by Bishop De Lancey, assisted by the Revs. Henry W. Lee, D.D., J. V. Van Ingen, D.D., S. Benedict, Mason Gallagher, A. P. Stryker, J. A. Bowles, A. Lockwood, and Samuel Chipman. December 10, 1849, Mr. Cooper resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert J. Parvin, who entered upon his labors February 10, 1850. August 12, 1852, he resigned, and in 1868 perished on board the steamer "United States," burned on the Ohio river.

Rev. Addison B. Atkins was called, and, October 1, 1852, began his labors. He remained about two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. George N. Cheney, of Penn Yan, who took charge of the parish October 1, 1854. Mr. Cheney officiated as rector of this church a longer period than any other ever connected with the parish. He remained until May 1, 1863, when, in consequence of impaired health, he resigned.

During the rebellion he went to the front as chaplain of the gallant Thirty-third regiment, New York State volunteers. He died at the residence of his father-in-law, in Yates county, June 12, 1863. "A beloved brother, and faithful minister in the Lord," is the inscription upon a mural tablet, on the sanctuary wall above the altar, erected by Trinity parish in memoriam of him.

In 1863 the church edifice was enlarged and improved, and Rev. John W. Clark, of Brooklyn, New York, was called, and assumed the pastorate December 6 of the same year. He remained but a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. John V. Van Ingen, D.D., who labored with the parish until July 1, 1868, when he resigned. The pulpit was vacant for a period of eight months, when Rev. Charles W. Stocking took charge of the parish March 1, 1869. Through the untiring efforts of the rector the church was again placed upon a sound basis; S. F. Witherspoon re-organized the Sunday-school; the church edifice was greatly improved both interior and exterior, and on July 11, 1869, it was re-opened by the Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D.D., bishop of the diocese, who confirmed twenty-two persons.

Rev. Mr. Stocking remained until December, 1871, and was succeeded by M. R. St. J. Dillon Lee, January, 1872. He officiated until October, 1873, and was followed by Rev. C. J. Machin, who remained until January, 1875. Rev. W. W. Walsh assumed the rectorate, and is the present incumbent of the pastoral office. The present wardens are: James Brown, Frank G. Ranney; vestrymen, S. F. Witherspoon, F. A. Lee, J. R. Hoare, D. Knapp, R. Reilley, C. S. Maston, S. P. Robins. At the time of writing a movement is on foot to remove the church to a more eligible site on Lake avenue.

Location, Frank street, corner of Centre.

CHRIST CHURCH.—This parish was organized in 1855 by the election of the following officers: Wardens, Silas O. Smith and David Hoyt (both deceased); Vestrymen, Andrew J. Brackett, D. B. Beach, D. M. Dewey, John Fairbanks, J. M. Winston, Charles R. Babbitt, Delos Wentworth, and Edward M. Smith.

Services were held for the first time by this parish in Palmer's hall, on Sunday, April 29, 1855, Rev. Benjamin Watson, rector of St. Luke's, officiating. Upon nomination of Bishop De Lancey, the Rev. Henry A. Neeley was elected rector.

Rev. Mr. Neeley continued the rectorship with great satisfaction to the parish until 1862, when he resigned and accepted the chaplaincy of Hobart College, Geneva.

Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D.D., next served the church as rector, who remained until 1867.

Under the administration of Mr. Schuyler a tower was added to the church edifice, and subsequently many substantial improvements have been made.

Rev. Walton W. Batershall was installed rector of this church January 1, 1869. The present rector is Rev. Joseph L. Tucker.

Location, East avenue, near William street.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—This parish is the outgrowth of a part of the work begun by the city mission under the Rev. R. M. Duff, as general missionary, in 1865. A year or two later the parish of Christ church took the mission under its special care, and during 1870 it was in charge of the Rev. Daniel Huck, then the assistant at Christ church, of which the Rev. W. W. Batershall was rector. July 13, 1871, an independent parish was organized, and called St. Clement's. Rev. W. Fluck was elected the first rector, and the services were held in the school-house of the German society on Jefferson street until their removal to South avenue, near Alexander street. Here, in a dwelling-house, was the chapel, guild-room, sewing- and Sunday-schools.

July 19, 1873, the bishop of the diocese laid the corner-stone of a permanent structure at the corner of Munger and Ashland streets, designed by Mr. R. M. Upjohn, of New York. It is a beautiful edifice, constructed of red brick and trimmed with Milwaukee brick, and erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars. In 1874 a rectory was added to the property at a cost of over six thousand dollars. The present valuation of church property is twenty thousand dollars. In October, 1873, the Rev. Mr. Fluck resigned the rectorate, and a few months afterward was succeeded by the Rev. D. A. Bonner, the present efficient pastor.

Location, Munger street, corner of Ashland.

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CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—This church is of recent origin, having been organized in March, 1869. It was formerly a mission of St. Luke's parish, and established as such in 1863 by the Rev. Dr. Claxton, rector of St. Luke's. It was organized as a separate parish by Rev. Dr. Anstice, successor of Dr. Claxton, and St. Luke's present rector.

The first wardens chosen were John Greenwood and George Cummings, and the first vestry consisted of Thomas Thompson, Thomas Tamblingson, William Attridge, Jr., Samuel Attridge, C. H. Finch, Robert G. Newman, William Webb, and Walter Williamson.

The first rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd was Rev. Jacob Miller, who resigned September, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Newton Spear, who was followed by Rev. James S. Barnes. Rev. Mr. Barnes was succeeded in the rectorship by Rev. Frederick W. Raikes, who remained until April 1, 1873.

Rev. Benjamin W Stone, D.D., assumed control of the parish April 1, 1873, and is the present popular and energetic rector.

The church officers for 1876 are—Wardens, John Greenwood and George Cummings; Vestrymen, W. M. Webb, R. G. Fewman, William Attridge, Thomas Baxendale, Thomas R. Baxendale, Andrew Erhardt, William Morris, and James Nayler.

Location, Grape street.

EPIPHANY CHURCH.—This church was originally a mission of St. Luke's. The church edifice was commenced in 1868, and in July of that year the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. It was opened for service February 28, 1869. It is neatly built, English style, sixty by forty-two feet inside, slate roof, with four double-lancet stained-glass windows on each side, and a window in front on either side of a central tower eighty-two feet in height. A neat and substantial rectory has since been erected. The church is under the administration of Rev. Charles M. Nickerson, to whom much of its present prosperity is attributed. Mr. Nickerson was many years rector of St. John's parish, Canandaigua.

This church was organized into a separate parish Wednesday, September 13, 1876, with the following-named persons as wardens and vestrymen: Wardens, John H. Martindale, Romeyn Boughton; Vestrymen, John Hancock, David Fairman, F. W. Bergh, James Ratcliff, W. H. Cross, F. R. Plummer, J. H. Stedman, John Clements.

Location, South Francis street, opposite Adams.

There is also an Episcopal chapel, called St. John's chapel, located in the Cochrane block, on State street, and under the control of John J. Landers. It was organized in 1875.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first public religious services within the territory now occupied by the city of Rochester were held in the spring of 1813, in the upper room of a tailor-shop owned by Jehiel Barnard, and standing the first door west of the present entrance to the Arcade. They were conducted mainly by Messrs. Barnard, Warren, and Brown, and consisted of singing, reading of Scriptures, experience, and prayer, and the reading of a sermon. Soon after they began, Rev. Daniel Brown, a Baptist minister of Pittsford, visited the people and preached for them; and, during the summer, they were also visited by Rev. Reuben Parmelee, a Presbyterian minister of Victor. In 1814 a small school-house was erected on the site now occupied by the free academy, and the services of the society were there held. August 27, 1815, this church was organized, with sixteen members, only one of whom is now living,—Mrs. Magne, of Baltimore.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Comfort Williams, who was installed in a store on Exchange street, in the winter of 1815–16. He remained as pastor of the church until June 10, 1821. He died in this city August 26, 1825.

The first house of worship was erected in 1817, on State street, on the first lot south of that occupied by Briggs Bros. as a seed store, and was first occupied in May of that year. It was forty by fifty feet, and cost one thousand three hundred dollars.

Joseph Penny, D.D., the second pastor of the church, was installed April 3, 1822, and his pastorate continued until November 22, 1832, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Tryon Edwards, D.D., who entered upon his duties July 22, 1834.

The second church building was erected on the site now occupied by the city hall, and dedicated October 28, 1824. Dr. Edwards remained as pastor until July 25, 1844. He was followed in the pastorate by Rev. Malcolm N. McLaren, D.D., who was installed August 27, 1845, and his pastoral relations dissolved in February, 1847. Rev. Joshua H. McIlvaine, D.D., became pastor July 13, 1848, and terminated August 8, 1860. Dr. McIlvaine was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Calvin Pease, who remained about one year, when his pastorate was closed by death September 17, 1863. Rev. Dr. Elias R. Beadle was the next pastor. He remained but one year, and was succeeded by Rev. C. Maurice Wines, who officiated until July 14, 1868.

Rev. J. L. Robertson, the present popular pastor, was installed December 17, 1870. He is a graduate of the Geneva College, Ohio, and the Allegheny Theological Seminary.

The present fine church edifice, on the corner of Plymouth avenue and Spring street, was completed in 1872, and cost ninety thousand dollars. It was dedicated June 23, 1872. The present officers are—Pastor, Rev. J. T. Robertson; Elders, E. W. Armstrong, M.D., John W. Adams, C. J. Hayden, S. H. Terry, William Burke, A. G. Bassett, and George Breck; Deacon, John L. Fox; Sunday-school Superintendent, G. C. Buell; Trustees, C. J. Hayden, G. E. Jennings, C. F. Pond, G. C. Buell, A. McVean, S. H. Gould. The church membership is four hundred, and the Sunday-school membership five hundred.

Location, Plymouth avenue, corner of Spring street.

SECOND OR BRICK CHURCH.—This church was organized November 18, 1825, with the following members: T. L. Bacon, Silas Hawley, Linus Stevens, Lydia Bacon, Catherine Brown, Lydia W. Blanchard, Asa Carpenter, Seth Case, Pauline Case, Elijah Cherry, Lotta Cherry, Richard and Amelia Gorsline, G. A. Hollister, Sally Hollister, Sarah Hawley, Mary Rust, Catherine S. Russell, Irene Sibley, Derrick Sibley, Nabby Sibley, Thomas Sheldon, Jane Sheldon, Thankful Stevens, Delia Stevens. Of these two only are living,—Seth Case and Amelia Gorsline.

The corporate name of the church was changed November 10, 1833, from the "Second" to the "Brick Presbyterian Church in Rochester," and so reported to the presbytery in February, 1834.

The first church edifice was a brick structure, located on the corner of Fitzhugh and Ann streets, and completed in 1828. This church was used until the erection of the present fine and substantial structure in 1860. It cost, together with the furniture, etc., sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-three cents.

The first pastor of this church was Rev. William James, D.D., who served from 1826 to 1831, and was succeeded by Rev. William Wisner, D.D., who assumed control of the church in 1831, and remained until 1836. In 1838, Rev. George Beecher, son of the late Rev. Lyman Beecher, became pastor, and continued until 1841, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. James B. Shaw, D.D. Dr. Shaw has officiated in the pastoral office of this society more than thirty-five years. His career has been marked with success, and the Brick church has flourished under his guidance.

Location, Fitzhugh, corner of Allen street.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This society was incorporated in December, 1826, and its first place of worship was a school-house standing on the corner of Mortimer and Clinton streets. This soon became inadequate to the increasing numbers of the church, and a new building was erected on the same street, twenty-four by sixty feet. This building was erected in one week, Josiah Bissell, Jr., superintending its construction. February 28, 1827, the church was formally organized with nineteen persons from the First and Brick Presbyterian churches. The first elders were Salmon Scofield and Josiah Bissell, Jr.

The third house of worship was erected on the corner of Main and North Clinton streets, which was finally sold to the Second Baptist society, and in about the year 1840 a neat stone edifice was built on the south side of Main street, which was subsequently enlarged, but was eventually destroyed by fire in 1858.

The fourth and present church structure was erected in 1859, at a cost of about thirty-eight thousand dollars.

The first pastor of this church was Rev. Joel Parker, D.D., who was succeeded by Rev. Charles G. Finney, who officiated six months. Rev. Luke Lyons next assumed control of the church, and was followed by Rev. W. C. Wisner, D.D., who remained but a short time. In 1834, Rev. William Mack became pastor, and officiated until 1839, when in February of the following year he was succeeded by Rev. Albert G. Hall, D.D., who continued in charge of the pastorate until 1872, when the present pastor, Rev. George Patton, was installed.

Location, Temple street.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in August, 1836, under the name of the "Bethel Presbyterian Church of Rochester." The following were the first members: Michael B. Bateman, Preston, Eunice, Henry F., William P., and Eliza N. Smith, Joseph Farley, Theodore B. and Julia M. Hamilton, Joseph, Nancy, and Newell A. Stone, Mary Jane Porter, Thomas Adams, William S. Bishop, George A. and Francis Avery, Richard P. and Mary A. Wilkins, Spencer Davis, Ebenezer and Polly Knapp, Appollos Luce, Amelia S. Adams, Mary M. Cook, Eliza Davis, John F. Bush, John Biden, Jr., Walter S., Henry D., and Elizabeth S. Griffith, William and Lydia Cook, Josiah and Mary Newell, John and Louisa Stitt, Lydia and Fannie E. Hatch. Thirteen of these are yet living, and three—Joseph Stone, Henry F. Smith, and Mrs. Elvira S. Allen—are still members. The first ruling elders were Walter S. Griffith, George A. Avery, and Preston Smith.

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The first church edifice was erected in 1836, on Washington street, at an expense of fifteen thousand dollars.

In 1858 the present commodious church edifice on Sophia street was dedicated, and the name changed from Washington Street church, to Central Presbyterian.

Rev. George S. Boardman was installed as first pastor of the church October 19, 1837, and remained until July, 1842, when he was succeeded by Revs. John T. Avery, Mr. Bassett, G. H. R. Shumway, Frederick W. Graves, and Parsons C. Hastings as supplies, until February 25, 1845, when Rev. Milo J. Hickok, D.D., was installed pastor. Dr. Hickok continued in the service of the church until March 15, 1854, when he resigned. The third pastor was Rev. Frank F. Elliwood, D.D., who assumed control of the church in January, 1855, and remained eleven years, resigning January 24, 1866. Rev. Samuel M. Campbell, D.D., was installed pastor June 14, 1866, and is the present acceptable pastor. No less than two thousand and thirty-seven persons have been received into the church,—one thousand and six on profession, and one thousand and thirty-one by letter. Of this number eight have entered the ministry, and five ladies have gone to the foreign missionary work, two as the wives of missionaries, and three as teachers. The church is now in a very thriving condition, and "never before was this church," says Mr. William Alling, "doing so good and great a work; never was it equally strong" and prosperous.

Location, Sophia, near West Main street.

St. Peter's Presbyterian Church was organized December 12, 1853, in the chapel of the church, by the presbytery of the city of Rochester. Its first members were: Mr. Levi A. Ward, Mrs. Harriet Ward, Miss Mary E. Ward, Mr. William H. Ward, Mr. Lorenzo D. Ely, Mrs. Caroline C. Ely, Mr. Lowell Bullen, Mrs. Chloe Bullen, Mrs. Susan W. Selden, Miss Ellen M. Kemp, Miss Jane Bradbury, Mrs. Emily Chumasero, Dr. John F. Whitbeck, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Whitbeck, Mr. Edward A. Raymond, Mrs. Eugenia C. Raymond, Mr. Samuel B. Raymond, Mrs. Harriet M. Raymond, Mrs. Caroline E. McAlpine, Mrs. Caroline B. Dwinelle, Mr. James Murray, Mrs. Resinah Murray, Miss Ann E. Murray, Mrs. Betsey L. Oothout, Mrs. Emily R. Beckwith, Mrs. Mary Ann Holyland, Mr. John S. Dean, Mrs. Chloe Dean.

Mr. Levi A. Ward and Mr. Edward A. Raymond were the first elders of the church, elected at the time of its organization, December 12, 1853.

Mr. Marcus K. Woodbury was the first deacon of the church, elected November 10, 1858; and Mr. Joseph B. Ward was elected to the same office March 16, 1864.

The first board of trustees of the society consisted of Messrs. S. B. Raymond, J. B. Stillson, C. F. Smith, B. R. McAlpine, L. D. Ely, C. A. Jones, S. L. Selden, J. W. Bissell, C. H. Clark. It was organized by the election of Mr. S. L. Selden president, Mr. S. B. Raymond clerk, Mr. J. W Bissell treasurer.

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Richard H. Richardson, installed June 10, 1856; resigned November 30, 1857.

The Rev. Joseph H. Towne, D.D., was installed second pastor of the church, October 28, 1858; resigned, March 9, 1860. Rev. John T. Coit became the third pastor of the church, June 3, 1860; died, January 23, 1863. Rev. E. D. Yeomans, D.D., was installed June 7, 1863; resigned, April 28, 1867; died, August 27, 1868. Rev. James M. Crowell, D.D., was the fifth pastor of the church; installed, May 16, 1869; resigned, December 6, 1870. The sixth pastor was Rev. Asa S. Fiske; installed, January 1, 1872; dismissed, at his request, September 12, 1873. The present accomplished pastor, Rev. Herman C. Riggs, was installed June 8, 1876.

The first church building was begun in May, 1852, and the corner-stone laid June 7 of the same year, Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., of Rochester, delivering an appropriate address, and other services of the occasion being fulfilled by the Revs. Hill and Ward, of the Presbyterian church; the Rev. W. H. Goodwin, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal church; the Rev. Mr. Howard, of the Baptist church; and the Rev. Chester Dewey, D.D., of the Congregational church.

This first building was completed at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, and was dedicated October 25, 1853; the Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., preaching the dedication sermon, and the Revs. A. G. Hall, D.D., F. D. W. Ward, D.D., and others, conducting the other services. March 18, 1868, this building was destroyed by fire, and immediately rebuilt at a cost of fifty-six thousand dollars.

The present officers of the church are the following: Rev. Herman C. Riggs, pastor; Messrs. Levi A. Ward, Jerome B. Stillson, Jonathan E. Pierpont, Marcus K. Woodbury, Ashman Beebe, John W. Stebbins, Maurice H. Merriman, elders; Messrs. Joseph B. Ward, Harvey W Brown, deacons; Messrs. L. D. Ely, W. H. Ward, C. R. Parsons, Theodore Bacon, H. W. Brown, J. G. Cutler, Daniel Lowrey, G. E. Ripsom, J. B. Ward, trustees.

The Sabbath-school was organized in December, 1853, with a membership of forty-one scholars. Mr. Edward A. Raymond was its first superintendent. The present superintendent is Mr. Jonathan E. Pierpont. The roll of the school contains at present the names of three hundred and fifty scholars and forty-one officers and teachers. The library of the school was founded at the organization of the school. It contains at the present time six hundred and sixty volumes. Mr. Wm. H. Ward was the first, and Mr. W. S. Kimball is the present librarian.

The number of members received into the church from the beginning is five hundred and thirty-eight, of whom two hundred and ninety-six have been received by letter from other churches, and two hundred and forty-two upon profession of Christian faith. The present membership of the church is three hundred and forty-two.

In accordance with a conviction of the founder of the church, Mr. Levi A. Ward, that the entire congregation should participate unitedly and actively in the worship of the sanctuary, a special order of worship was adopted in the beginning of the church's history, which, with unessential changes, has been constantly observed.

Location, Gibbs street, corner of Grove.

Calvary Church.—This church was originally organized as the Saint Paul Street Congregational Church. The organization was effected March 26, 1848, when twenty-six enrolled themselves as members.

The first church edifice was begun in May, 1848, and on the 3d of November, 1850, was dedicated by President Mahan, of Oberlin, Ohio. The church property was subsequently sold to L. A. Ward, and finally became a church of the Presbyterian order.

June 15, 1856, a committee, consisting of Revs. A. G. Hall, D.D., J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., R. H. Richardson, James Harkness, and Elders Ward, Cushing, and Benton, convened in the South Saint Paul Street Congregational church, and organized the "Calvary Presbyterian Church of Rochester," consisting of the following persons: William Stebbins, Eliza B. Stebbens, William T. Cushing, Arabella Cushing, Olive Howes, Helen M. Howes, J. G. Stothoff, Henrietta Dempsey, Hannah Ray, Mercy Ingraham, Elizabeth Blum, Eliza Barrett, James Barton, Charles Barton, James Badger, and Catherine Badger.

William Stebbens and William T. Cushing were installed ruling elders. Soon after the organization Rev. Charles Ray became pastor, July 30, 1856, and continued his labors until August 10, 1858, when he resigned, and the pulpit was filled with the following supplies until 1860, viz., Rev. F. De W. Ward, Rev. J. Nichols, W. H. Taylor, and others. In April, 1860, Rev. Bellville Roberts was placed in charge of the society, and remained about four years and resigned. The next officiating pastor was Rev. Alfred Yeomans, who remained but one year, leaving in 1866. Rev. H. W. Morris became the next pastor of Calvary church, and still continues a successful ministry, embracing a period of ten years.

A new and substantial church edifice was commenced in 1871, and dedicated April 11, 1872. The following are names of church officials for the year 1876: Pastor, Herbert W. Morris, M.A., D.D.; Elders, William Stebbens, David L. Hunn, F. T. Skinner, Thos. Oliver, F. S. Stebbens, James B. Reeves, Judson Knickerbocker; Trustees, F. S. Stebbens, John Putnam, Augustus J. Reibling, Thos. Oliver, Isaac Blackeney.

Location, South avenue, corner of Hamilton place.

Memorial Presbyterian Church.—"Next Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, a Sabbath-school will be organized in the second story of district school-house No. 18, on Draper street. Good speaking and good singing will be had. The singing will be under the direction of Professor A. J. Warner; speaking by Rev. Dr. Shaw, of the Brick church, Rev. Dr. Huntington, of the Asbury church, Geo. W. Parsons, of the Central church, and Geo. W. Ranson, of the Second Baptist church. Come parents, come young men, come young ladies, come children, come all,—all who are not engaged in any other school at the same time,—come and aid in establishing a Sabbath-school in this house." Two hundred hand-bills, of which the above is a copy, were circulated in this city on Thursday, June 10, 1869, under the auspices of the Brick Presbyterian church, of which this church is a branch. In response to this call five hundred persons assembled at the school-house at the appointed time, and the Sabbath-school was organized, with Mr. T. A. Newton as superintendent. Soon after, a lot was purchased of Hiram Davis for the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars, and early in 1870 a subscription was started among the members of the Brick church to raise funds for the erection of a chapel as a memorial of the reunion which took place that year between the old and the new school Presbyterian churches. The contract was soon after let for building the chapel, and June 20, 1870, the corner-stone was laid, and on the 20th of the following September the new church was dedicated. It is forty by sixty-six feet, and cost seven thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents. The first regular pastor was Rev. G. L. Hamilton, who remained four years, and was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Barrett, who remained a short time, and was followed by Chas. F. Goss, both of these laborers being supplies. The present efficient pastor, Rev. Chas. P. Coit, began his labors November 21, 1875, and was installed January 2, 1876.

Location of church, Hudson, corner of Wilson street.

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WESTMINSTER CHURCH was organized Sunday, April 5, 1868, in the Central Presbyterian church, by Dr. S. M. Campbell, the pastor, assisted by Dr. F. F. Ellinwood. The first pastor was Rev. Henry M. Mosey, and the first elders were George N. Mitchell and Truman A. Clark. The original membership numbered eighty-two,—twenty-four males and fifty-eight females,—all from the Central church.

The first church edifice was erected in 1859, at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars. This was a mission chapel, built by the Central church. In 1870 this chapel was rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of ten thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars. The mission chapel was dedicated Sunday, January 1, 1860, Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, pastor of Central church, preaching the sermon, and Dr. Jas. B. Shaw, of the Brick church, offering the prayer of consecration. The church, as rebuilt, was dedicated January 26, 1871, Dr. S. M. Campbell conducting the services, assisted by Rev. H. M. Mosey. The church is located on the north side of West avenue, above North Francis street, on a lot sixty-six by one hundred and sixty-five feet, the joint gift of Aristarchus Champion and Joel B. Bennett.

Rev. H. M. Mosey was the first minister. His labors commenced April 5, 1868. He was installed pastor of the church April 5, 1871, and remained until October 5, 1874. The present pastor, Rev. C. B. Gardner, was installed February 4, 1875, having begun his ministry to this church on the first day of the previous month. The membership, September 15, 1876, is two hundred and twenty-two.

Location, West avenue, near North Francis street.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized on the 21st of September, 1849. Previous to the organization services had been held in the school-house which stood near St. Luke's church, by Rev. John Van Eaton, of the Associate Reformed synod, who also officiated from August, 1848, to May, 1849, in a school-house on the corner of Troup street and Plymouth avenue. The following were the first communicants of this church: Robert Bell, Mrs. Martha Bell, Robert Johnson, James and Eliza Reid, William and Janette R. Muir, John Burdock, William Hamilton, Mrs. (Rev.) Van Eaton, William and Rachel Hart, Hannah Burdock, Jane Hamilton, Ann and Christina Semple, Wm. and Catherine G. Fisher, Alexander and Mary J. Adams, Alexander and Margaret Blair, and Margaret Hamilton. Of these, nine are deceased, eleven have removed, and three are still in communion, viz.: Robert Bell, William Hart, and Mrs. Margaret Niven. The first elders of the church were William Hamilton, James Reid, William Muir, and William Leslie.

The first pastor of this church was Rev. John Van Eaton, who remained three years and nine months.

September 8, 1850, the house of worship was consumed by fire, and on January 1, 1851, a purchase was made of the church building known as the Court Street church, on the corner of Court and Stone streets, and there they continued to worship until the third Sabbath of September, 1864, when they purchased and removed to the church which they at present occupy, on Allen street near Fitzhugh.

Rev. W. T. McAdams succeeded Mr. Van Eaton as pastor of the church, and was installed June 6, 1854. He remained two years and eight months, and was followed in the pastorate by Rev. Thomas F. Boyd, who served four years and one month.

Rev. James P. Sankey, the present faithful and energetic incumbent of the pastoral office, was installed June 30, 1864, the services being conducted by Rev. F. M. Proctor, Rev. J. Van Eaton, and the Rev. Donald McLaren, D.D.

This church was originally organized as the First Associate Reformed Church of Rochester, and May 20, 1868, changed to its present title. The following are the present officials: Pastor, Rev. J. P. Sankey; Elders, Robert Bell, Robert Sterrit, Thos. Lisle, James Hutchinson, W. B. Geddes, John Bamber, and James Hart; Sunday-school Superintendent, the pastor; number of scholars, two hundred and sixty; church communicants, three hundred and sixty; Trustees, James Hutchinson, Joseph Stephenson, Geo. Hall, Samuel Lemon, Jas. C. McKenzie, John Malloch, James Erwin, James Sprout, and William Fletcher.

Location, Allen near Fitzhugh street.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized in 1835, with twenty-nine members. Of these the following are still in the communion: John Boyd, Elizabeth Boyd, Mrs. Jane Montgomery, and Mrs. Martha Robinson. The first place of meeting was the high school building, which stood on the site of the Third Presbyterian church, corner of Lancaster and Temple streets. Some years after, a church building was erected on the corner of Main and Stillson streets. This the congregation occupied until the fall of 1864, when they entered the church they now occupy on North Saint Paul street. For some time subsequent to this organization they were without a pastor, during which period Rev. John Fisher supplied the pulpit. In 1835, Rev. C. B. McKee became pastor of the church, and officiated until 1842. Rev. D. Scott was installed pastor in 1844, and served the congregation faithfully until 1862, when he resigned, after a highly successful pastorate, embracing a period of eighteen years. He died in this city March 29, 1871, aged seventy-six years.

Rev. R. D. Sproul, the present pastor, is a native of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and graduated at Jefferson College, in the class of 1857. He was installed pastor of this church in May, 1863. Under his pastoral care the congregation has increased in numbers and influence, and though one of the smallest, this is also one of the most prosperous church societies in the city.

Location, North Saint Paul near Andrews street.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The history of this church commenced in the spring of the year 1816, when a meeting was held in an old building southwest of the Whitney mills, on the lower race. In a sketch written by Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D.D., and published by Erastus Darrow, Esq., it is stated that the first Methodist meeting was held in 1817, by Rev. Elisha House, at the residence of Fabritius Reynolds, where the free academy now stands. Another writer says that Cyrus Story organized a class in 1817, while the venerable Edwin Scrantom is positive that 1816 was the period.

The church was organized September 20, 1820, with Abelard Reynolds, Elam Smith, Daniel Rowe, and Nathaniel Draper as trustees. The first church edifice, a brick structure forty-two by fifty-five feet, was completed in 1825. The building lot was donated by Elisha Johnson and Enos Stone, and occupied the site of the present Opera House on South St. Paul street. An addition was made to this building in 1827, and in the year 1831 a new edifice was erected on the corner of North Fitzhugh and West Main streets. It was a brick building, eighty by one hundred and four feet, and constructed under the supervision of Willis Kempshall. This house of worship was destroyed by fire January 5, 1835, and in the following year rebuilt. The present church edifice was built in 1855. The following persons have served this society as pastors, embracing a period of nearly sixty years: Revs. Oren Miller, 1820–1821; Reuben Aylesworth, 1821–1822; Elisha House, 1822–1823; Micah Seager, 1823–1824; Dana Fox, 1824–1825; John Dempster, 1825–1827; Zachariah Paddock, 1827–1829; Gideon Laning, 1829–1830; Glezen Fillmore, 1830–1832; Robert Burch, 1832–1833; Glezen Fillmore, 1833–1834; Elijah Hebard, 1834–1835; John Copeland, 1835–1837; Daniel P. Kidder, 1835 (assistant); Wilber Hoag, 1837–1838; Jonas Dodge, 1838–1839; G. Fillmore, 1839–1840; Thomas Carlton, 1840–1842; Moses Crow, 1842–1843; Samuel Luckey, 1843–1844; Schuyler Seager, 1844–1846; John Dennis, 1846–1848; John G. Gulick, 1848–1850; John Copeland, 1850–1851; A. C. George, 1851–1853; Henry Hickok, 1853–1854; Jonathan Watts, 1854–1856; Daniel D. Buck, 1856–1858; Israel H. Kellogg, 1858–1860; Jabez R. Jaques, 1860–1863; S. Van Benschoten, 1863–1866; James E. Latimer, 1866–1869; George C. Lyon, 1869–1871; William Lloyd, 1871–1873; D. H. Muller, 1873–1875; R. M. Stratton, D.D., 1875,—present pastor. This church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of four hundred and sixty persons.

Location, Fitzhugh street.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.—This religious society was organized in the year 1827, with about twenty members. Among the number were the following: Charles Dixon and wife, William Earles and wife, Elizabeth Gaul, Rebecca Hall, Hannah Dorsey, George Sampson, Alfred Williams and wife, and Caroline Hawkins. The church was formed on Ford street, in a brown school-house on the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. Sutherland. Its incorporation was effected in 1836.

The church edifice was erected in 1831, on High street, now Caledonia avenue, and fronts on Favor street.

The first trustees were Charles Dixon, William Earles, Alfred Williams, and the first class-leader was William Earles. The present board of trustees consists of Mr. Briggs, Fred. Gibbs, John Jackson, Lewis Sprague, Jesse Rucker, and John Andrews. Rev. J. W. Lacey is the present pastor. Zion church was founded by the venerable Rev. Thomas James, who resides in the city, and furnished the data for this sketch.

Location, Favor near Spring street.

NORTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized March 27, 1849, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Luckey. The first pastor was Rev. D. D. Buck, D.D., and the first trustees were A. B. Judson, John Stewart, and A. Wilkinson. The first sermon was preached by Rev. John E. Robie, April 1, 1849.

The first members of this church were as follows: A. B. Judson, L. Judson, Alexander Dobbs, A. Dudley, Clarissa Clark, Albert Coon, Mary Goswell, Samuel Goswell, F. N. Skuse, Eliza Skuse, A. Wilkinson, Sarah Bradshaw, Mary Bradshaw, A. Hall, John Stewart, Jr., A. C. Stewart, E. Stewart, John Stewart, Sr., Harriet Silas, Ann Stewart, Samuel M. Stewart, Delia M. Stewart, J. Belknap, John Whitley, Eliza Whitley, Mary Akenhead, Henry G. Whitley, Clarissa Coon. The first legal board of trustees were S. Moulder, S. James Hubbell, A. B. Judson, Philander Davis, John Patterson.

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The first church edifice was finished in 1852. It was forty-five by seventy feet in size, and cost six thousand dollars. This church was dedicated in November, 1853, by Rev. S. Seager, D.D.

The following is a list of the pastors who have officiated for this church: Rev. D. D. Buck, D.D., S. W. Alden, S. L. Congdon, S. Luckey, D.D., S. Van Benschoten, D.D., Alpha Wright, John Mandeville, John N. Brown, Nathan Fellows, Dr. Luckey, Martin Wheeler, Israel Kellogg, A. H. Shurtluff, D. Lisenring, John N. Brown, R. D. Munger, E. Lansing Newman, the present pastor. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of one hundred and seventy-five persons.

Location, North street, opposite Ontario.

THE CORN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was founded by constituting a legal board of trustees at the residence of William P. Stanton, in Rochester, June 8, 1852. The following persons were elected trustees, viz.: Caleb H. Bicknell, Henry Wray, William P. Stanton, Coles C. See, George Harrison, and Hemon Lyon. The board was organized by electing Henry Wray president, Coles C. See secretary.

A subscription was opened at once for a new church. A contract was made with Coles C. See and John Bell to put up the building for three thousand three hundred and five dollars. The tower was not then included in the building. This was completed in 1874 at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, including expenses of general repairs.

It is due to Mr. Champion to say that a portion of the ten thousand dollars which he contributed for building Methodist churches in Rochester was appropriated to this church.

Rev. A. C. George was appointed the first pastor of Corn Hill church, in 1853.

The members composing the first organization were from the First Methodist Episcopal church, but had been meeting as a sort of missionary class or society during the summer of 1853 in the old orphan asylum building on Adams street. The number was about thirty.

Soon after the organization of the Corn Hill church, the Third Methodist Episcopal Society, worshiping in a little church, since transformed into a livery stable, on Caledonia avenue, became connected with it by transfer of membership, and at the end of the first year the number in society was about seventy.

The edifice was completed and dedicated in June, 1854, Dr. Cummings, president of Genesee College, at Lima, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The first board of stewards was composed of Henry Wray, Silas A. Yerkes, and Coles C. See. Henry Wray was elected recording steward, which office he has held and honored ever since (September, 1876).

The first quarterly conference was held June 14, 1853; John Copeland, presiding elder.

The first Sunday-school report shows that from the beginning there has been a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church. The pastor, Rev. A. C. George, was the first superintendent. The number of officers and teachers was twenty-two; different scholars enrolled, one hundred and eighty-five; volumes in library, three hundred. The present members are, teachers and officers, twenty-four; scholars, one hundred and seventy-five; volumes in library, five hundred and twenty-six. N. L. Button, superintendent; John Baker, secretary; Francis B. Fulton, librarian; Thos. Atkinson, assistant librarian.

The first presiding elder, as stated before, was Rev. John Copeland. Succeeding him were Wm. H. Goodwin, John Mandeville, John Dennis, K. P. Jervis, and K. D. Nettleton. The pastors have been in 1853–55, A. C. George; 1855, J. W. Wilson; 1856–57, S. Seager and J. A. Swallow; 1858, J. Ashworth; 1859, S. Luckey; 1860, Isaac Gibbard; 1861, John Mandeville; 1862–63, A. N. Fisher and J. T. Arnold; 1864–66, W. B. Holt; 1867–69, George Paddock; 1871, R. O. Wilson. Mr. Wilson died April 14, 1872, and the year was filled out by Rev. J. S. Norris; 1872, W. R. Benham; 1873–75, A. D. Wilbor. Present pastor, A. D. Wilbor; number of members, one hundred and seventy-five.

Present trustees, J. B. Loomis, president, Henry Wray, N. L. Button, C. R. Bennett, F. B. Fulton, Francis Tulley, Thos. Gledhill.

Stewards, Henry Wray, recording steward, N. L. Button, Thos. Bell, J. B. Loomis, Geo. Olmsted, Jas. Cook, John Baker, George Leat, Wm. C. Crum.

Class-leaders, N. L. Button, Samuel Giles, Henry Wray, and pastor.

Location, Edinburgh street.

THE ALEXANDER STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized in Brighton, October 12, 1852. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Samuel Luckey, D.D., and Rev. Alpha Wright was elected secretary. Gideon Cobb, Daniel Stocking, Godfrey Tallenger, B. Langdon, and Talcott Brown were elected the first board of trustees. A church edifice was erected in 1853, on Alexander street, and during the same year was dedicated, Bishop Janes presiding.

The following persons have served this church as pastors: Revs. Alpha Wright, one year; Thos. Stacey, one year; Elijah Wood, two years; John G. Gulick, two years; Israel H. Kellog, two years, John Raines, three years; E. J. Hermans, two years; H. Van Benschoten, one year; A. Sutherland, one year; D. W. C. Huntington, D.D., two years; J. D. Regna, one year; John A. Copeland, three years. T. J. Leak became pastor in 1875, and is the present incumbent. This church has had a fluctuating history, at times enjoying a very large degree of prosperity, and again making but little progress. In 1873 the church was remodeled, and its seating capacity enlarged, since which time, under its then pastor, Mr. Copeland, and its present pastor, Mr. Leak, it has enjoyed a constant growth in numbers and interest. Its present membership is two hundred and sixty in full connection, and twenty-five probationers,—larger by about seventy-five than reported in any previous year.

Location, Alexander street.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized under its new and present name February 1, 1860. This society might be styled a continuation of an organization—in the words of Dr. Huntington—which "was formed September 26, 1836, and a church edifice of stone erected on the corner of Main and Clinton streets, and was dedicated in February, 1843, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Drs. John Dempsey and Samuel Luckey." The church edifice has been greatly improved, and is one of the most attractive and commodious church structures in the city. The following is a partial list of the pastors who have served this church since its organization in 1860: Revs. J. W. Brown, Mr. Wilkins, F. G. Hibbard, D.D., L. D. Watson, Charles Eddy, and D. W. C. Huntington, D.D. Asbury church is in a very prosperous condition, which is largely due to the untiring efforts of the efficient pastor, Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D.D.

Location, East Main street, corner of South Clinton.

FRANK STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church was organized December 16, 1852. Aristarchus Champion, Esq., with that liberality which was ever characteristic of the man, gave to the Methodist denomination the sum of ten thousand dollars to be used in building a number of Methodist churches in the suburbs of the city. Of this sum a portion was donated toward the erection of this church edifice. The building was commenced, and in 1853 dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by the Rev. J. S. Peck, D.D. This society has done good service, and is to-day active and progressive, with good promise for a fruitful future. At the present writing, 1876, Rev. Thos. E. Bell is pastor, and Wm. Cochrane superintendent of Sunday-school.

Location, Frank street, corner of Smith.

THE HEDDING MISSION.—This is a flourishing mission in the northern part of the city, and was named in honor of Bishop Hedding. A church edifice was erected in the autumn of 1876, and dedicated on the 24th day of the following December. It is under the pastoral care of Rev. H. O. Abbott. Trustees, John Stewart, George D. Gunn, James J. Bennett, James Fitt, E. W. McBurney, D. B. Durgin.

Location, St. Paul street, corner of Scrantom.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was formed in the year 1818, and called the First Baptist Church of Brighton. It consisted of twelve members, none of whom are now living. During the first eight years the largest number at any one time was ninety. In 1833 it had increased to three hundred and sixty-nine. The large emigration to the western States, and the organization of the Second Baptist church in this city, diminished the number to two hundred and forty-four; and then commenced again its upward progress, and in 1844 it numbered five hundred and thirty, and there remained until 1866, when again it began to increase until 1870, when it numbered seven hundred and sixty,—the largest in the history of the church.

1871–72 witnessed the departure of large numbers to organize in part the three churches, Lake Avenue, Memorial Rapids, and East Avenue, which, with other dismissals, reduced the membership to five hundred and forty-five. The present number is about six hundred and thirty, making an average for fifty-eight years of four hundred and three; the least number being twelve, and the largest seven hundred and sixty.

Nine pastors have served this church, viz.: Revs. E. M. Spencer, one year; Eleazer Savage, three years; O. C. Comstock, D.D., eight years; Pharcellus Church, D.D., fourteen years; Justin A. Smith, five years; Jacob R. Scott, three years; Richard M. Nott, six years; G. W Northrup, D.D., supply, one year. Henry E. Robbins, D.D., was installed in 1867, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Charles J. Baldwin, who has served about three years.

The clerks of the church have been as follows: Deacon Myron Strong, Dr. H. B. Sherman, Elery S. Treat, David Burbank, and Dr. Henry W. Dean. The latter has served thirty years. The following deacons, of honored memory, have long since passed away: John Watts, G. D. Shelmire, William Warrant, Oren Sage, Myron Strong, Edwin Pancost, and A. G. Mudge. Four of the present deacons, E. F. Smith, H. N. Langworthy, Alvah Strong, and William N. Sage,

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have been connected with this church and society nearly fifty years. The other four—J. O. Pettengill, L. R. Satterlee, S. A. Ellis, and Austin H. Cole—have also long been in the service of the church. The present board of trustees are Edwin O. Sage, Martin W. Cook, E. T. Oatley, J. E. Booth, E. R. Andrews, Lewis Sunderlin, E. Griffin, W. H. Montgomery.

At the organization of the church, meetings were mainly held in No. 1 school-house, located where the Rochester free academy now stands, when they were removed to the old court-house and sometimes met in the jury-room. In the year 1827 the church was turned out by the sheriff in obedience to the direction of the board of supervisors, being a feeble band and considered of no political importance. The church then removed to Colonel Hiram Leonard's ball-room, over a stable in the rear of the old Clinton House, and there remained until 1828, when it purchased of the Rochester meeting-house company the first meeting-house ever built in the city of Rochester, and located upon State street, not far from where Charles Briggs' seed store now stands. The meeting-house company sold the old building to the First Baptist church for some fifteen hundred dollars. Five members—Oren Sage, Myron Strong, Zloas Freeman, W. L. Achilles, and Evan Griffet—gave their notes for the purchase. This, fitted up at an expense of about one thousand dollars more, became the church till the year 1839, when the new house of worship was completed upon the spot where it is now located, built and paid for by the sale of other property and contributions made for the same, amounting to eighteen thousand dollars from both sources. It was then considered a model of beauty as well as convenience, but opinion changed very much in subsequent years. That building was enlarged in the year 1852 by adding galleries and extending it thirty feet in length, at an expense of some ten thousand dollars, and that was removed the past season to give place to the present structure, with the enlarged facilities of doing good. Adding the cost of the present building to others above spoken of, we have some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as the contribution to the church edifice fund of this church. The present edifice is a model of beauty, and one of the finest church structures in the State.

Location, Fitzhugh street.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH was organized May 12, 1834. The society first worshiped in an edifice purchased of the Presbyterians, located on the corner of Main and Clinton streets. On the night of December 10, 1859, this structure was destroyed by fire. In the year 1861 a new church edifice was erected on North street, near Main, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The following-named persons have served this church as pastors: Revs. Elan Galusha, three years; Elisha Tucker, four years; V. R. Hotchkiss, three years; Charles Thompson, one year; Henry Davis, one year; W. G. Howard, D.D., six years; George D. Boardman, D.D., eight years; J. H. Gilmore, three years. T. Edwin Brown commenced his labors November 1, 1869, and is the present efficient pastor. This church has reason to be satisfied with its progress during the forty-two years of its existence, having grown from that little band of fifty-six to a present membership of five hundred and eighty-five.

The following are the present church officers: Trustees, C. B. Woodworth, W. W. Mack, C. D. Tracy, J. B. Moseley, Charles Stanton, M. A. Culver; Deacons, A. Moseley, Thomas Johnson, G. W. Rawson, F. M. Mack, O. H. Robinson, M. G. Seely; Clerk, E. Bottum; Treasurer, George Brown.

Location, North street, corner of Franklin.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—In 1848–49 several German Baptists came from New York and other places to this city, when they commenced holding meetings in private dwellings and in school-house No. 10, on Fitzhugh street. These services were conducted first by W. G. Englehard, a colporteur of the American Tract Society, and afterwards by Rev. C. Roos, of Warrensville, Pennsylvania, who labored here nine months.

In October, 1850, A. Henrick came to the city from Buffalo, and, through his efficiency in concentrating the scattered elements, may be styled the founder. The church was organized June 29, 1851, and recognized by the related judicatories. Rev. Mr. Henrick was ordained as first pastor. Among the constituent members were Messrs. John Dopplor, Jacob Bopeer, Conrad Steppler, and Joseph Richard. In 1858, Rev. Mr. Henrick removed to Anthony, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Rev. Prof. A. Rauschenbusch, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, supplied the pulpit six months, when the Rev. Gerhard Koopman became pastor, and continued four years, and was succeeded in 1863 by Rev. Henry Schneider, and he in 1865 by Rev. Ernst Tchirch, who remained until 1873. The church was without a regular pastor about two years, the pulpit being supplied by Professors A. Rauschenbusch and H. Schäffer, and also by the students, George Fetzer, William Papenhausen, and others.

Rev. P. Ritter, of Cincinnati, Ohio, accepted a call of the church, and took charge of the same September 1, 1875. Under the able ministry of the Rev. Mr. Ritter, the society has largely increased, and now numbers one hundred and forty-two persons. At the organization of the church, services were held in a hall on Ann street, and subsequently in a school-house on Andrews street, which was supplanted in 1870 by a neat church edifice constructed of brick, and costing, with lot, fifteen thousand dollars. The church is ecclesiastically connected with the Monroe County Baptist Association. The following are the church officials for 1876: Pastor, Rev. Peter Ritter; Deacons, Rudolph Widmer, Jacob Arend, William Trump; Sabbath-school Superintendent, George Fischer. Number of scholars, one hundred; communicants, one hundred and forty-two.

Location, Andrews street.

THE EAST AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH grew out of a mission Sunday-school which was established in 1847, by Dr. Guistiniani, for the benefit of the German population of the city of Rochester.

This mission Sunday-school—one of the earliest in the city—was at first a "union" school, but (owing to the facility with which teachers could be obtained from the university and theological seminary) it gradually passed into the hands of the Baptists. In 1863 it was reorganized as the "Bethlehem Mission Sunday-school," under the especial supervision and control of the Second Baptist church. For several years its sessions were held in McClellan Hall, corner of New Main and Scio streets, under the efficient superintendence of S. G. Phillips, Esq.

In 1868 a committee of the Second Baptist church purchased lots on the corner of East avenue and Anson park, for five thousand dollars, with an immediate view to the accommodation of the Bethlehem Mission Sunday-school, but in the hope that the site might ultimately be occupied by a church. In 1869 the foundations were laid for a plain but commodious chapel, which cost, with its furniture, about eight thousand dollars.

The mission Sunday-school entered upon its new quarters April 17, 1870, and speedily became one of the largest Sunday-schools in the city. On the 2d of November, 1871, the East Avenue Baptist church was organized, with sixty-eight members, representing eight different churches, although fifty-four of its constituent members came from the Second Baptist church in Rochester. The new church was recognized by an ecclesiastical council, May 9, 1872, and received into the Monroe County Baptist Association, October 2, 1872.

For more than a year after its organization, the pulpit of the church was regularly and very acceptably supplied by Drs. Buckland and Strong, of the Rochester theological seminary, while Prof. J. H. Gilmore, of the university, had the pastoral oversight of the new interest. The Rev. Henry L. Morehouse, the present pastor, entered upon his labors, at the unanimous call of the church, January 19, 1873,—the church then numbering one hundred and fifty-one members, of whom thirty-five had been received by baptism.

During the pastorate of Mr. Morehouse the church has enjoyed marked and uninterrupted prosperity. Ninety-one have been added to its membership by baptism, and its present membership (September 1, 1876) is two hundred and sixty-six. The estimated value of its property is twenty-five thousand dollars.

Location, East avenue, corner of Anson park.

ZION FIRST GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This congregation belongs to the denomination of the Evangelical Lutheran, of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and is, with its pastor, Rev. William Hoppe, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of the State of New York, etc. The first organization took place in 1832, and in 1836 the corner-stone of a church edifice was laid, and the building dedicated December 14, 1838.

A new church was erected on the site of the old building, corner of Grove and Washington streets, and dedicated January 29, 1852. This structure was enlarged, to meet the wants of the congregation, in the year 1870.

November 4, 1872, the congregation resolved to establish a new Evangelical Lutheran church in the northern part of the city, and a site was soon after purchased on the corner of St. Joseph street and Buchanan park, and a mission commenced. The congregation is now fully organized as St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, and has erected a fine house of worship. It is under the pastoral care of Rev. E. Heydler.

Location, Grove street, corner of Stillson.

TRINITY GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, located on Allen street, was organized April 17, 1842. In the year 1850 a parochial school in connection with the church was organized, which is still in successful operation.

In 1857 an English Sunday-school was formed, to which was added, in 1874, a German Sunday-school, organized by the present pastor. Both schools are in successful operation, and exerting a good influence. In 1862, under the pastorate of Rev. J. Ph. Conrad, a secession took place, and the German Evangelical St. Paul's church on Fitzhugh street was organized. The year 1874 witnessed a similar secession, when, during the pastorate of Rev. C. Siebenpfeiffer, the Salem German Evangelical church on Franklin street was formed. Up to August 18, 1876, there had been seventeen thousand and thirty-nine communicants, two thousand one hundred and sixty were confirmed, four thousand four hundred and

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sixteen were baptized, one thousand five hundred and thirty-three couples married, and one thousand five hundred and sixty-three persons buried.

April 15, 1874, Rev. Berchard Pick assumed control of the church, and is the present pastor.

Location, Allen street.

GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL SALEM CHURCH was erected in the year 1873. The congregation was started a few months previous under the pastorship of the Rev. C. Siebenpfeiffer, who is still the officiating clergyman. Rev. S. was twelve years pastor of the German Evangelical church on Allen street, and it was through his instrumentality that the society was organized and the church erected. The edifice stands on Franklin street near North Saint Paul street, is one of the handsomest church buildings in the city, and was constructed at a cost of about sixty-five thousand dollars. A German parochial school is connected with the church, and is under the efficient management of D. S. Poppen. A large Sunday-school is also connected with the church, conducted by its ever watchful and excellent superintendent, Thomas Drausfield. About four hundred families belong to this church, and it has probably the largest Protestant congregation in the city. Its denominational character is a union between the Lutheran and the Reformed churches as instituted in Germany in 1817, when the third centennial of the Reformation was celebrated. The Salem church ranks highly in the estimation of the German population, and has a large influence.

Location, Franklin street, near North Saint Paul.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION was organized by Reuben Hill, October 31, 1868, and received its name from the great event of the sixteenth century which the 31st of October commemorates. It is the only English Lutheran church in the city. The chief object in its organization was that the children of the German Lutherans, as they became anglicized by attending the common schools and associating with English-speaking people, might be kept in the Lutheran church. The first officers of the church were C. C. Meyer, William Steinhauser, John B. Snyder, John S. Kratz, and William Maser. The services were held during the winter of 1868 and 1869 in Zion Lutheran church, on Grove street. Afterwards the third story of the parochial schoolhouse belonging to Zion German church was rented, and in it the congregation worshiped until the completion of the church edifice on Grove street, near North, which they now occupy. In July, 1872, the corner-stone of the church was formally laid by the pastor, assisted by Rev. S. H. Sample, of Pittsford, New York, and in the following December the church was dedicated to the service of God by the pastor, assisted by Revs. S. H. Sample and Frederick Rosenberg. The present membership is one hundred and sixty. In April, 1874, Rev. R. Hill resigned his office as pastor, and the vacancy was soon filled by the election to the pastoral office of the present incumbent, Rev. Charles S. Kohler. The present officers are as follows: Elders, C. M. Meyer and John Swyleman; Deacons, William Arnold, Jacob Hoehn, Jacob Senter, John M. Miller, S. F. Tallinger; Trustees, C. C. Meyer, William Steinhauser, John B. Snyder, L. P. Beck, John S. Kratz, J. M. Lenner, Frederick Fraugott. The congregation is small now,—nine-tenths of the people know not of its existence,—but the prospect for the future is very promising. All its members are young, and may reasonably be expected to be spared to the church for some years yet.

Location, Grove street, near North.

CHURCH OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION was organized in 1849 by J. J. Margnardt. The present church edifice was erected at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars. The following are names of the pastors who have served this church since its organization:

Revs. J. J. Margnardt, 1849 and 1850; John Schaaf, 1851; Martin Lauer, 1852–53; Jacob Wagner, 1854–55; Martin Lauer, 1856–57; Levi Jaerby, 1858; Aug. Klein, 1859–60; S. Weber, 1861; Adolph Miller, 1862–63; Phil. Miller, 1864–65; George Ekhardt, 1866–67; Andrew Colywarth, 1868–69; M. Lehn, 1870–71; G. F. Buesh, 1872–74.

Albert Unholtz took charge of the parish in 1875, and is the present pastor. The present officers are George Fisher, Fred Klein, Jacob Volk. The church has a membership of one hundred and fifty-three.

Location, St. Joseph street, corner of Nassau.

THE JEWISH CONGREGATION BERITH KODESH was founded in the year 1843, and incorporated on the 16th day of October, 1854. In 1856 they purchased a Baptist church building, on Saint Paul, near Andrew street, which was occupied as a place of worship until the erection of the new temple. The temple is a fine and imposing structure—built on the site of the old church—completed in 1876 at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The number of members, with their families, is five hundred. The present prosperity of the congregation is due, in a great degree, to the untiring labors of the efficient pastor, Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg.

Location, North Saint Paul street, near Adams.

CONGREGATION AITZ RAANON was organized in 1870. It was formed by members from the congregation Berith Kodesh. The synagogue on St. Joseph street was mainly erected by the liberality of Mr. Greentree. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. V. Runetbaken.

Location, St. Joseph street.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1841 by Rev. Mr. Storer, of Syracuse, who preached in the court-house. It was re-organized by Rev. Rufus Ellis, of Boston, in 1843, and in the same year Rev. F. W. Holland became pastor of the church, and remained four years. During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Holland a church was erected on the west side of North Fitzhugh street, on the site of the present German church. Rev. Mr. Bacon next served the church as pastor, remaining about one year, and was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Doherty, whose pastorate embraced a period of two years. In 1853 Rev. W. H. Channing, now residing in England, assumed control of the parish, and remained one year. About this time the church building was burned, and the meetings of the society were suspended for several years. In July, 1865, Rev. Mr. Holland returned, and remained in charge three years, during which time the present church, on the east side of Fitzhugh street, was erected. Rev. Clay McCauley was settled as pastor in 1868, and remained one year. In 1870 Rev. Newton M. Marm came on the charge, and is the present incumbent of the pastoral office.

There have at times been attempts at a separate church organization, but latterly the society itself has been recognized as the church, and regular attendance and contributions constitute membership. The congregation has never been large, but it is noticeable as containing its full proportion of the influential and philanthropic people of Rochester.

Location, Fitzhugh street.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The first ministers of this theological faith in this city were Revs. Mr. Sampson, Henry Roberts, William Andrews, Jacob Chase, T. B. Abel, Russel Tomlinson, and Charles Hammond. Early meetings of this society were held in the Court street church. Sabbath-school was held in the basement of the Unitarian church, on Fitzhugh street, until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, when the services were resumed in Minerva Hall, which were continued until the erection of a church on Chestnut street. This structure has been enlarged at much expense, and was rededicated March 22, 1871, Rev. Dr. Saxe preaching the discourse. The devotional services were conducted by Revs. Montgomery, Mann, and others. Among the founders and early members of this church were Joseph Wood, Isaac Hellums, Mr. Gilman, Schuyler Moses, John Baxter, John B. Beers, M.D., J. J. Van Zandt, J. F. Boyce, and N. Bingham. Rev. George Montgomery was installed pastor of the church in December, 1845, and officiated for a period of eight years. Rev. J. W. Tuttle served the church about six years, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Asa Saxe, D.D. The present trustees are H. S. Greenleaf, T. F. Force, and S. Remington. The Sunday-school numbers four hundred. This church also has a mission-school, which was organized in 1873. It has a membership of one hundred, and is under the superintendence of Miss M. A. Bortle. Rev. Dr. Saxe, the present pastor, has served the church in that capacity for a period of sixteen years.

Location, South Clinton street, near East Main.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—About the year 1817 the Catholics of Rochester were occasionally visited and their spiritual wants attended to by Rev. Patrick McCormick, from New York city, and from 1819 to 1823 by Rev. Father Kelly.

In 1825, Rev. Michael McNamara became pastor, and during his pastorate, in 1829, the congregation was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. In 1832 a stone church, under the supervision of the Rev. Michael McNamara, was erected. It replaced the old church in which the Catholics first assembled, and was eighty feet by fifty-five feet, and gave accommodation to the congregation then numbering about four hundred souls. The following is a list of the pastors of St. Patrick's church, and their respective terms of residence.

Revs. Patrick McCormick, 1818 to 1819; Father Riley, 1819 to 1823; Michael McNamara, 1825 to 1832; J. J. McGerry, 1832 to 1833; Bernard O'Reilly, 1833 to 1834; J. J. McGerry, 1834 to 1835; Bernard O'Reilly, 1835 to 1849; William O'Reilly, 1849 to 1854; Michael O'Brien, 1854 to 1859; Martin Kavanagh, 1859 to 1860; Michael O'Brien, 1860 to 1865; James M. Early, 1865 to 1876.

In July, 1868, Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid came to Rochester as first bishop of the diocese of Rochester, and chose St. Patrick's church as his cathedral, Very Rev. J. M. Early becoming his vicar-general, and remaining rector of the cathedral. In 1876, Rev. James F. O'Hare was appointed rector. The new cathedral is built upon the site of the old church. It was begun in 1864, and was completed in 1869. It is a handsome, substantial stone edifice, erected at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Location, Platt street, corner of Frank.

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ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S CHURCH was organized in April, 1843. It was the third Catholic church formed in Rochester. The first pastor was Rev. Fr. Yvo Leoiz, Ord., Minc streets, Obs. He was succeeded by Rev. Ant Berenyi, who in turn was followed by Franc. Xav. Krautbauer. Rev. Tos Tadler next served the church as pastor, and was succeeded by the present incumbent of the pastoral office, Francis H. Sinclare, D.D., who took charge of the parish September 28, 1865.

The church edifice was erected in 1859, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. The church is prosperous, and has a membership of three thousand persons.

Location, East Maple street, corner of King.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH was organized in April, 1849, by Rev. John Fitzpatrick. During the same year a small church edifice was erected at a cost of about forty-five hundred dollars, including grounds. Father Fitzpatrick was pastor from April, 1849, to March, 1852. Rev. Patrick Bradley was pastor from March, 1852, until September of the same year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas O'Brien. From September, 1858, to June, 1859, Rev. Francis McKeon officiated as pastor. Father McKeon was followed by Rev. Father Stephens, who was pastor from June, 1859, to November, 1860; Rev. Peter Bede, from November, 1860, to July, 1866; Rev. Patrick Byrnes from July, 1866, to April, 1875. Father Byrnes was succeeded in 1875 by the present talented pastor, Rev. Martin M. Meagher.

The church edifice was destroyed by fire in 1864, and was replaced the same year by a fine structure, erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. This was partially burned in 1872, after which it was restored and enlarged as it now stands, one of the finest church buildings in the city. Membership, twenty-five hundred. A neat and commodious pastoral residence also adorns the church grounds, erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

Location, Plymouth avenue, near Glasgow street.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH was erected in 1873 and 1874, and opened March 8 of the latter year. At the time of organization the church numbered two hundred families, which has now increased to three hundred and ninety-five families. The present house of worship is intended eventually to be used for a school alone, and a new church edifice erected. The first pastor was Rev. Fridolin Pascalar, who still officiates in that capacity.

Location, North Clinton street, corner of Clifford.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH was erected in 1854. The first pastor was Rev. A. Saunir, appointed by Rt. Rev. John Timon. Father Saunir was succeeded in July, 1856, by Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty, who was followed by Rev. D. D. Moore. The fourth pastor of St. Bridget's was Rev. Peter Barker, D.D., who assumed control of the parish in October, 1858. He was succeeded in June, 1859, by Rev. Francis McKeon. In May, 1860, Rev. William F. Poyne was appointed to the charge of the church as successor of Father McKeon. In June, 1867, Father Poyne's resignation was accepted, and Rev. N. Byrnes succeeded him in the pastorate.

In September, 1871, Rev. James F. O'Hare became pastor, as successor of Father Byrnes. It was during the administration of Father O'Hare that the fine church edifice on Gorham street was erected, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. In April, 1876, Father O'Hare was succeeded by the present incumbent of the pastoral office, Rev. James O'Conner. The congregation of St. Bridget's numbers one thousand six hundred persons.

Location, Hand street.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Probst, C.S.S.R., arrived in the city from Austria in 1835, and finding a few German Catholic families worshiping at St. Patrick's, he collected them, and organized this church in October of that year. The organization was effected on Ely street between Stone and South Saint Paul streets.

The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid by Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes on the 15th day of August, 1843. It is a large and imposing structure, situated on Franklin street. The following are names of the pastors who have officiated in this church, embracing a period of more than forty years: Rev. Joseph Probst, C.S.S.R., 1835 to 1840; Rev. S. Sändeil, C.S.S.R., 1840 to 1841; Rev. Francis X. Tscherbus, C.S.S.R., 1841; Rev. Francis Beranek, C.S.S.R., 1841 to 1846; Rev. Joseph Breska, C.S.S.R., 1846 to 1851; Rev. P. Alexander, C.S.S.R., 1851 to 1854; Rev. John De Dycker, C.S.S.R., 1854 to 1858; Rev. M. Leingurber, C.S.S.R., 1858 to 1860; Rev. Thaddeus Anwander, C.S.S.R., 1860 to 1862; Rev. Lawrence Holzer, C.S.S.R., 1862 to 1865; Rev. G. Ruland, C.S.S.R., 1865 to 1874; Rev. Thaddeus Anwander, C.S.S.R., 1874, present pastor.

The church is in a very prosperous condition under the pastorate of Father Anwander, and numbers at present over four thousand members.

Location, Franklin street, near Andrews.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN CHURCH.—The German United Evangelical St. Paul's church was organized by Rev. Conradi, September 21, 1862. The church edifice was erected in 1862, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. F. Schelle, of Buffalo. Rev. Conradi officiated as pastor from 1862 to 1865; Rev. Hoffman, from December, 1865, to July, 1869; Rev. Fr. Heinle, August, 1869, to 1873; Rev. A. Grotian, the present popular incumbent of the pastoral office, assumed control of the parish in June, 1873. The following are names of first members: Michael Michel, Matth. Stetzel, Jacob Hatz, Marg. Gromer, Joh. Hoffmann, Dillmann Seger, H. Guenther, J. Brehla, Fer. Schantz, L. Thiem, W. Schultz, George Krautwurst, C. Hansin, J. A. Schake, G. G. Rapp, C. Thiem, M. Stoltz, Fr. Stetzenmeyer, F. Janzen, Joh. Schaefer, Joh. Ahrend, B. Lampert, G. Lieblein, C. Schaubert, Joh. Hoffmann, H. Jahn, C. Zaerner, Joh. Schmidt, Joh. Hetzel, Jac. Baetzel, H. Fullrieder, D. Hortckauer, J. G. Peter, Ph. Jung, Joh. Buhl, D. Gerhard, Joh. Volz, A. Kochler, Joh. Kraun, M. Koeth, M. Walker, Fr. Gering, G. Bachmann, G. Prenschler, Joh. Preich, Joh. Preuner.

Location, Fitzhugh street.

OUR LADY OF VICTORY, French church, was organized September 18, 1848, by Rev. Francis Masson. The first church edifice was erected at a cost of about two thousand dollars. A new church was erected in 1862, and consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of this city, Rev. H. Regge being pastor. The building was erected at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. The following have served this church as ministers: Revs. P. Masson, Campenhout, A. Saunier, Bricot, Picrard, C. G. Magne, Matricon, Breton, De Begge, V. Dolé. The present pastor, Rev. Joseph Dolé, was installed in 1862. The church has a membership of six hundred persons.

Location, Pleasant street.

HOLY REDEEMER CHURCH was organized July 21, 1867, by Rev. Fidelius Oberholzer. The first church edifice was erected in 1867, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The congregation increased until the erection of a larger church became necessary. The building now being constructed will be one of the finest church edifices in the city, and its estimated cost is forty-five thousand dollars. The present church membership is eighteen hundred.

Location, Hudson street, corner of Clifford.

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH.—This church was founded in the year 1842, and has had a very successful existence. It is now one of the strongest ecclesiastical bodies in the city. It is under the pastoral care of Rev. John P. Stewart and Rev. T. Rosseter. The Sunday-school is under the supervision of the Sisters of Mercy.

Location, South street, near Court.

SAINT BONIFACE'S CHURCH is a flourishing German Catholic church, and was organized in 1861. A flourishing school is also connected with the church. The present incumbent of the pastoral office is Rev. Herman Renker, who became settled over the church in 1865.

Location, Grand street.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY.—This church was organized in 1864, and its growth has been rapid. Success has attended the efforts of the present pastor, Rev. Leopold Hofschneider, and the church edifice is one of the finest in the city.

Location, Jay street.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—A society of Friends was formed in 1817, and a meeting-house was erected on Fitzhugh street, opposite the Brick church. In consequence of discussions in which the name of Elias Hicks was frequently mentioned, another society was formed in 1828, called the Orthodox Friends, who erected a place of worship on Jay street, in a part of the city called Frankfort. The trustees of the latter society were Messrs. Jesse Evans, Silas Cornel, and L. Atwater; of the former, Messrs. Samuel Post and Joseph Green (O'Reilly's "History"). The Friends' meeting-house in Hubbell park (Hicksite) has no pastor. The Alexander street Friends' meeting-house has for pastor Jacob D. Bell; Sunday-school superintendent, A. M. Purdy.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized in 1849, and in that year a church edifice was erected, which was occupied for a period of twenty-six years. In about the year 1869, Rev. Mr. Quattlander, then pastor of the church, instituted the movement for the erection of a new house of worship, and during his pastorate a lot was purchased at a cost of five thousand dollars. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Freund, who also gave his earnest support to the project, which was finally consummated in the dedication of the new church edifice by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Janes, June 6, 1875. It is a fine structure, built of brick and trimmed with Ohio sandstone. It is Gothic in style, and cost, together with lot, twenty thousand dollars. Rev. J. F. Seidel is the present pastor.

Location, North street, near Hudson.

EVANGELICAL REFORMED EMMANUEL CHURCH.—This church was originally organized as the Free German Catholic Congregation, in 1848. The first pastor was Rev. De L. Ginstiniari. He remained until March, 1849, when Rev. Mr.

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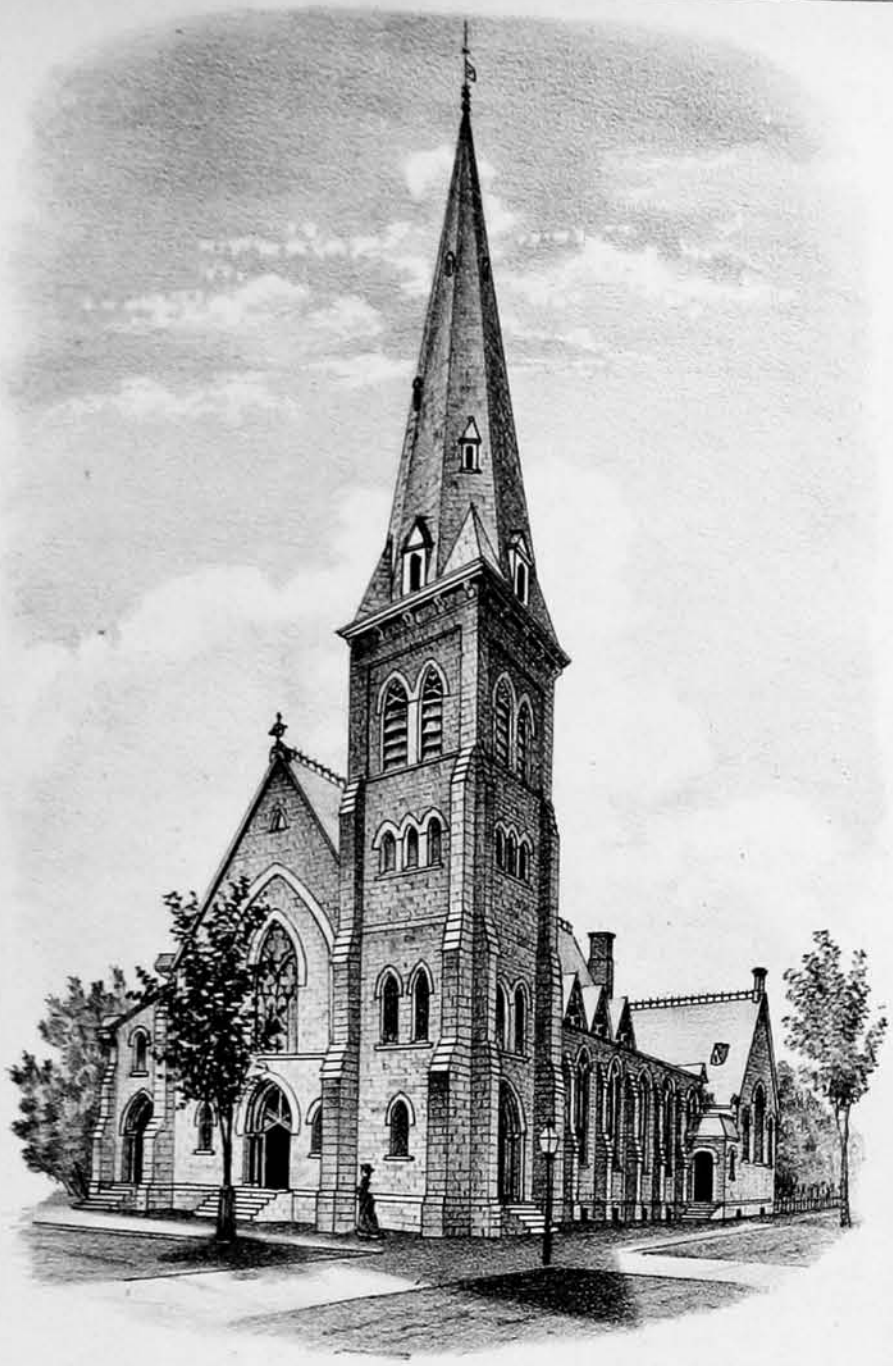

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ROCHESTER, N.Y



PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ROCHESTER, N Y



CITY HOSPITAL, W. MAIN ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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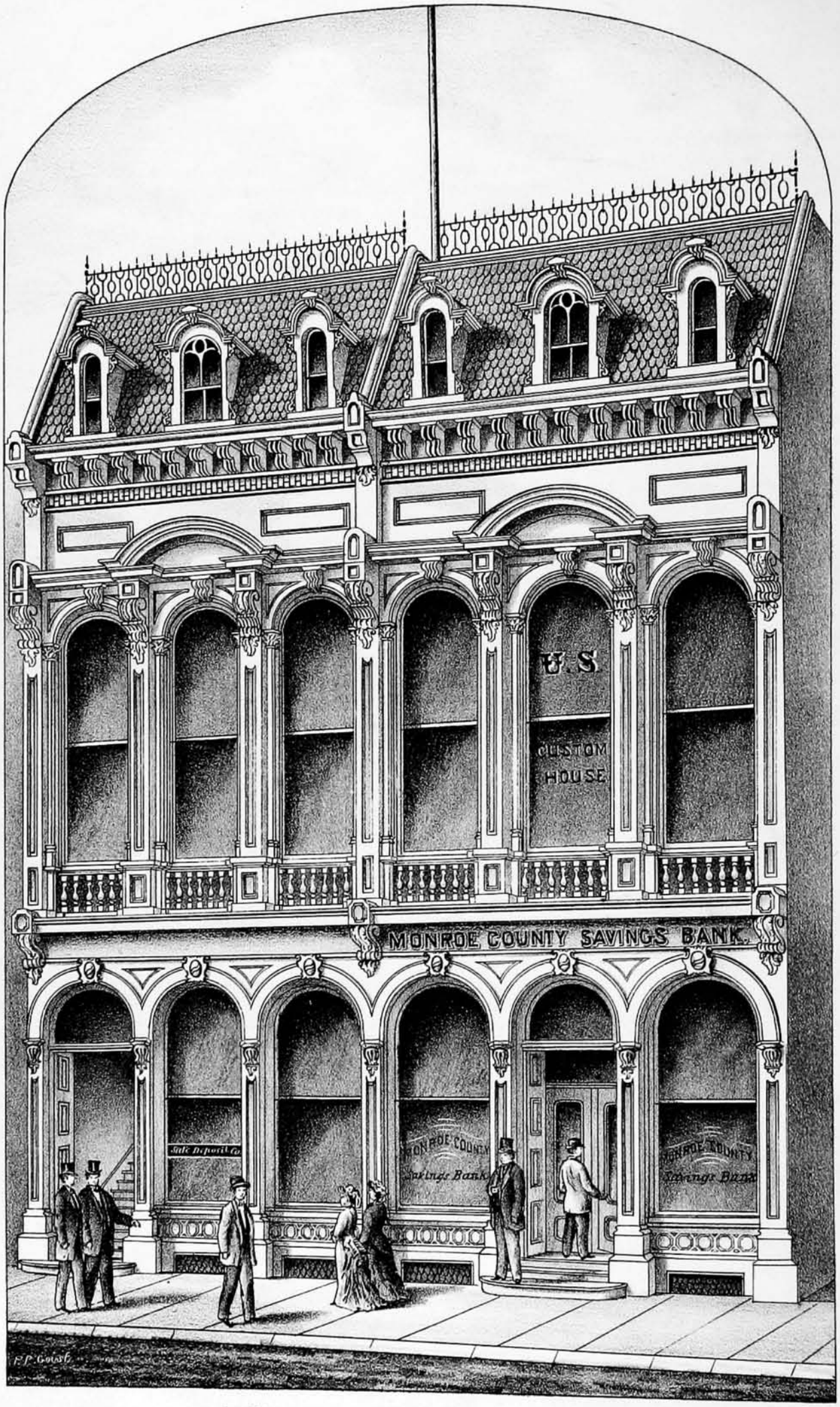

MONROE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

State St. Rochester, N.Y.

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Bogan became pastor, and officiated about three months, and was succeeded, in July, 1849, by Rev. De Winkelmann, who remained a few months as a supply. In October of the same year Rev. W. Wier was settled as pastor.

The church was organized in Stone's block, and they subsequently worshiped in the prayer hall of the Third Presbyterian church, and afterwards in Minerva Hall, which was burned with the Third Presbyterian church, in 1858. From February, 1850, to December of the same year, they worshiped in a church on Court street. In the following year the church was sold, and the congregation then worshiped in the school building, corner Lancaster and High streets. From here they went to a small church owned by the Methodists, and in 1851 they erected a church of their own on Cherry street. In April of this year the church was incorporated as the Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel Congregation. The present church edifice is located at No. 60 Hamilton place. It is a neat building, forty by sixty feet in size. There is a flourishing parochial school in connection with the church, having an attendance of fifty scholars. The present church membership is one hundred and eleven, and the Sunday-school numbers one hundred and thirty-five scholars. The following pastors have served this church since 1852: Revs. Köhler, Maxstern, Schröder, Grosshüsh, Brash, Claudius, Kuss, and the present pastor, Rev. H. C. Heyser, who assumed control July 23, 1874.

Location, Hamilton place.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The corner-stone of this church was laid September 8, 1853, Rev. O. E. Daggett, D.D., delivering the address. It was incorporated August 15, 1854, and the following persons were chosen trustees: Aristarchus Champion, Freeman Clarke, Edmund Lyon, Charles J. Hill, William W. Ely, M.D., A. G. Bristol, M.D., E. H. Hollister, C. A. Burr, and Erastus Darrow. The church was organized with seventy members August 21, 1855, and on that day the house of worship was dedicated by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts, who subsequently became the first pastor of the church, and was installed April 18, 1856. He remained the esteemed pastor of Plymouth until November, 1862, when impaired health compelled a resignation. The church remained with no settled minister until May 9, 1869, when Rev. Dwight K. Bartlett was installed in the pastoral office, and continued his labors until the present able and genial pastor, Rev. Myron Adams, was installed, May 15, 1875. Mr. Adams was educated at Hamilton College, and graduated in the class of 1857.

The present deacons are as follows: S. D. Porter, N. A. Stone, Frank Van Doorn, B. H. Clark, J. K. Tallman, S. A. Newman. F. T. Finding, treasurer; Charles S. Baker, clerk; S. A. Newman, Sunday-school superintendent.

Location, corner Plymouth and Troup streets.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1860, by B. T. Roberts, general superintendent. It was supplied by several preachers until 1867, it being considered missionary ground. In 1867, the Rev. A. A. Phelps was appointed pastor by the conference. The edifice belonging to this society was erected by the Presbyterians, near where Vincent street bridge now stands, about thirty years ago. It was sold by them to the Holland church, and by the latter society removed to its present location. It was purchased by the Free Methodist church in 1867. Previous to purchasing their church edifice the society held services in the building now occupied by the United Presbyterians, on Allen street.

The following-named persons have served this church as pastors: Revs. A. A. Phelps, F. J. Ewell, L. Wood, G. W. Humphrey, R. W. Hawkins, S. K. J. Chesbro, W. A. Sellew. The present pastor is S. K. J. Chesbro, who also officiated in this capacity prior to the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Sellew. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of fifty-two persons.

CHRISTADELPHIANS.—This denomination effected an organization in 1860, and is now in successful operation. Their place of worship is in Palmer's block, 138 East Main street.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH was formed in 1867. Their place of worship is at 24 East Main street.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

BY J. H. G.

From an early period in its history circumstances had seemed to point to Rochester as the natural site for an institution of higher learning. All the colleges of the State were east of Cayuga Bridge, most of them in the immediate vicinity of the Hudson. West of Rochester there was no college of national reputation, while immediately around Rochester lay a rich agricultural region, rapidly increasing, not only in population, but in wealth and culture, and yearly bound in closer ties to the city by railroads, steamboats, and canals. A college at Rochester became a felt necessity to the people of western New York, and two or three abortive efforts were early made in this direction.

Those efforts were not, however, crowned with success until, in 1847, the growing conviction that the Baptists of New York needed a college situated at some eligible point on the great lines of travel, and thoroughly liberal in its organization and culture, found expression in the proposition to remove Madison University (founded by the Baptists at Madison, Hamilton county, in 1820) to Rochester.

This proposition met with great favor on the part of the people of Rochester and the citizens of western New York in general, and elicited hearty sympathy from many Baptists throughout the State, but it encountered strenuous opposition on the part of some of the friends of Madison University.

As a result of the movement a charter was, January 31, 1850, obtained from the regents of the university for a new college at Rochester, *provided*, that one hundred and thirty thousand dollars be subscribed within two years for that purpose, of which sum thirty thousand dollars was to be invested in land and buildings and one hundred thousand dollars in permanent endowment. On the 2d of December in the same year (1850) satisfactory proof was submitted to the regents that suitable buildings had been provided for the use of the new institution, and also that funds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars had been "paid or secured to be paid by valid subscriptions of responsible parties." The University of Rochester, therefore, became a fixed fact.

In illustration of the earnestness of its friends, it may be stated that all but about five per cent. of this subscription was promptly paid, and that not a penny was expended for collecting agencies till eighty thousand dollars had been secured.

To the Baptists of the State of New York (and to Deacon Oren Sage, of Rochester, and John N. Wilder, of Albany, more than to any other men) is due the credit of establishing and, in great part, endowing the college. Still, they had from the first the hearty sympathy and active co-operation of the people of western New York, without regard to their denominational affiliations. As a natural consequence of this fact the college has never been rigidly sectarian in its management or course of instruction. The charter did not vest the control of the university in any religious denomination; it simply created a self-perpetuating board of trustees, of whom a majority were Baptists. Different religious denominations have always been represented in the board of trustees of the university and in its faculty of instruction, and a majority of its students have come from other than Baptist families. In its chapel and recitation-rooms all denominations meet on a perfect equality, and the religious convictions of each are respected in so far as this may be done consistently with a dominant purpose to give instruction in every department of study from a thoroughly *evangelical* stand-point.

The University of Rochester was not only chartered, but went into effective operation in 1850. The United States Hotel (still standing on West Main street, but devoted to far ignobler purposes) was purchased and refitted for the use of the college, and on the first Monday in November, 1850, classes were organized.

The faculty consisted of Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D.D. (chair of Greek), who still lives to honor the university by his varied culture, genial spirit, and spotless life; Prof. John F. Richardson, A.M. (chair of Latin); Prof. John H. Raymond, A.M. (chair of history and belles-lettres), now president of Vassar College; Prof. Chester Dewey, D.D. (the natural sciences), who died in 1868, full of years and honors; E. Peshine Smith (acting professor of mathematics), now interpreter of international law at the court of Japan; Albert H. Mixer (tutor in languages), now professor of modern languages in the university.

Of these gentlemen, Professors Kendrick, Richardson, and Raymond resigned similar chairs at Madison University, and brought to the University of Rochester a wealth of culture and experience which were invaluable. The professor of theology at Madison (Rev. John Maginnis, D.D.) and the professor of Hebrew (Rev. Thomas J. Conant, D.D.) also resigned their chairs in that institution to identify themselves with the educational interests of Rochester, and, for a time, gave instruction in the university, though the Rochester Theological Seminary soon engrossed their services,—an institution with which the University of Rochester has never had any organic connection, though they were founded by the same denomination, and the university maintains with the seminary relations of mutual kindness and co-operation.

Many of the students of the new college, as well as most of its instructors, were transferred from Madison University, and the first catalogue (1850–51) announced, resident graduates, two; seniors, ten; juniors, fifteen; sophomores, thirteen; freshmen, thirty-seven; total, seventy-four. In July, 1851, the first class, numbering ten, was graduated, the Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, presiding on that occasion as chancellor.

So sudden was the development of the university that Ralph Waldo Emerson was wont to cite it as an illustration of Yankee enterprise,—saying that a landlord in Rochester had an old hotel, which he thought would rent for more as a university; so he put in a few books, sent for a coach-load of professors, bought some philosophical apparatus, and, by the time green peas were ripe, had graduated quite a large class of students.

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The growth of the university may not have been equally rapid; but it has been beyond all question permanent and substantial. Among the causes which have contributed to that growth we must mention first the election of Martin B. Anderson, in 1853, as president of the university.

President Anderson had already achieved an enviable reputation as an instructor at Waterville College (now Colby University), and had subsequently, as editor of the *New York Recorder* (then the leading Baptist paper of the country), acquired a wider knowledge of men and things, which has contributed largely to his success as an educator. He brought to the service of the university rare executive ability and a single-hearted devotion which have contributed largely to its present eminence and success.

Hardly less important to the university, though in a different sphere, have been the services of Mr. William N. Sage, who has, from the first, discharged the duties of treasurer with equal honor to himself and advantage to the institution whose finances have engrossed so much of his time and thought. And yet Mr. Sage is but a type of many large-hearted and intelligent laymen whose names must be mentioned in anything more than the merest sketch of the University of Rochester.

Thanks to the intelligent guidance and earnest care of such guardians, the university enjoys the happiness ascribed to that people whose annals are uninteresting. It has had its trials and its triumphs, of course; but there is nothing in its history which need prevent setting immediately beside our meagre sketch of its origin an outline, equally brief, of what it is to-day.

Its last catalogue (1875–76) records a total of one hundred and sixty-five students, of whom one hundred and thirty-three were pursuing the classical course; eighteen, the scientific; two, the eclectic (these courses have from the first been recognized in its curriculum); and twelve, special studies in the department of analytical chemistry.

Of these students, forty-six were from Rochester, eighty-five from the State of New York outside of Rochester, seven from Illinois, six from New Jersey, five from Pennsylvania, four from Ohio, three each from Iowa and Kansas, one each from Massachusetts, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Colorado, England, and China.

There were, Baptists, sixty-five; Presbyterians, forty-one; Episcopalians, fourteen; Methodists, eleven; Free Methodists, five; Jews, four; Congregationalists, four; Unitarians, two; Evangelical Germans, two; Roman Catholic, one; Universalist, one; Seventh-Day Baptist, one; Quaker, one; infidel, one.

The number graduating in 1876 was thirty-four. The whole number of graduates to date is six hundred and one, of whom five hundred and seventy-six received the degree of A.B., and twenty-five the degree of B.S. Of this number, one hundred and seventy-one have entered the ministry, ninety-three have been admitted to the bar, sixteen have studied medicine, sixteen have become editors, eighty (an unusually large proportion) have become teachers,—of whom twenty-five have attained a grade equal or superior to a college professorship.

It is not in the learned professions alone, however, that the graduates of Rochester are found. About one-quarter of them have devoted themselves to "business." They may be met with on the farm, at the counting-house, in the machine-shop; and, wherever met, evince an independence of thought, a breadth of culture, an adaptation to the exigencies of practical life which is believed to be, in some respects, due to their Rochester training. An intelligent attempt, at least, is made by the university to give to each man the training which he, as *an individual*, needs; and the smallness of the classes (together with the fact that none but trained and experienced instructors come in contact with the students) renders possible to an exceptional degree what is, in many colleges, not even attempted.

In evidence of the adaptation of the university training to the demands of practical life, the fact may be adduced that, when the great rebellion broke out, the first "two years' regiment" raised in the State of New York was raised by a Rochester professor (General Quinby, a graduate of West Point in the class of '43), and largely recruited by Rochester students. The alumni of the university numbered in 1861 (including the class about to graduate) one hundred and eighty-nine. Of that number, twenty-five, or about one in eight, entered the Union army. Thirty more left the lower classes for this purpose, making the university's contribution for this sacred object fifty-five. Of this number, ten, whose names are inscribed on a memorial tablet in Anderson Hall, never returned.

The faculty of the university as at present constituted, with the year when their present connection with the university began, is as follows:

Martin B. Anderson, LL.D., president (1853), Burbank professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, and instructor in history, politics, and æsthetics; Asahel C. Kendrick, D.D., LL.D. (1850), Munro professor of the Greek language and literature; Isaac F. Quimby, LL.D. (1851), Harris professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; Samuel A. Lattimore, Ph.D., LL.D. (1868), professor of chemistry, and instructor in anatomy, physiology, and geology; Albert H. Mixer, A.M. (1868), professor of modern languages, and instructor in Greek; Joseph H. Gilmore, A.M. (1868), professor of logic, rhetoric, and English literature, and instructor in elocution; Otis H. Robinson, A.M. (1868), professor of mathematics, and librarian; William C. Morey, A.M. (1872), professor of the Latin language and literature, and instructor in history and law.

It is hoped that the faculty may soon be reinforced by officers especially charged with the work of instruction in history and in the natural sciences.

The buildings of the university are situated in the eastern part of the city of Rochester (about one mile and a half from "the four corners," but easily accessible by the street-cars), on a plat of ground embracing twenty-three and a half acres, of which eight acres were presented to the university in 1853 by the Hon. Azariah Boody. The buildings on the university campus, which is level, but considerably elevated and handsomely adorned, are three in number.

Anderson Hall, completed in 1861, is a severely plain but very substantial structure of brownstone, one hundred and fifty feet in length by sixty in breadth, three stories in height, with basement, which appears in the rear and on the sides as an additional story. This building, which has hitherto subserved all the purposes of the university, is designed mainly for recitation-rooms. Its cost was thirty-nine thousand dollars, of which sum twenty-five thousand dollars was contributed by the State of New York, being the only pecuniary assistance that the university has received from that source. The present value of the building is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sibley Hall, hardly yet complete, was erected by the Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, at an expense of more than one hundred thousand dollars, for the accommodation of the library and cabinets of the university. The building, which is one hundred and twenty-five feet by sixty, with a projection of twenty feet in the centre of the front, is of brownstone trimmed with white, and is thoroughly fire-proof. The walls are fifty-two feet in height, but the building has only two floors,—the lower one being devoted to the library, and the upper one, temporarily, at least, to the cabinets.

The library and cabinets are worthy of the magnificent home thus provided for them. The library embraces, as yet, only thirteen thousand volumes; but those volumes have been acquired by purchase, and very carefully selected. They are made available to the student by a system of indexing, which is believed to be more thorough and systematic than that adopted by any other library in the United States. Through the liberality of General John F. Rathbone, of Albany, a permanent fund amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars was, in 1857, created for the increase of the library.

The geological and mineralogical cabinets, collected by Professor Henry A. Ward, for some time a member of the faculty, but now exclusively engaged in the collection and purchase of illustrative material in the department of the physical sciences, were, in 1862, purchased and presented to the university by the citizens of Rochester, at an expense of twenty thousand dollars,—a sum which was far below their market value. They have received the emphatic commendation of the best scientific authorities as unsurpassed for completeness, thoroughness of arrangement, and general adaptation to purposes of instruction; and annually attract thousands of visitors. A cabinet of archæology and an art collection are also beginning to assume creditable proportions. The library and cabinets are freely open to the public.

The Trevor observatory, erected in 1876, is a small iron-sheathed building, with revolving roof, containing a telescope with six-inch object-glass, manufactured by Alvin Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, which is designed not so much for original investigation as for an adjunct to class-room instruction. The building and apparatus is the gift of John B. Trevor, Esq., of New York city, president of the board of trustees, and one of the most munificent benefactors of the university.

The president's mansion is situated directly across Prince street from the university campus, and, though unpretending in style, is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. Towards the purchase of this property the citizens of Rochester contributed, in 1867, twenty thousand dollars. The present value of the house and grounds is estimated at forty thousand dollars.

The estimated value of the "unproductive property" of the university, including buildings, grounds, library, cabinets, etc., is three hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents. Its "productive property" is stated at two hundred and twelve thousand sixteen dollars and forty-nine cents,—a sum which its friends hope soon to see very considerably increased.

It will be noticed that no "dormitories" are mentioned among the college buildings. The students find homes among the people of the city,—a course which is deemed for their advantage, socially, morally, and intellectually. In their Young Men's Christian Association (affiliated with associations of the same name throughout the country) they are brought together for religious work. Half a dozen of

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the more prominent "Greek Letter Societies" give them all the opportunities that they need for special literary culture and social reunion. They maintain a glee club, which has achieved considerable local reputation, and publish a monthly paper, *The University Campus*, which is no unworthy representative of "college journalism." They are taught, however, to regard themselves as members of the community in which they temporarily reside,—amenable to its laws, but (in the absence of that constant and minute supervision which the dormitory system is supposed to facilitate, but really defeats) a law unto themselves. Thus far they have rarely done discredit to the confidence reposed in them; while they find in the city cheaper and better homes, and fewer temptations to evil, than the dormitory system would afford.

The university, owing to the excellent schools in the city and its immediate vicinity, needs no "preparatory department." It has a thoroughly-equipped department of theology in the Rochester Theological Seminary. Propositions for the establishment of schools of law and medicine have been declined, with the idea that there was no such demand for them as justified the existence of the academic department. A school of applied science is, however, a felt necessity; and it is hoped that that necessity will soon be supplied.

While the statistics already given show that only forty-six out of one hundred and sixty-five students are, at the present writing, Rochester boys, and that the university has something more than a local significance, it is the natural and efficient head of the excellent public school system of the city. In recognition of the interest manifested by the citizens of Rochester in its establishment, twelve scholarships, yielding free tuition, were set apart, as soon as the university was in operation, for the benefit of those who might fit for college in the city schools. Three students of the Rochester Free Academy (selected by competitive examination) are annually admitted to the university upon these scholarships, which yield them, in free tuition, two hundred and fifty dollars apiece. The result is that any Rochester boy of fair endowments and thorough application can secure a college education free of expense. The practical working of this system is illustrated by the fact that, upon the first competitive examination, the successful candidates were a Roman Catholic (the lamented Colonel O'Rourke), a Jew (Rabbi Simon Tuska, of Memphis, Tennessee), and a Baptist, neither one of whom would have found a college education possible but for the facilities so freely afforded.

While thus of especial significance and value to Rochester and western New York, the university has already achieved a national reputation; and is reflecting credit upon the religious denomination who have made it a part of their contribution to the cause of higher education. As yet the University of Rochester is a college not fully manned or adequately equipped; but no one realizes its deficiencies more keenly than its guardians, and in few colleges, at the expiration of twenty-five years, have the deficiencies been so few and the prospects for the future so bright.

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

was founded in 1851, by the Baptist denomination of the State of New York, for the purpose of providing facilities for the education of young men for the ministry. In the year of its organization the seminary had three professors, forty-four students, and a library of about seven thousand volumes, five thousand of which were purchased from the library of Neander, the church historian. Its course of study is intended for graduates of colleges, and for those who can successfully pursue their studies with graduates. The professors have been of great note in the Baptist denomination, such as Rev. Dr. John S. Maginnis, Thomas G. Conant, Ezekiel G. Robinons, Velona R. Hotchkiss, G. W. Northrup, Horatio B. Hackett. The seminary has been very successful, and has sent out more than three hundred full graduates and nearly one hundred partial students for its English course of three years, and about one hundred students from its German course. The German course of three years is one of the principal features of the institution, and is designed to prepare German young men for the pastorates of German Baptist churches. The seminary has now three buildings, Trevor Hall, the Gymnasium Building, and the German Students' Home. The total value of the property amounts to about one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The library is very valuable, and comprises the collections of the celebrated church historian, Neander, and of the late Dr. H. B. Hashill. The endowment of the institution amounts to about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of which consists of invested funds, and the remainder of interest-bearing subscriptions. This sum is sufficient to pay the salaries of the present professors. The institution depends largely upon the annual contributions of the Baptist churches throughout the State of New York for the support of students for the ministry. The executive board consists of the following persons: J. O. Pettingill, chairman; Austin H. Cole, recording secretary; —— ——, corresponding secretary; Rev. S. Adsit, assistant corresponding secretary; Cyrus F. Paine, treasurer; Jacob F. Wyckoff, president board of trustees; Alvah Strong, George W. Rawson, Rev. H. L. Morehouse, Ezra R. Andrews, Royal L. Mack, James E. Spencer.

Faculty.—Rev. Augustus H. Strong, president, Davies professor of biblical theology; Rev. Asahel C. Kendrick, acting Trevor professor of biblical literature and New Testament exegesis; Rev. R. J. W Buckland, Pettingill professor of church history; Rev. Howard Osgood, acting professor of church history; Rev. William C. Wilkinson, Wyckoff professor of homiletics and pastoral theology; Rev. George H. Whittemore, acting professor of the Hebrew language and literature; Rev. Augustus Rauschenbusch, Hoyt professor, in the German department, of Christian theology and church history; Rev. Hermann Schaffer, professor in the German department of biblical literature and rhetoric; Rev. Howard Osgood, acting librarian.

THE FREE ACADEMY,

located on Fitzhugh street, is one of the finest school structures in the State. Its architecture is the French Gothic style, with pavilions on either side terminating in turrets. It is four stories in height, beside the basement, and surmounted by a French roof. It is eighty-three feet in width, and one hundred and thirty in depth, built of red brick, and trimmed with Ohio and Gainesville stone, which gives the whole structure a striking and unique appearance. Seven entrances lead into the building, three in front and two on either side. The central entrance opens into the superintendent's office,—a commodious room, twenty-four by thirty-two feet, connected with a private office, sixteen by thirty-two feet. The other entrances on Fitzhugh street are for students, and open into the pavilions containing the halls and staircases. The other rooms on the first floor are, the central library, which is thirty by sixty-seven feet; the school board room, of the same dimensions; and a laboratory twenty-four feet square. Separated from the laboratory by sliding doors is a class-room, whose arrangement is such that all the pupils present at a recitation can see the chemical and other experiments made by the instructor. Adjoining the laboratory on the opposite side is a work-room, the whole suite being well arranged for the convenience of both teachers and pupils.

The second floor, the male department of the academy, consists of two main apartments, thirty by sixty-seven feet, connected in front and rear with four recitation-rooms, each twenty-four feet square.

The female department occupies the third floor, and consists of one large school-room, sixty-one by sixty-seven feet, and four recitation-rooms, similar in size and location to those of the male department.

The fourth floor is occupied by a hall sixty-one by ninety feet square (connecting with a dressing-room twenty-four by forty-eight feet), with a seating capacity of one thousand persons.

The floors in the first and second stories are fifteen feet apart; the third story is sixteen feet in height, and the fourth eighteen feet. In the basement are the heating apparatus, closets, coal-bins, etc. The arrangements for heating are complete, and it is ventilated in the most perfect manner.

All the rooms present a tasty appearance, the wood-work being painted a light color and the doors grained. This fine structure was erected at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

In the superintendent's office is a tablet of Ohio sandstone upon which is cut the following inscription, embracing names of the officials who were interested in the construction of the building:

ROCHESTER FREE ACADEMY.
ERECTED 1873.
GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, President Common Council.
H. H. EDGERTON, President Board of Education.
A. CARTER WILDER, Mayor.
Building Committee.—Ald. JAMES H. KELLY,
E. H. C. GRIFFEN, H. H. CRAIG; Com's, T. E. PARSONS,
JONAS JONES, C. L. FREDENBURG.
S. A. ELLIS, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
A. J. WARNER, Architect.
W. H. GORSLINE, Contractor.

The contract was let to Mr. Gorsline for one hundred and two thousand dollars. The heating apparatus was put in by Sherlock & Sloan at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars; the plumbing was done by Siddons & Son, for eighteen hundred dollars, and the graining by Banning. The above amount was swollen by the cost of a sewer, etc. This structure is not only well planned and substantially constructed, but in the all-important point of ventilation it is one of the best school edifices in the country. There is no building of its kind in the State which is heated both by direct and indirect radiators, and has the ventilating shafts in connection

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therewith. In the language of Hon. L. H. Morgan, the "Free Academy is simply a special common school,—a finishing school, located in the centre of a group of schools, for which the others are so many primary departments. It assumes that every common school, if possible, ought to be of equal grade with the Free Academy, which expresses the full development of the system." The school was organized in September, 1857, as the Central High School, and chartered by the regents of the university in 1862, under the name of the Rochester Free Academy. The following persons constitute the faculty: N. W. Benedict, D.D., principal, ancient languages; James M. Wells, A.M., vice-principal, Latin and elocution; Martha E. Gaylord, preceptress, higher mathematics, elocution, mental philosophy, moral science; Mrs. Helen B. Case, assistant preceptress, Latin, French, English literature and composition; Caroline R. Wilkinson, rhetoric, composition, reading, elocution, and logic; Lucy R. Pope, algebra, history, composition, and elocution; Charles Forbes, M.D., natural sciences and drawing; Alexander Trzeciak, German.

PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS.

Below is given a concise history of each free school in the city, with the names of faculty.

MADISON PARK.—This school is situated on King street, and takes its name from the park near by. Size of lot, sixty-seven by one hundred and twenty-five feet. The first school building was erected in 1843, and rebuilt in 1872. On the first floor are four rooms; two twenty-five by thirty feet, and two twenty-five feet ten inches by thirty feet, besides wardrobes and closets. The second floor has two school-rooms twenty-five by thirty feet, aside from closets, wardrobes, and a large school-room thirty-six by fifty feet. The size of the present structure is eighty-six by fifty-two feet.

Faculty.—M. S. Anthony, I. M. Banta, H. A. Merriman, Clara C. Lathrop, R. G. Bolles, M. E. Bassett.

FREMONT.—Located in the third ward, between Fremont and Edinburgh streets. Size of lot, one hundred by two hundred and thirty-five and a half feet. The building was erected in 1854, is sixty and a half by eighty-five feet, and has five separate rooms on the lower floor; accommodates the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. The first, second, and third grades occupy the upper story, in rooms separated by sliding glass partitions.

Faculty.—James M. Cook, M. A. Sterling, M. F. Richmond, G. A. Badger, M. J. Dickson, J. L. Cowles, F. E. Galloway, J. E. Gilson, A. M. Stewart.

GENESEE SCHOOL is located on South Francis street. Size of lot, one hundred and twenty-five by two hundred feet. The first school building was erected in 1857, and destroyed by fire August 31, 1873. Rebuilt in 1874. It is a fine structure, three stories high, fifty-seven by eighty feet. The first floor has four school-rooms, two thirty by twenty-three feet, and two thirty-two and a half by twenty-three feet, besides wardrobes and closets. The second floor is similarly arranged. The third floor has two school-rooms, one thirty-two and a half by twenty-three feet and the other twenty-three by thirty feet, aside from a private room fifteen by ten feet, and a large room thirty-one by fifty-four feet.

Faculty.—S. C. Pierce, Mary E. Gilman, E. Della Brown, Emma A. C. Hayes, Frank A. C. Reichenbach, E. S. Baker, Eliza A. Woodbury, Louisa J. Connell, M. H. Bennett, Julia G. Lyndon, Amelia L. Leahy, Ella I. Munson.

CENTRAL SCHOOL is located in the second ward, corner Jones and Centre streets. Size of lot, one hundred by one hundred and eight feet. The building is forty-four by sixty feet, two stories, and was erected in 1842. The first, second, and third grades are on the upper floor, and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, on the lower.

Faculty.—W E. Cook, S. C. O'Keefe, A. L. Brettle, N. C. Lathorp, F. V. Wright, E. P. Wetmore, L. M. Qualtrough, Eliza Freeland, E. Horn.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL is located on Lyell street, in the ninth ward. The original size of the school edifice was fifty-one by one hundred and fourteen feet, erected in 1852. It was enlarged in 1857, and again in 1871, when six rooms were added. Brick building, two stories, and contains sixteen rooms, separated by sliding glass partitions. The upper floor is occupied by the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades, and the lower by the different classes of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades.

Faculty.—Julius L. Townsend, Mary E. Depoe, Ella L. Carr, Dora E. Clark, Martha A. Clackner, May Marsh, Libbie I. Brown, L. M. Kane, Carrie E. Servoss, Libbie T. Brown, M. O. Brown, E. S. Alleyn.

GLENWOOD SCHOOL is located on Lake avenue, near Deep Hollow. Size of lot, one hundred and thirty-two by one hundred and seventy-five feet. The school edifice was erected in 1859, and is a brick structure, two stories, fifty by seventy-four feet in size. The rooms on the lower floor are occupied by the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. The front room on the second floor is used by the third and fourth grades, and the large room by the first and second grades.

Faculty.—Delia Curtice, Lois Hanford, Ella Norris, Emma Bell, Sarah L. Delano, Emma Marsh.

CARTHAGE SCHOOL is located on North Saint Paul street, about two miles from the centre of the city. It is a one-story brick building, thirty-two by forty feet, erected in 1855. It is situated on a lot ninety by two hundred and fifty feet, and will accommodate about one hundred pupils.

Faculty.—Nellie A. Conkey, S. J. Curtiss.

ANDREWS SCHOOL is located on Saint Joseph street, and named in honor of Samuel G. Andrews, who represented the district as a member of the board of education at the time the school edifice was built, and was very active in its location and erection. Size of lot, one hundred and fifteen by two hundred and fifty feet. The building was erected in 1860, is of brick, two stories, and has fourteen rooms, separated by glass partitions. The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth grades occupy the upper story, and the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth the lower.

Faculty.—W. H. Bosworth, Sarah J. Whalen, Fannie P Elton, Alice A. Robinson, Jennie Madden, Delia C. Moshier, Susan Havil, Emily J. Fenner, Rosa G. Goddard, E. T. Fitzgerald, Lucy A. Fitzgerald, Isabella Rogers, Katie A. Cunnean, Laura E. Leland.

ATWATER SCHOOL.—This school is located on North Clinton street, and takes its name from "Atwater Tract." The first edifice was erected in 1857; third story added in 1866, and finished in 1870. It is a commodious three-story brick building, situated on a lot eighty-one by one hundred feet. The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades occupy the lower story, the third, fourth, and fifth grades the second story, and the A and B classes of second and first grades the upper. The upper story is furnished with sliding glass partitions.

Faculty.—V. M. Colvin, A. M. Galbraith, M. T. Williams, E. J. Wallace, J. E. Burleigh, F. B. Gregory, H. A. Robinson, B. O'Rorke, E. E. Isles, J. A. Goggin.

CHESTNUT SCHOOL is located on the corner of Chestnut and James streets. It is a two-story brick building, thirty-five by forty feet, and erected in 1841. The lower story is occupied by the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, and the upper by the fourth and fifth.

Faculty.—M. A. Hayden, Mary Purcell, Emma Remington, Jennie Crandall.

WADSWORTH SCHOOL is located on the west side of Wadsworth square, and was named in honor of General Wadsworth, to whose generous gift Rochester is indebted for the ground on which the building stands, and the fine grove which forms the most delightful playground in the city. The school edifice is a modern brick structure, having six rooms on the lower floor, occupied by the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, and five on the upper, with sliding glass partitions, four of which are occupied by the first, second, and third grades, while the fifth room is used as a recitation-room for the A class of the first grade, and is occupied by the principal.

Faculty.—N. C. Parshall, Sarah T. Copeland, Anna H. Collins, D. Pierce, Mary Streeter, Alice C. Boyen, Ella V Meyer, Helen C. Mudge, Jean Shaw, Jessie F. Booth.

MUNGER SCHOOL is located on Hickory street, in the twelfth ward, and takes its name from the "Munger Tract." Size of lot, one hundred and thirty-two by three hundred feet. The first building was erected in 1845, front addition in 1852, south end in 1867, and remodeled in 1871. The building is of brick, two stories, with ten rooms, five on each floor; the upper rooms are separated by sliding glass partitions, and the lower by permanent glass partitions.

Faculty.—A. G. Knapp, R. R. Short, L. Annie Randolph, M. C. Baker, P. H. Gordon, J. A. Morse, H. H. Morse, S. W. Howe, M. E. McLeod, S. S. McVicar, A. S. Glover, M. J. Lennon, Emma Perkins, L. F. Smith, Anna Page.

RILEY SCHOOL is located on Scio street, and named in honor of General Riley, as a public recognition of distinguished services rendered the city in former years. Size of lot, one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet. The school edifice is brick, two stories, erected in 1850. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades occupy the lower floor, and the first, second, and third the upper. The rooms on both floors are separated by glass partitions; those on the upper floor being movable.

Faculty.—John G. Allen, A. P. Thring, Emily Manvel, E. A. Phillips, E. T. Kinleyside, E. H. Duryee, E. D. Hannahs, F. M. Decker, E. L. Manvel, L. F. Perkins, E. R. Satterlee.

MONROE SCHOOL is located on Monroe avenue, near Alexander street. The building is of brick, modern style, three stories high, sixty-four by fifty-two feet, and is one of the finest school edifices in the city. On the first floor are four school-rooms, two wardrobes, and four teachers' rooms. The second floor has rooms similar to the first, while the third floor has two school-rooms, a wardrobe, two teachers' rooms, an assembly room, and principal's room.

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Faculty.—J. W. Osburn, Jr., Emily Hanford, J. W. Gregg, C. McLear, L. M. Reuter, U. Stilson, Livia A. Manvel, J. S. Bush, Katie A. Butler, D. B. Crouch.

HUDSON SCHOOL is located on North street, on a lot eighty by one hundred and fifty feet. The school edifice was erected in 1850, and remodeled in 1871. It is a two-story brick structure, forty-seven by fifty-four and a half feet. There are three rooms on each floor, separated by glass partitions, which on the upper floor are sliding. The fourth, fifth, and sixth grades occupy the upper story, and the seventh, eighth, and ninth the lower.

Faculty.—Lizzie A. McGonegal, Emma M. Moser, Anna M. Lowry, M. E. Biegler, Ella M. Patterson, Mary W. Lee, Frank H. Edgar.

WHITNEY SCHOOL is located in the eleventh ward, on Orange street. Size of lot, one hundred and thirty by two hundred and twelve feet. The building was erected in 1858, and remodeled in 1871. It is brick, two stories, fifty-six and a half by eighty feet. The ninth, eighth, seventh, and sixth grades are on the lower floor. The upper story is divided into four class-rooms, separated by sliding glass partitions, and is occupied by the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth grades.

Faculty.—T. A. Raymond, M. T. McGorray, N. M. Monagan, M. E. Malone, F. H. Merriman, E. A. Redmond, S. L. Coghlin, C. R. Jennings, M. L. Foulds, Mary L. Coghlin.

CONCORD SCHOOL is located on Concord avenue. Size of lot, two hundred and fifty by three hundred and seven feet. The building is of brick, two stories high. As erected in 1867 it consisted of six rooms, three on each floor, with permanent partitions below and sliding glass partitions on the second floor. An addition, two stories in height, fifty-one by seventy-two feet, was made in 1873, with six rooms, three on each floor, separated as in the original building. The upper rooms are occupied by the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and six grades, and the lower by the different classes of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades.

Faculty.—Sarah Shelton, M. W. Hinman, Ella E. Young, Alice J. Rundel, Alida J. Barron, James H. Dickinson, Hattie L. Ball, E. Fannie Cowles, Nellie F. Cornell, Florence A. Waring, Delle S. Hanvey, Maggie Whitbeck, C. E. Pugh, Anna J. Tomlin, Lucy H. Clark.

SEWARD SCHOOL is located in the eighth ward, on the corner of Seward, Magnolia, and Reynolds streets. It is a modern two-story brick building, seventy-seven by fifty-one feet, erected in 1869, and is designed for an intermediate and primary school. The other rooms of the lower story have permanent glass partitions.

Faculty.—M. E. Westfall, Mary A. Pierce, Emma M. Mathews, M. C. Bergh.

OAKMAN SCHOOL is located on Oakman street, near North Clinton. Size of lot, one hundred and twenty by three hundred and seven feet. The building is of brick, two stories high, with Mansard roof and tower. The lower floor is divided into three rooms, separated by permanent glass partitions, occupied by the ninth, eighth, and seventh grades. The upper story is occupied by the sixth, fifth, and fourth grades, and the rooms are separated by sliding glass partitions. It was erected in 1855, and is fifty-two by seventy-two feet in size.

Faculty.—Louisa M. Daniels, Jane N. Brown, Helen A. Wedd, Nellie M. Allen, Sophia Samuels, May C. Hogan, Eliza Rogers.

NORTON SCHOOL is located on the corner of Norton and St. Joseph streets; brick building, one room. Amelia Stanley, principal.

BRIGHTON SCHOOL is located in rear of Ely place; wooden building, one room. Miss E. Jewett, principal.

JAY STREET SCHOOL is located on Jay street, west of Whitney school. Miss E. Kewin, principal.

ROCHESTER FEMALE ACADEMY, Mrs. Sarah J. Nichols, principal. This institution was organized in 1835, and went into operation the following year. It is the only chartered educational institution in the city subject to the regents, except the Free Academy. It has always been under the control of ladies as principals, except from 1858 to 1863, when it was under the control of Rev. James Nichols. The school has three departments,—preparatory, junior, and senior,—in each of which the instruction is most thorough. It has also a library, and is furnished with apparatus and a cabinet of minerals to illustrate the natural sciences. The trustees are Seth H. Terry, Thomas C. Montgomery, Joseph A. Eastman, Lysander Farrar, Lewis H. Morgan, Oscar Craig.

VOSBURG'S ACADEMY, East Main street, corner of Stone; John R. Vosburg, principal. This school was established in 1858, and is known as a day- and night-school where young men, boys, and young ladies are prepared for book-keepers, or for any other pursuit in which they may wish to engage.

TRINITY SCHOOL, corner of Frank and Centre streets, has, at this writing, passed out of existence. It was a parochial school, organized in April, 1870, by the rector of St. Luke, Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, now of Grace Church, Detroit. It was a preparatory school for girls and boys, and continued in successful operation for four years, under the control of Frances M. Buchan.

ROCHESTER BUSINESS UNIVERSITY was founded by Bryant, Stratton, and Chapman, September 1, 1863, Mr. J. V. R. Chapman assuming its management. July 19, 1866, Mr. Chapman retired, and Mr. L. L. Williams succeeded to his interest and assumed the presidency, which position he has since occupied. The branches embraced in its curriculum are book-keeping, penmanship, commercial law, business arithmetic, and practical grammar, which are supplemented by instruction in commercial orthography, business correspondence, business forms, office details, etc. Its departments are open to both sexes. This university is one of the fixed institutions of Rochester, and justly merits the enviable reputation attained. Its yearly attendance has reached six hundred pupils, and is steadily increasing.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ROCHESTER.

BY MRS. S. H. TERRY.

In the autumn of 1856 Mrs. Ebenezer Griffin, of Rochester, visited Brooklyn, New York, where she witnessed the successful operation of an industrial school. She returned home fully imbued with a desire to establish a similar institution in Rochester. In co-operation with her friend and neighbor, Mrs. Henry A. Brewster, she called an informal meeting of ladies at the house of the latter, corner of Spring and Washington streets, to discuss the feasibility of such an enterprise. A second meeting was held in the lecture-room of Plymouth church, where, in December, 1856, the Industrial School of Rochester was organized and the following officers elected: First Directress, Mrs. David C. Alling; Second Directress, Mrs. Alfred Ely; Treasurer, Mrs. George H. Ely; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Seth H. Terry; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins. On the 15th of April, 1857, the society was incorporated, and the following persons constituted the first board of directors: Henry A. Brewster, Aristarchus Champion, Henry R. Selden, Aaron Erickson, Samuel D. Porter, Elias Pond, Adolphus Morse, Samuel P. Ely, Edwin Scrantom, Edward M. Smith, Joshua Conkey, Ebenezer Griffin, and John M. French. The design of this institution is thus defined in the second article of its constitution:

"The objects of this association are, to gather into the school vagrant and destitute children, who, from the poverty or vice of their parents, *are unable to attend the public schools*, and gather a precarious livelihood by begging or pilfering; to give them ideas of moral and religious duty; to instruct them in the elements of learning and in different branches of industry, and enable them to obtain an honest and honorable support, and to become useful members of society."

This organization had its birth in the midst of a winter of unusual severity, and when there was a great pressure in the money market, and all its operations were necessarily conducted on a very economical basis. The first cash contributions were from H. A. Brewster and A. Champion, who each gave one hundred dollars; Samuel P. Ely and George H. Ely each gave fifty dollars, and John M. French gave the free use of rooms in the old Rochester House, Exchange street. A matron, cook, and teacher were hired as permanent residents of the house; all other services were gratuitous.

On Christmas, 1856, more than three hundred destitute children partook of a dinner provided for them in the rooms of the association, which, on the 5th of January, 1857, were thrown open to the needy children of Rochester. A class of neglected, destitute, filthy, lawless children was soon collected, and a large and efficient board of managers strove to elevate them out of pauperism. The managers collected funds, provided supplies, assisted in teaching the children in the school-room and sewing-class, visited them in their homes, made new garments for them and repaired old ones, and furnished them with a substantial dinner.

During the first year two hundred and sixty-four girls and two hundred and seventy-two boys were connected with the school; the average attendance was seventy-five. Ten children were provided with homes; seven hundred and four garments, one hundred and nineteen pairs of shoes, and twenty-one pairs of rubbers were distributed among them. The cash expenses of the institution amounted to nine hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents.

It was not the original design of the institution to retain children in the house after school hours, but exceptional cases soon made it necessary to provide temporary homes for some of the children. A homeless colored boy, who slept in an old shanty, found his way to the industrial school; exposure at night induced consumption, and a home was given him in the institution. Frightened children would ask for shelter, as intemperate parents were abusing them at home, and they would be harbored till the hour of peril was over, when they would return to their wretched abodes.

It soon became evident that more suitable quarters were needed to efficiently advance the objects of the association, and in 1858 the society purchased, for two thousand eight hundred dollars, of Mrs. Albert G. Smith, a house and lot. The house, No. 76 Exchange street, was of brick; the lot had a front of forty feet, running back one hundred and sixty-two feet to Pine alley. Alterations were made in the house, and a two-story addition, fifty-four by twenty-three feet,

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was erected at the west of the building, thus furnishing, on the ground-floor, a kitchen, dining-room, closets, and bathing-room, and, in the second story, a large well-ventilated school-room.

In 1866 a large lot on the north of the old premises was purchased for two thousand five hundred dollars, thus providing an ample playground for the children; and in 1871 a small lot south of the original purchase was secured, thus enabling the society to make alterations in their old house and additions south of it, to furnish accommodations for a day-nursery, where working mothers could leave their infants from morning till night, while they labored to support their families.

Improvements on Exchange street have necessitated the new grading of the lot, and the taxes for sewerage have been heavy, but the present edifice as it now stands is an honor to the city, and by its central position and internal arrangement is well adapted to the needs of this charity. A good cellar gives ample room for storing vegetables and supplies, for a wash-room, furnace-room, and coal. On the first floor are the parlor, family sitting- and dining-room, two nurseries, bath-rooms, a kitchen, closets, and dining-room; on the second, the school-rooms, ladies' sewing-room, wardrobe, matron's room, and the girls' dormitories; on the third are the boys' dormitories and a hospital for the sick. The school-room is supplied with the ordinary school appointments, and also with a parlor organ costing one hundred and seventy dollars, which was paid for by contributions taken up in thirteen of the city Sabbath-schools.

The present centennial year completes the second decade in the life of the industrial school, and through all these years this charity, with unswerving purpose, has sought to carry out its original benevolent designs. On five days of the week it has opened its doors to destitute children unable to attend the public schools; it has instructed them in the elementary branches of education; it has imparted moral and religious lessons; it has given them ideas of neatness and industry; it has initiated the older children into the mysteries of the kitchen and dining-room; it has clothed the ragged, shivering little ones, taught them how to make and mend their own garments, given them a pleasant home by day and a substantial dinner, and sent them forth to impart useful lessons in their own darkened homes. During and since the civil war many children of soldiers have here found a refuge.

Besides this, it has given a permanent home to many needy ones, thirty-four of whom now constitute the home family.

It has also welcomed to its cheerful nursery many wailing infants; but experience has proved that it is not wise, during the summer months, to congregate too many of this class beneath one roof in the midst of a city. It has received into its day-nursery the children of working mothers, caring for them from early morn till night, while their mothers were earning means for their support.*

A large proportion of the beneficiaries of this institution have come from homes desolated by intemperance; others have come because sickness or death has deprived the little ones of home comforts. Those best able to judge pronounce this charity a success. It cares for the helpless children, and seeks to make them self-supporting and useful.

The Industrial school has received some appropriations from State funds, and some memorial legacies, the interest of which is used for its support. The board of education supplies two teachers; the city pays a small sum for the board of some of the children, and parents for others; but the charity depends mainly for its support on the contributions of the beneficent citizens of Rochester. Two annual festivals—the strawberry festival in June, and the donation reception in October—are held for the benefit of the school, and the managers rely largely on the avails of these to defray the current expenses of the institution. To meet special emergencies subscription papers have been circulated, and citizens have generously responded to the calls.

The last annual report shows an average attendance in the school the last year of ninety-three; the home family has averaged about thirty; two hundred and twenty garments have been made from new material; one hundred and eighty-five from old; eight hundred garments have been repaired; nine hundred and thirty-four distributed; one hundred and ninety-four pairs of new shoes, and seventy-three pairs of old, have been given out; the current expenses of the year amounted to three thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and forty-seven cents; Exchange street improvement and repairs amounted to one thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty cents.

For more than eleven years the *Industrial School Advocate* has been published under the auspices of the association. It has sought to increase the public interest in this charity, and has made a monthly report of its conditions, needs, and donations. For five years it was edited by Mrs. George T. Parker; since then it has been edited by Mrs. Seth H. Terry.

The following list comprises the names of the officers of the Industrial school for the year 1876:

CORPORATE OFFICERS.—Directors, Charles J. Hayden, Edwin Scrantom, Lewis Morgan, Aristarchus Champion,* Levi A. Ward, Samuel D. Porter, John M. French,* Seth H. Terry, D. A. Watson, Ebenezer Ely,* D. W. Powers, Isaac Butts,* Elias Pond,* Edward M. Smith, Jacob Anderson, William Kidd, Henry R. Selden, Gilman H. Perkins, Henry A. Brewster,* Emmett H. Hollister,* F. L. Durand, Fred. Turpin, Charles F. Pond, George S. Riley, J. W. Hatch; Charles J. Hayden, president of the board; Edwin Scrantom, secretary; Gilman H. Perkins, Levi A. Ward, financial committee.

Officers of the Association for the Year commencing January 8, 1876.—President, Mrs. George F. Danforth; First Vice-President, Mrs. Nehemiah W. Benedict; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Hiram Sibley; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Isaac Butts; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Alfred Ely; Treasurer, Mrs. Lewis H. Morgan; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Gerard Arink; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins.

ROCHESTER REALSCHULE.—Prior to 1870 this school was under the charge of Dr. Dulon. At his death, in April, 1870, Mr. H. Pfaefflin, who had been called from New York as assistant, became principal. The old frame building where the school was held at length became unfit for the purposes of the school, and the attendance rapidly decreased. The school board, being discouraged, offered to deed the house and grounds to Professor Pfaefflin, and leave him the school at his own risk. He accepted the offer, and, through the financial assistance of his brother-in-law, Mr. Meinhard, of New York, a new building was completed January 1, 1873, and in the same year the Realschulverein was reorganized. The number of pupils increased from one hundred and twenty in 1873 to one hundred and fifty-eight in 1876. The principle upon which the school is based requires a simultaneous study of the German and English languages. It is under the control of Professor Herman Pfaefflin, through whose able management it ranks among the foremost schools in the city.

MISS ROCHESTER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was opened September 10, 1874, with fifteen scholars. The attendance gradually increased, and it is now one of the leading schools in the city devoted to the education of young ladies. The finest advantages are here afforded for thorough instruction in the English branches, languages, and arts. A regular course of study is pursued from the primary department to a high graduating standard. The present faculty consists of Miss Rochester and Miss E. S. Barnett, English branches and Latin; Dr. Rundbaken, Greek, German, and other modern languages; Madame Guevelle, French; Edgar H. Sherwood, instrumental music; Miss Roderick, vocal music. The art department is also under the control of a competent instructor.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, located near the city, is a classical and family school for boys, and is under the control of Rev. Thomas Drumm, M.D., rector, etc. It is now in the ninth year of its existence, and has attained a success surpassing the most sanguine hopes of its founder. This school aims to supply, at a moderate cost, a want felt by almost all parents who propose sending their boys from home to be fitted for business life, or for a university or professional course of instruction. The instruction extends, as far as possible, to the whole being,—physical, mental, and moral.

The rector, being a teacher of many years' experience, and also a medical man, who has made the human system, its diseases and their remedies, a study and practice, brings to his work a love of teaching and a love of boys as such. His assistants are persons of experience, who can sympathize with youth, rightly direct them, and be, at the same time, suitable examples or companions.

The rector, being a church clergyman, bases his religious teachings on the creeds and formularies of the Protestant Episcopal church. The Bible and Book of Common Prayer are used daily in the school and family. On the Lord's day, in addition to the regular church services and sermon, a Bible or catechism class is conducted by the rector; and at Christmas, Easter, and other seasons appointed to be observed in the church, special attention is directed to the great truths then commemorated, and the influences they should exert on the heart and life.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL was organized in the year 1871. During that year a large and commodious school building was erected at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. The school is in successful operation, and is under the control of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL was organized in 1873. The school is at present held in the church building, which is intended to be devoted to the school alone, as a new church edifice is in contemplation. The membership numbers three hundred and fifty. This school is taught by the Sisters of Notre Dame. The pastor *ex officio* is principal.

ST. BRIDGET'S SCHOOL.—Upon the erection of the present edifice of St. Bridget's church, the old church building was remodeled and changed to a parish school-house. The school is now in successful operation, and has an attendance of three hundred pupils. It is taught by seven Sisters of St. Joseph.

* Deceased.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Sisters of Mercy.—This convent was founded in February, 1857, by the Sisters of Mercy from Providence, Rhode Island. It is in a flourishing condition. The sisters are erecting an addition, which will render it a large and commodious institution. There is a select school, in which the higher branches of a refined education are taught; also, an industrial school, where girls of all ages and denominations are instructed in moral and religious duties, educated in the common English branches, and supported in the institution until competent to maintain themselves.

NAZARETH ACADEMY was established in September, 1871. It is located on the corner of Frank and Jay streets, and is connected with Nazareth convent, the mother-house of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the diocese of Rochester. The number of pupils ranges from fifty to seventy-five; of these some are boarders, some day-scholars. Seven teachers are employed. The course of instruction includes all the branches which constitute a solid and refined education. Superior advantages are afforded in this school for the study of the French, German, and Latin languages, music (vocal and instrumental), drawing, and painting in oils and water-colors. These departments are taught by the sisters, who have made them specialties. The academy is in a flourishing condition, and enjoys a large share of popularity, counting Protestants as well as Catholics among its patrons.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING- AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 33 Spring street, Miss Mary J. Bliss, principal.—This school was opened September 14, 1874, with five boarders and twenty-five day-scholars. It has rapidly gained in public favor, and is one of the prosperous educational institutions of the city. This school is designed to provide the best facilities for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education. The course of study comprises the English branches, Latin, drawing, painting, music, and the modern languages.

ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL was started in April, 1843. The present school building was erected in 1868. The school at present numbers five hundred and thirty-eight pupils. The male department is under the management of Brothers of Mary, and the female under the control of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART is a school under the control of the Catholic church, and is among the best educational institutions in western New York. It is located on Prince street, and well deserves the enviable reputation it has attained.

BORTLE SEMINARY was founded in 1872. It is a boarding- and day-school for young ladies. The English branches, languages, oil-painting, and music are taught. German is made a specialty.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL, 216 University avenue.—Founded in 1872 by Elizabeth Stevens. In 1874, Miss Stevens accepted a position as teacher in the industrial school, and was succeeded by her sister, Miss Nellie A. Stevens.

Other excellent schools are: D. S. Benjamin's classical school, 15 Exchange street; Miss A. O. Briggs, Main street; Ella L. Carter, Sophia street; Catholic classical school, Frank street; Mrs. C. M. Curtis, 45 Spring street (Livingstone park seminary); Era M. Dannals, Edinburgh street; Kate A. Falls, Mathews street; German Lutheran school, 20 Allen street; George D. Hale, 27 State street; Holland reform parochial school, Oregon street corner Harrison; Holy Family school, Jay street corner Ames; Margaret Marshall, 128 Plymouth avenue; Almira B. Porter, East avenue; Rev. Thomas C. Reed, 96½ East Main street; St. Bonifacius' school, 5 Grand street; St. John's German Lutheran, Buchan park; St. Joseph's school, 26 Franklin street; St. Mary's orphan asylum school, West avenue; St. Mary's school, 15 South street; St. Patrick's academy, Brown street; St. Patrick's orphan asylum school, Frank street; St. Paul's, 3 Mortimer street; Julia M. Sintzenich, 66 Andrews street.

ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.

This institution was incorporated by act of legislature, passed May 7, 1847. The board of trustees named in its charter consisted of John B. Ellwood, William Pitkin,* Isaac Hills, Thos. H. Rochester,* Patrick Kearney,* Frederick Starr,* Ralph Lester,* Edward M. Moore, John Williams,* Elijah F. Smith, and David R. Barton.*

The institution is located on the site of the old "Western cemetery," a plot of ground containing about three acres, which was conveyed to the hospital by the common council in the year 1851. Many obstacles were encountered in securing a title to the cemetery lot, but it was ultimately obtained by an act of the legislature in 1857. Immediate steps were taken for the erection of a building, and in the autumn of 1862 the main edifice was completed. The erection of this building exhausted the funds under the control of the board, and it was found necessary to close it until some method could be devised of raising the requisite means to furnish and put it in operation. In the summer of 1863 a donation of one thousand dollars was made to the hospital by the trustees of the Rochester collegiate institute, and with that amount, together with the proceeds from the sale of the almshouse lots, it was deemed expedient to open the hospital, providing the Female Charitable Society would assume the care and management of the institution. This they consented to do, and under the auspices of that society additional funds were raised by subscription, and on the 29th of January, 1852, the Rochester City Hospital was formally opened and dedicated. The liberality of the various churches and religious societies was appealed to to furnish the rooms and wards, and the promptness with which they answered was extremely gratifying, and clearly exhibited their appreciation of the necessity of the work and the good it was likely to accomplish. We quote the following from the remarks made at the opening of the hospital by the lamented George H. Mumford, Esq.:

"I cannot conclude this brief address without adverting gratefully to the disinterested labors of the hospital physician, Dr. H. W. Dean, and the surgeon, Dr. H. F. Montgomery, who have not only freely rendered their services in the preliminary arrangements, but have also given their valuable professional skill and experience in the hospital without compensation."

The main building is of brick, fifty by sixty feet, and four stories high. It has two main entrances, one from the north and one from the south, with a large hall dividing the several floors equally into east and west sections. On the first floor are five rooms, on the second two, on the third five. The hospital was formally opened for the reception of patients January 29, 1864, under the following internal management: H. F. Montgomery, M.D., and H. W. Dean, M.D., visiting surgeons; C. E. Richer, M.D., house physician and surgeon; John M. Sly, steward; Mrs. J. M. Sly, matron.

The east wing was completed in 1865. It is eighty feet long, with a transept wing forty by twenty-five feet, two stories high with basement, and is the male department. The west wing, designed exclusively for female patients, was completed in 1871. It is four stories in height, including basement. This department is also complete in all its appointments. The rooms on the third floor of this building have been furnished by individuals and churches, and reflect much credit upon the philanthropic people of Rochester. The hospital has at present a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five beds. The institution has received appropriations from the State for building purposes as follows:

In 1869	$6,500.00
In August, 1870	5,000.00
In November, 1870	14,641.25
In 1871	15,000.00
Total	41,141.25
Central building cost	14,277.90
West wing	27,342.11
East wing about	20,000.00

The following list comprises the names of the directors of the hospital, from the date of incorporation to the present time: Dr. John B. Elwood, William Pitkin,* Isaac Hills, Thomas H. Rochester,* Patrick Kearney,* Ralph Lester,* Frederick Starr,* E. F. Smith, Dr. E. M. Moore, John Williams,* D. R. Barton,* appointed by act of incorporation, L. A. Ward, John H. Thompson,* John Child,* Aristarchus Champion,* Everard Peck,* Dr. James Webster,* William Brewster,* Jared Newell,* Alexander Kelsey,* Dr. H. F. Montgomery, Jacob Gould,* Dr. F. F. Backus,* Frederick Whittlesey,* Aaron Erickson, Samuel D. Porter, George H. Mumford,* John Thompson,* Edward M. Smith, Rufus Keeler,* Andrew S. Brackett,* James Brackett, Samuel Wilder, Belden R. McAlpine, E. H. Hollister,* W. F. Cogswell, E. S. Ettenheimer, James Vick, Charles C. Morse, D. W. Powers, John H. Brewster, Gilman H. Perkins, James Brackett, P. B. Vielie, resigned, James L. Angle, Thomas Leighton.

The present officials of the hospital are as follows: President, Aaron Erickson; Vice-President, Levi A. Ward; Treasurer, E. S. Ettenheimer; Secretary, James L. Angle; Executive Committee, Samuel Wilder, C. C. Moore, James Brackett; Committee on Auditing Treasurer's Accounts, John H. Brewster, James Vick, E. S. Ettenheimer; Committee on Building and Ground, James Vick, D. W. Powers, John H. Brewster; Committee on Membership, Levi A. Ward, S. D. Porter, James L. Angle. Medical and Surgical Staff, March 1, 1876: Surgeons, Dr. H. F. Montgomery, J. F. Whitbeck, H. H. Langworth; Physicians, David Little, W. S. Ely, E. V. Stoddard; Consulting Physician, Dr. W. W. Ely; Gynæcologist, Dr. H. W. Dean; Ophthalmologist, Dr. Charles E. Rider; Resident Assistant, Dr. Charles Carey.

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL.

The Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul commenced their hospital in two small stables on Genesee street near West Main, in September, 1857, which

* Deceased.

* Deceased.

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they tried to fit up as comfortably as possible for the reception of the suffering poor; before many days the scant accommodations afforded by the stables were filled to the utmost by the influx of the sick and ailing poor, who crowded their narrow walls. The sisters found it necessary to erect a building connecting the two stables, two stories in height, and twenty-eight by thirty-five feet, which almost before its completion was filled with patients. So many applications were made for admission that during the next year the east wing, sixty by eighty feet and three stories high, was built. In 1863 it was found impossible to do with the limited room. Hence, the large hospital, as it now stands, was decided upon. The estimated cost was one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, but prices for building material rose rapidly, and the cost exceeded two hundred thousand dollars. This building is two hundred and fifty feet long, and three and one-half stories high; the main part in the centre is a story higher. It is from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet deep, including the towers, which project a little front of the adjoining wings. During the war the hospital accommodated five hundred wounded and sick soldiers, besides a large number of other sick poor, but probably not more than five hundred could be comfortably situated it it. The total number of patients under treatment from September, 1857, to September, 1876, is nineteen thousand and ninety-four. The idea is quite prevalent that Saint Mary's is a religious rather than a benevolent or humanitarian institution. Be it understood that Saint Mary's hospital is, and always was, a benevolent institution, whose doors are ever open for the alleviation of suffering humanity, irrespective of creed or nationality. No one was ever turned away because he had nothing wherewith to pay. Though the sisters find their financial affairs much embarrassed, still they are neither dismayed nor disheartened by the obstacles that oppose them, relying as they do on the providence of God, that he will give them means in his own good time to support the sick poor.

THE ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM

was organized in 1837, under the name of "The Rochester Female Association for the relief of Orphans and destitute Children." It was opened with nine children, and fifty-eight were received into the institution during the first year of its existence. In March, 1838, the society was incorporated, by special act of the legislature, under the name of "The Rochester Orphan Asylum." In June, 1839, Mr. John Greig, of Canandaigua, gave to the asylum the valuable tract of land in Hubbell park on which its present structure stands. The main building was erected in 1843 and 1844, and in 1870 the wing on the east side was erected at a cost of ten thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty cents. This amount included the plumbing, steam-heating apparatus, stone walks through Hubbell park and on Exchange street, and a deep sewer from the asylum building to Greig street. Another addition was made in 1873, which, together with the repairs on the main building, furniture, etc., cost twenty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and three cents.

Since the organization of the institution over two thousand children have shared its fostering care. The average number for the last ten years has been seventy-six, and the present number is about ninety.

The asylum is finely located, and the grounds surrounding it are beautifully laid out and cultivated with great care and attention, while a portion of the land is used for gardening purposes for the benefit of the inmates, who are taught the English branches, and are also trained to habits of industry, cleanliness, and punctuality, many of whom ultimately secure good homes by adoption in the families of those who need their assistance, and in numerous instances rise to positions of honor and trust in the community. The asylum is supported by individual bequests and contributions, and also aid from the city, county and State. This is one of the humane institutions of Rochester, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon its benevolent progenitors and those through whose fostering influence it has been sustained and placed upon a sound basis.

HOME OF INDUSTRY.

This institution has now been in existence several years, and has been working quietly and unostentatiously for the public welfare. Its object is to afford a home to girls who are out of employment, and an opportunity to its permanent inmates to learn useful trades. It is under the charge of Sister Hieronymo, assisted by several of the Sisters of St. Joseph. This is one of the many charitable institutions of Rochester that has accomplished much good; and Sister Hieronymo and her assistants cannot be complimented too highly for their efforts in the cause of charity.

ROCHESTER ATHENÆUM.

In presenting a history of this institution, it is necessary to give a sketch of each of the institutions of which this is a lineal successor.

When Rochester was yet a village, an attempt was made in the interest of scientific and literary purposes in the summer of 1826, and an organization was effected on the 13th of October of that year, under the designation of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. It was located on the southeast corner of Main and Water streets, and numbered among its patrons and members many of the most active and intelligent citizens of that day.

THE MECHANICS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION was organized February 10, 1836, and incorporated February 26, 1839. This institution commenced operations in the "Child's Block," on the east side of Exchange street. It embraced a library and reading-room, and here also were held weekly debates on moral, political, literary, and other topics. This was for many years a successful and popular enterprise, embracing among its members all classes of society. After a few years the interest in the association seemed to wane, and its quarters were changed from Exchange street to the north side of Buffalo street. In 1842 or 1843 its location was changed to State street, near the site of the Monroe County savings bank. In 1844 it was again moved, this time to Smith's arcade. Here it remained but a short time, and was transferred to State street. Here it found a home until October, 1847, when it was merged in the Athenæum, under the title of "The Rochester Athenæum and Mechanics' Association."

THE ROCHESTER ATHENÆUM.—This association was formed June 12, 1829, under the following preamble and conditions: "We, the subscribers, have associated for the purpose of procuring newspapers of different States and countries, pamphlets, books, maps, charts, and of collecting historical and other monuments connected with the history and antiquities of our country and the useful arts, and generally to disseminate useful knowledge by means of an institution denominated 'The Rochester Athenæum'; hereby, each for himself, severally, promises to pay the treasurer of said institution the sum of five dollars each, on the first day of November, annually, for the term of five years, unless, within thirty days next prior to the annual meeting of its members, any subscriber wishing to withdraw his subscription leave a written notice of the same with the treasurer." June 26 a constitution was adopted, and June 29 a code of by-laws. The following were chosen the first board of directors: President, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester; Vice-Presidents, Charles Perkins, Simeon Ford, Rev. Wm. James, Jonathan Child; Treasurer, James Seymour; Corresponding Secretary, Nathaniel Rochester; Recording Secretary, Levi A. Ward; Associate Directors, Rev. Joseph Penney, Wm. Atkinson, Dr. Levi Ward, Jr., Everard Peck, Elisha Johnson, Rev. O. E. Comstock, Abelard Reynolds, Rufus Beach, and Dr. F. B. Paige.

The institution was chartered February 12, 1830. While tracing the history of the Athenæum, it is our purpose to give a sketch of similar institutions organized at a later period, and ultimately merged with it.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY was formed in 1834, and prominent among the names of its originators were Walter S. Griffith, William S. Bishop, George A. Avery, Samuel D. Porter, and John F. Bush. It was short-lived.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION was organized in 1837, through the influence of Henry O'Reilly. He was its first president. Its first vice-president was James R. Doolittle, then a young lawyer in the office of Hon. Isaac Hills, and since a United States senator from Wisconsin. Christopher T. Amsden was first treasurer. December 8, 1838, the association was consolidated with the Athenæum. The first official meeting under the new organization was held December 13, and the following board of directors chosen: President, Henry O'Reilly; Vice-Presidents, Nathaniel T. Rochester, William Churchill, Lewis Brooks, Amon Bronson; Recording Secretary, William S. Thayer; Corresponding Secretary, Elijah K. Blythe; Treasurer, Alonzo K. Amsden; Associate Directors, Gen. H. L. Stevens, Dr. E. S. Marsh, Dr. A. Kelsey, E. Peshine Smith, C. T. Amsden, J. A. Eastman, Hiram A. Tucker, E. S. Warner, Geo. R. Clark.

In October, 1847, the Athenæum and Mechanics' Association were consolidated, and William A. Reynolds chosen president. After the consolidation, rooms were secured in the "Old Museum" on Exchange street. In 1849 we find it at Corinthian Hall, and soon after in the Rochester Savings Bank building. It next found a home in the court-house, and in 1876 was removed to the pleasant, fine, and commodious rooms on Fitzhugh street. The Athenæum has had a checkered career, but is now in a prosperous condition, and, we trust, will remain a priceless legacy to coming generations. Mrs. Ayres, wife of the late Charles B. Ayres, is the present librarian, and was appointed in 1871. Much of the present prosperity of the Athenæum is due to the interior management of the library. It is ably conducted by the present incumbent, who is prompt and efficient in the discharge of the duties of her office.

ROCHESTER FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Previous to the year 1822 a charity-school had been taught by ladies in a building on State street, owned and gratuitously granted for the purpose by Josiah

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I. ASHLEY.

CLINTON HOTEL.

POPULAR

BUELL & LEV
FIRE, MARINE LIFE
INSURANC

BANK OF

LOUIS DAVIS

CROMOS. 24 FRAMES.

22

FRUIT & FLOWER

SANDERSON

EXCHANGE ST. & Mt HOPE AVE.

36

ROCHESTER CITY & BRIGHTON R.R.

CLINTON HOTEL

I. ASHLEY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

P. F. GOIST, DEL.

CLINTON HOTEL EXCHANGE, STREET,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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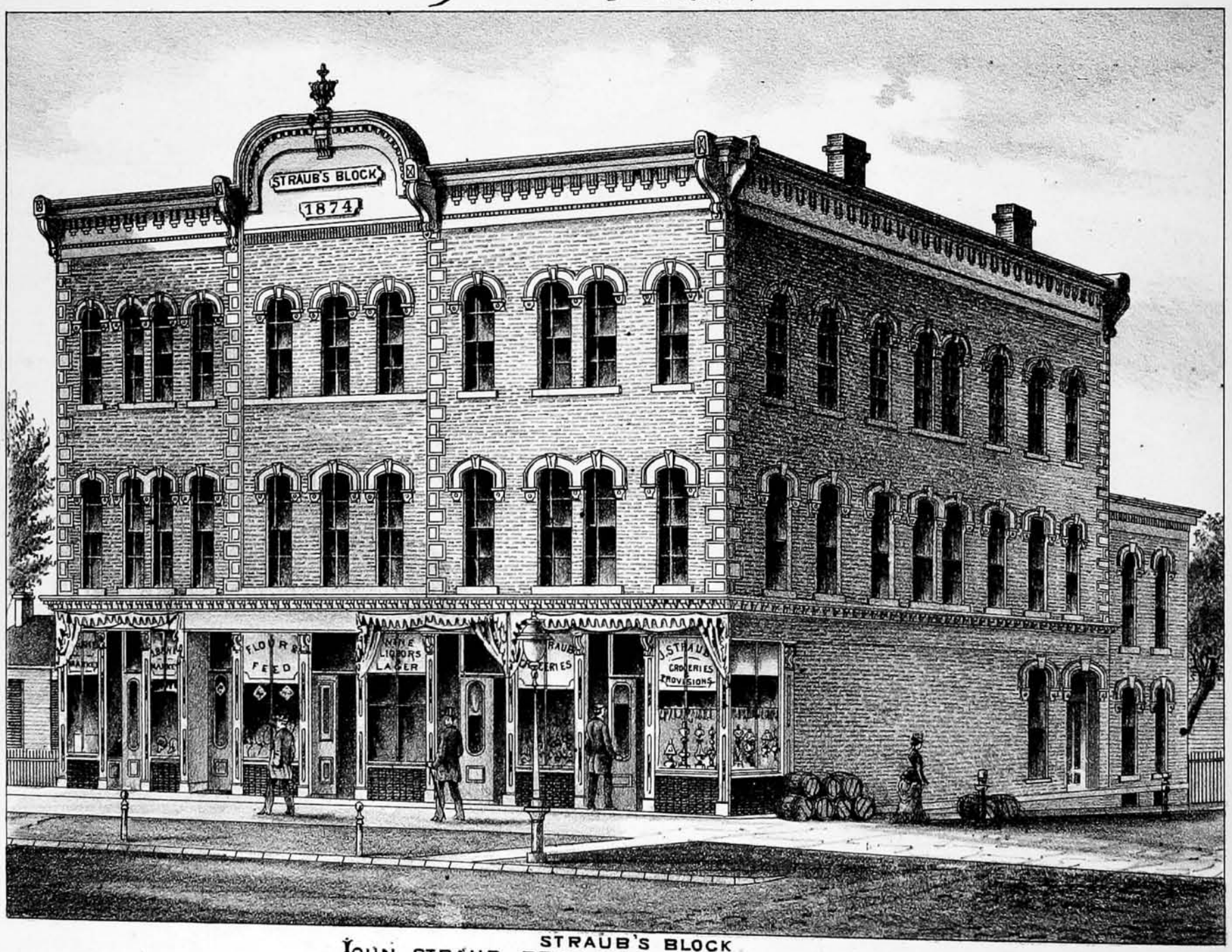
John Straub



STRAUB'S BLOCK
JOHN STRAUB, PROVISIONS AND GROCER,
126 LAKE AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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Bissell, near the site now occupied by the City bank. February 22, 1822, the society was organized at the house of Mr. Everard Peck, and Mrs. E. Peck was elected treasurer. A president, vice-president, treasurer, twelve directresses, and fifteen visitors, were chosen. Previous to the year 1827 the business was transacted by the society as a body, but in that year the power was delegated to officers who officiated as a board of managers. The primary objects of this society were the relief of indigent sick persons and the establishment of a charity-school. A school was established on a lot donated by Colonel William Fitzhugh, and was successfully maintained until the beginning of the common-school system of the city, when it was abandoned. It is the oldest charitable institution in Rochester, and in it we find the germs of more than one important public institution. In 1844 the society sent to the common council of the city the first petition for the establishment of a work-house, and from that time the subject was entertained which resulted in the erection of the penitentiary,—an honor to the State and city.

In 1855 the common council proposed to place in the hands of the hospital committee the sum of seven thousand dollars, to aid in the erection of a city hospital, provided the charity society would raise the additional sum of five thousand dollars. This they accomplished; and as a monument of the enterprise and benevolence of these public-spirited ladies stands the City hospital, one of the finest in the State.

The society is now in a flourishing condition, and officered as follows:

Trustees.—Mr. Levi A. Ward, Mr. James S. Andrews, Dr. Maltby Strong, Mr. William N. Sage, Mr. Frederick A. Whittlesey, Mr. George J. Whitney.

Officers.—Mrs. Maltby Strong, president; Mrs. Freeman Clarke, first vice-president; Mrs. Adolphus Morse, second vice-president; Mrs. W C. Rowley, third vice-president; Mrs. Oscar Craig, secretary; Miss R. B. Long, treasurer.

Directresses (office expires 1877).—Mrs. W. Baron Williams, Mrs. William Pitkin, Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, Mrs. D. M. Dewey, Mrs. S. G. Andrews, Mrs. L. R. Satterlee, Mrs. J. H. Martindale, Mrs. A. McVean, Mrs. G. W. Parsons.

(Office expires 1878).—Miss C. L. Rochester, Mrs. G. E. Jennings, Mrs. Edgar Holmes, Mrs. Henry Thayer, Mrs. W. F. Cogswell, Mrs. George J. Whitney, Mrs. M. C. Mordoff, Mrs. Mortimer F. Reynolds, Mrs. S. H. Terry.

Honorary Directresses.—Mrs. Silas O. Smith, Mrs. Thomas H. Rochester,* Mrs. James K. Livingston,* Mrs. Samuel L. Selden,* Mrs. Harvey Ely,* Mrs. Selah Mathews,* Mrs. E. D. Smith,* Mrs. Chester Dewey, Mrs. Charles M. Lee, Mrs. F. Whittlesey, Mrs. D. Darwin Smith.

Collectors.—Miss Annie Williams, Miss Elizabeth P. Hall, Miss Carrie Brewster, Miss Hawks, Miss Jennie Dewey, Miss Emma Lampert, Miss Julia Baker, Miss Quinby, Miss Morgan, Miss M. Stone, Miss J. Wilson, Miss Katie Hinds, Miss Alta Mordoff, Miss Emma Haywood, Miss R. B. Long, Miss Dagge, Miss Jennie Southgate, Miss Jennie Whitbeck.

Hospital Executive Committee.—Mrs. Maltby Strong, Mrs. W. H. Perkins, Mrs. M. M. Mathews, Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mrs. George G. Whitney.

Hospital Visiting Committee.—Mrs. W. W. Carr, Mrs. N. T. Rochester, Mrs. G. F. Danforth, Mrs. W. B. Williams, Mrs. E. T. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Brewster, Mrs. D. B. Beach, Mrs. Henry H. Morse, Mrs. Clark Johnston, Miss A. Mumford, Mrs. G. E. Mumford, Mrs. F. Clarke, Mrs. James Brackett.

HOME FOR IDLE AND TRUANT CHILDREN.

Prominent among the charitable institutions for which Rochester is proverbial, is the "Children's Home." It was incorporated in 1854. The main building was erected four years ago, and is a fine brick structure four stories in height. There are two other buildings, one used for a store-room and one for a workshop and school.

The Home is designed for the education and training of children who would otherwise be exposed to the vicious and corrupting influences of the streets of a large city, and who would otherwise, as they grow up, be found in the ranks of those who fill the jail and the poor-house. Its inmates are in part orphan children or children having but father or mother, or the children of parents so degraded and intemperate that they will not support and take care of them. Some of the inmates have been placed there to reclaim them from a life of idleness, truancy, and viciousness, already early entered upon. Besides the wholesome home and moral influences by which the children are surrounded, they are each given a good common education, and it is sought to train them to become, instead of paupers and criminals, men and women who shall be worthy and useful members of the community.

No other institution of the city could take its place. The House of Refuge obviously is not designed solely for criminals.

The various orphan asylums of the city are sectarian, and the doors of most of them are closed to children who have reached an age at which they are not easily manageable, and thus from them a large and proper class of the inmates of the Home for Idle and Truant Children would be excluded.

There are ninety-eight children in the home. They receive daily instruction in the rudiments of education, and present the appearance of a neat and orderly body of boys and girls. The influences which surround them are praiseworthy, and there seems to be nothing sectarian connected with the workings of the institution.

The various departments are kept scrupulously neat, and an air of content seems to pervade the entire institution. The average number of children in attendance for the years since 1870 have been as follows: For 1871, seventy-one; 1872, sixty-three; 1873, fifty-one; 1874, fifty-three; 1875, seventy-seven; 1876, ninety-eight.

The home is under the control of a board of managers, composed of the following persons: Christian Meyer, F. N. Skuse, George Herzberger, F. H. Smith, D. M. Anthony, Moses Hays, A. H. Cushman, M. H. Green, De L. Crittenden. George Herzberger is president, and A. H. Cushman secretary. The interior management of the home is under the supervision of E. W. Bryan, superintendent; Mrs. E. W. Bryan, matron; Marion K. Green and Emma J. Smith, teachers. Other assistants are E. C. Mallory and Michael Diemer. The institution is in successful operation, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are entitled to much credit for their indefatigable efforts in instructing and rendering comfortable the inmates of this humane institution.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This institution was founded in 1849, and incorporated by act of the legislature June 4, 1855. It is designed to furnish a temporary home for destitute females, and a permanent abode for the aged and infirm. Here, young girls out of employment are kindly cared for until places are secured for them. It is under the control of a body of benevolent ladies, who use every endeavor to render it pleasant and attractive to those unfortunate ones who have not the cheering influences of a home. It is supported by individual and church contributions, and also by the county, city, and State. It is under the control of a matron of ability, and one well qualified to discharge the duties of this responsible position.

The following persons constitute the official board for 1876: President, Mrs. D. R. Barton; Vice-President, Mrs. Adolphus Morse; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Pond; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. B. Beach; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Porter; Matron, Mrs. L. W. Wallace.

The home is located on the corner of East avenue and Alexander street.

WESTERN NEW YORK DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

In 1875 sundry articles appeared in the city press advocating the establishment of an institution of this kind, and giving figures showing the number of deaf mutes in this section with no advantages of education. These articles aroused a charitable and humane sentiment which, finally, in October, 1876, culminated in the establishment of this institute.

The school is located on St. Paul street, near the centre of the city, and the buildings and yards are large, and well adapted for its wants. Professor Z. F. Westervelt is the principal, assisted by Mrs. Louisa Peet, widow of the late principal of the New York institution, and for sixteen years its matron. Miss Hattie Hamilton, teacher by the articulation method, likewise of the New York institution, and Mr. E. P. Hart, are also associated in its management.

CHURCH HOME.

This charitable institution was founded by the Protestant Episcopal church of Rochester. It was organized June 10, 1868, and incorporated September 10, 1869. It is designed for the support of orphans and aged persons of this church, although it receives applicants from other Protestant churches. The building is of Medina stone, and is a fine and commodious structure. It is located on Mt. Hope avenue.

The officers of the home for 1876 are: President, Mrs. D. M. Dewey; Vice-President, Mrs. H. Sibley; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Mathews; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Wm. C. Rowley; Treasurer, Miss C. L. Rochester.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

No portion of the history of Rochester will be perused with greater interest than that one relating to Mount Hope Cemetery. Thousands people this city of the dead, and scarce a family in Rochester but is linked to this sacred spot, where repose the remains of kindred and friends.

* Deceased.

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Mount Hope is of modern origin. For twenty-four years after the settlement of this city, the dead were interred in the old Buffalo street burying-ground, and other places; and not until 1836 was a movement made for the purchase of cemetery lands, to meet the requirements of a rapidly-growing city.

On the 24th day of August, 1836, Alderman David Scoville, of the fifth ward, offered a resolution in the common council of this city, "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Silas Andrews' lot on the east side of the river, or any other lot in the city, for a burial-ground, and report at a future meeting of the board. Mayor Schermerhorn appointed Alderman David Scoville, Manley G. Woodbury, and Warham Whitney as such committee. Soon after the action of the common council a meeting of the citizens was held, which recommended the purchase of lands suitable for burial purposes. The committee appointed by the mayor also reported in accordance with public sentiment, and, on the 20th day of the following December, Alderman John Haywood, after referring to the foregoing action of the citizens and report of the committee, moved that the common council approve of the recommendation both of citizens and committee, and that the city purchase the ground of Silas Andrews. This resolution was adopted; and, on December 27, provision was made for liquidating the indebtedness incurred in purchasing the land by authorizing an issue of city bonds, amounting to eight thousand dollars, payable in ten years. This loan was negotiated at par by the mayor, Abraham M. Schermerhorn.

January 10, 1837, John McConnell was directed to devise a plan for laying out the grounds. June 22, 1838, Elisha Johnson, mayor, Joseph Strong, Elias Pond, and Isaac F. Mack, aldermen, and Silas Cornell, city surveyor, were appointed a committee to submit plans for such purpose. The report of the committee was adopted on the 3d day of the following July, and William G. Russell appointed sexton. Great interest was manifested in the enterprise, and, in October following, Mount Hope was dedicated with proper public ceremonies,—the address being delivered by Rev. Pharcellus Church, D.D., third pastor of the First Baptist church of this city.

The following is an extract from the address, and may not be uninteresting to the citizens of to-day, who see Mount Hope transformed from its primitive condition to one of the most enchanting burial-places in the country.

Mr. Church said, "At few points on the surface of the globe has nature been more liberal in its provisions for giving scope to these principles than in the neighborhood of our own city. Rural scenery, undulating surface, inviting features, both of beauty and sublimity, ponds that may be easily cleared and made to present a smooth and shining expanse as of molten silver, a dry and light soil, peculiarly favorable alike to the opening of graves and the preservation of them from the intrusion of water, and a location retired, and yet sufficiently contiguous to our city, are some of the advantages which conspire to make Mount Hope one of the most inviting cemeteries in the world. Good judges, who have visited both, pronounce its scenery even more bold and picturesque than that of the celebrated Mount Auburn, in the neighborhood of Boston. In the small improvements which have been made on these grounds, how many interesting features have been developed! As we slowly wind round the mount, gradually rising to its summit like life in its advancing stages, we meet abrupt declivities, deeply-shaded valleys, natural arbors, towering heights, with their superincumbent weight of primeval forest, narrow ridges, on which you seem to poise between the deep descent on either hand, while your eye searches in vain for the bottom lands below.

"And when you stand on the summit itself, how enchanting is the prospect! The smooth current of the Genesee meandering round the base, and stealing its now obvious and now concealed way to the distant lake, like the passing of life through shade and sunshine to the ocean of eternity. Around you see, spread out in ample view, the rich fields of one of the richest countries in the world, sending their loaded harvests to the marts of trade and supplying the staff of life to millions of people. Before you lies the thronged city, with its spires and minarets pointing to heaven, while the clatter of machinery, or the deep-toned bell, or the voices of living multitudes, united to the roar of the neighboring cascades, all send up to heaven a voice as deafening and discordant as the cries of factious clans in the world's tumultuous theatre. Far off beyond the city, the broad blue Ontario skirts the undefined distance, as if to remind you of the boundless fields of existence which eternity will unfold, and to make you feel how few and meagre are the objects subjected to our present inspection compared with those in the distance which a future world will disclose."

After continuing at some length, and repeating the words, "The hour is coming when all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation," he formally dedicated the cemetery with the following remarks:

"By the order and in behalf of our municipal board, I do now formally declare this wild retreat dedicated to the repose of the dead, henceforth and forever. In the highest sense in which a transfer can be made, Mount Hope by this act passes from the hand of the living to the hand of the dead. It is an inviolable and unending trust. Nevermore shall the dwellings or occupations of the living obtrude within these sacred precincts. Whatever is here transacted shall be done in furtherance of the ends of this our solemn dedication.

"Let this place henceforth be visited to revive the memory of departed friends and to anticipate the exalted scenes of eternity. Here let the lover find a retreat of quiet, weeping over the untimely fate of his betrothed, and to deck her grave with flowers. Here let the father erect his monument to the memory of his noble son, who from the threshold of a promising manhood dropped into eternity. Here let the profligate son catch the inspirations of repentance and virtue as he gazes on the last memorials of his pious parents. Here let the daughter revive a mother's image and endearments,

'While this place of weeping still
Its lone memorial keeps,
Whilst on her name, 'midst woods and hills,
The quiet sunshine sleeps.'

"Here let maternal love find a calm resort to awaken associations of its infant charge, and to dwell with thankful interest upon Him who has said, 'In heaven their angels do always behold the face of my father who is in heaven. Here let a grateful public pay their tribute to talent, learning, and industry, devoted to the best interests of mankind. And oh, that coming generations may receive, amid these wild and impressive scenes, the inspiring lessons of truth, of piety, and religious hope! May the eye that from this point looks mournfully upon the surrounding landscape be favored, like Moses from the summit of Pisgah, with bright visions of the promised rest in heaven! May the tears which fall upon these consecrated grounds water a harvest of religious fruits, which shall be gathered unto life everlasting! From this mount of vision may 'prayer ardent open heaven!

'Let down a stream of sacred glory
On the consecrated hour
Of man in audience with the Deity.'

"From these graves may levity be forever banished, to give place to the awful emotions awakened by the conscious presence of ethereal spirits! Let the step be slow and reverential; let the voice be pitched to tones of seriousness and truth; let the bosom heave with tenderness and love; and let the whole soul bow in devout adoration of Him who holds the keys of life and of death."

The earliest recorded sale of these lands, as a distinct tract, bears date April 30, 1817, in a conveyance from Elijah Northrup to Eli Stillson, father of the present efficient superintendent, for the magnificent sum of three hundred and sixty-seven dollars. July 12, 1821, Mr. Stillson sold it to John Mastick for two hundred and sixty-two dollars, who disposed of it to Silas Andrews, January 1, 1822, for two hundred and eighty-seven dollars. Mr. Andrews remained the owner until January 2, 1837, fifteen years afterwards, when he sold it to the city for the sum of five thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars.

The first interment at Mount Hope was made August 18, 1838. In 1859 an entrance was constructed, at a cost of ten thousand one hundred and thirty dollars and seventeen cents. This building was removed in 1874, and was replaced by the present handsome and commodious edifice. It is built of gray stone, and is complete in all its appointments. A handsome marble tablet placed in the wall bears the following inscription:

ERECTED IN 1874–1875.

Commissioners.
JAMES H. KELLY, WM. S. SMITH,
JONATHAN H. CHILD, NEWELL A. STONE.

Superintendent.
GEORGE D. STILLSON.

Asst. Superintendents.
G. F. STILLSON, JOSEPH L. STONE.

A. J. WARNER, *Architect.*
JOHN MAUDER, *Mason Work.*
M. BRIGGS & SON, *Iron Work.*
H. S. HEBARD, *Marble Work.*

The chapel and vault were erected in 1860, at a cost of ten thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents.

The improvements have ever been of a character to render it a beautiful rural cemetery. The limited means of the self-sustaining organization have rendered the erection of elaborate artificial structures impossible, and the managers have never sought to compete with those whose wealth and taste stimulated them to the erection of imposing and costly memorials, but have beautified and adorned the grounds with natural decorations of trees and flowers.

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Mount Hope has always been managed without expense to the city: neither is there any enforced taxation upon its lot-owners. Its means have been supplied by that portion of the community who voluntarily make use of it, and it has besides afforded, without cost, interments for more than two thousand persons whose misfortune it was to be deprived of earthly means. The cemetery is owned and controlled by the city corporation, and is under the management of a board of commissioners appointed by the common council, and assisted by a resident superintendent. The present commissioners are Newell A. Stone, James H. Kelly, and William S. Smith. Superintendent, George D. Stillson.

The peculiar beauty of the situation of Mount Hope is so proverbial, far and wide, that a minute description is hardly necessary. It consists of ridges and ravines, most beautifully adapted by nature to the purposes for which it is used, while the continuous outlay of artistic skill has brought it to a state of improvement that renders it a charming retreat; and the people of Rochester have reason to be proud of Mount Hope, one of the most picturesque and beautiful cemeteries in the United States.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

Ellwanger & Barry, proprietors. In 1840, George Ellwanger and Patrick Barry established this industry, and at that time it occupied but a few acres. They were young and energetic, devotedly attached to their business, and from the beginning success seemed to attend every effort. At that time the nursery business was a comparatively new enterprise, and many predicted the financial ruin of the proprietors. They, however, saw that a great agricultural progress must soon be made in this country, and that there would necessarily be a large demand for nursery stock. The grounds were steadily enlarged, and in 1849 embraced eighty acres of land. In this year was issued the first edition of their Catalogue of Fruits in its present form. Three years later, in 1852, the nurseries occupied two hundred acres, and in 1857 covered four hundred acres. Its area rapidly increased, and in 1860 had reached five hundred acres. In the Catalogue of Fruits for that year it was stated that during the year 1859 they had fruited four hundred varieties of pears, three hundred of apples, eighty of plums, seventy of cherries, besides large collections of small fruits. In 1871 the area of land covered by these nurseries reached six hundred and fifty acres, and is occupied as follows: four hundred and fifty are devoted to fruit trees; twenty to ornamental trees, shrubs, and other plants; twenty-five acres to specimen trees, both fruit and ornamental; thirty acres are in vineyards for testing fruits, etc., and about twenty-five acres are included in the lawn and ornamental grounds around the office and plant houses.

An important feature of the nursery is the specimen fruit trees, containing nearly two thousand varieties, exclusive of grapes and small fruits. The specimen ornamental ground is also extensive, and contains the most complete collection in this country. The plant houses are sixteen in number, constructed of glass, with an average length of about seventy-five feet each. These buildings cover an area of thirty thousand square feet, and if extended in one continuous line would be half a mile long, with a width of twelve feet. Thirteen of these are strictly green- and hot-houses, and the remaining three are devoted to the purposes of propagation, which is performed in pots and frames, covering over an acre. These houses are so situated that a tour of the whole series may be made without going out of doors.

The carpenter shops, box factory, horse barns, and packing grounds, with their necessary appurtenances, occupy a separate plot of ground, separated from the office and main grounds by Mount Hope avenue, and are furnished with every convenience to lessen the labor and facilitate the work. A vast amount of labor is required for carrying on this extensive business, and in ordinary times the working force consists of about two hundred and fifty men for eight months, fifty for four months, exclusive of the office, together with a large number of traveling agents. At times as many as four hundred persons have been employed. Thirty horses are regularly used, with a large additional hired force at certain seasons. The management of this immense business is systematized and simplified, and the various operations are conducted with the most perfect regularity. A general out-door foreman receives immediate orders from the proprietors, with the following assistants: one for the fruit trees; one for grapes and small fruits; one with the general charge of the ornamental department; one with the special charge of roses; one on evergreens; one on herbaceous perennials and bulbs; one with the charge of the teams and work; and one who oversees the laborers in large gangs. The office business is under the management of a head clerk, with a book-keeper and other assistants. The greater number of these foremen have been in the establishment over twenty years, and have acquired great proficiency in their several departments.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry have given much attention to the subject of underdraining, and have laid out not less than seventy miles of tile in drains. Underdraining and a thorough preparation of the soil before planting is one of the principal elements of their success. The following is given as proof of the excellence of their soil: They raised this year, 1876, three thousand bushels of potatoes on twenty-five acres of ground vacant of trees, and the yield would have been much larger but for the ravages of the Colorado beetle. The drouth in many places nearly destroyed the crop, but scarcely affected these in their deep, mellow soil.

Their ornamental grounds for neatness and artistic beauty are among the finest in the country. We give below names of some of the fine specimen ornamental trees growing on these grounds out of the many hundreds which are to be seen there. A beautiful tree of Abies Nordmanniana, fourteen feet high (one of the finest of all evergreens); a Cut-leaved Alnus, twenty-five feet high; a Willow-leaved Ash, twenty feet high; a Weeping Birch, thirty feet high, wide and spreading; Purple Beech, twenty feet high; Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, fifty feet high; a Salisburia, thirty feet high; Oak-leaved Mountain-ash, the original tree brought to this country, twenty feet high, and the same in diameter of the head; and also a fine display of magnolias.

In the management of the business Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry give their personal supervision, and are assisted by their sons, who are well qualified for the more arduous duties and the responsible positions in which they are placed. Honesty and fair dealing have ever been characteristic of this firm, securing them a large trade and the confidence of the public, while by close application, combined with energy and enterprise, they have steadily enlarged their operations until the Mount Hope nurseries are known throughout the civilized world, and rank among the foremost in our land.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST.

Sixteen years ago James Vick commenced the systematic growing of flower-seeds, and in the following year (1862) issued his first "Floral Guide and Catalogue." With the establishment of this enterprise seeds were placed within the reach of the masses, and a new era was entered upon in the culture of flowers. Until within a few years but few flower-seeds were grown in America for market, and these were of the commonest kinds, such as could be produced with little care and skill. American seedsmen imported their finest sorts mainly from France and Germany, a few from England, while Holland supplied not only the bulbs commonly known as Holland bulbs, but most of our lilies. Mr. Vick was the pioneer in the systematic growing of flower-seeds, and he is now, without doubt, the most extensive grower in America. After pursuing this course for several years, and meeting with only moderate success, though employing experienced seed-growers from Europe, he spent a season among the most noted seedsmen of the Old World, studying their methods.

After an extended tour in Great Britain he visited the Continent, and spent considerable time in Holland in and about Haarlem, the favorite locality for growing hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, and the bulbs known as Holland bulbs. From Amsterdam he journeyed to Erfurt, a celebrated point for the growing of seeds, and here, as well as elsewhere, gained much valuable information concerning floriculture, etc., which he has given his readers the benefit of in a series of articles written in his own pleasing style, and published in the "Floral Guide" for 1873. Mr. Vick during his trip particularly noticed the effects of different climates, attributing many of his early failures to ignorance on this point. He returned to his business with renewed energy and more knowledge, and has made flower-seed growing a grand success.

It is well known, however, that all kinds of seeds cannot be grown with profit in any one country. To ascertain what kinds would succeed here, and which of these could be profitably grown, prompted Mr. Vick's European tour, at a great sacrifice of time and money. He is now, however, reaping his reward, and raises many varieties much cheaper than they can be obtained in Europe, and *many better;* and the result is, seeds of American growth are sought by the best European florists.

Mr. Vick's immense flower-gardens, in the blooming season, July and August, present a grand display of floral beauty, and tourists make "Vick's gardens" an objective point in their perambulations about the "Flower City." Here will be found, in the season, several acres of verbenas, the same of petunias, pansies, cockscombs, zinnias, etc., while lilies and gladioli occupy much more space. A large quantity of other things are grown in smaller quantities. Most people have a very crude conception, indeed, of the amount of labor and attention bestowed by Mr. Vick upon the culture of flowers. As an instance illustrating the above we will mention the system of culture employed in growing the finer kind of petunias, known to florists as *Petunia grandiflora.* This variety has very large flowers, often four or five inches in diameter, but produce no seed if planted in the open

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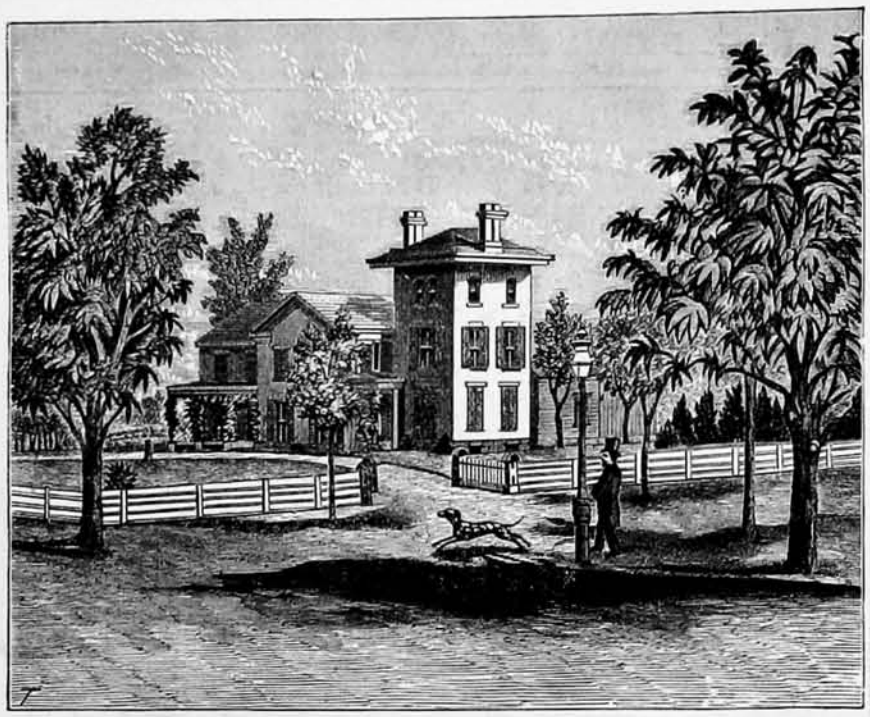

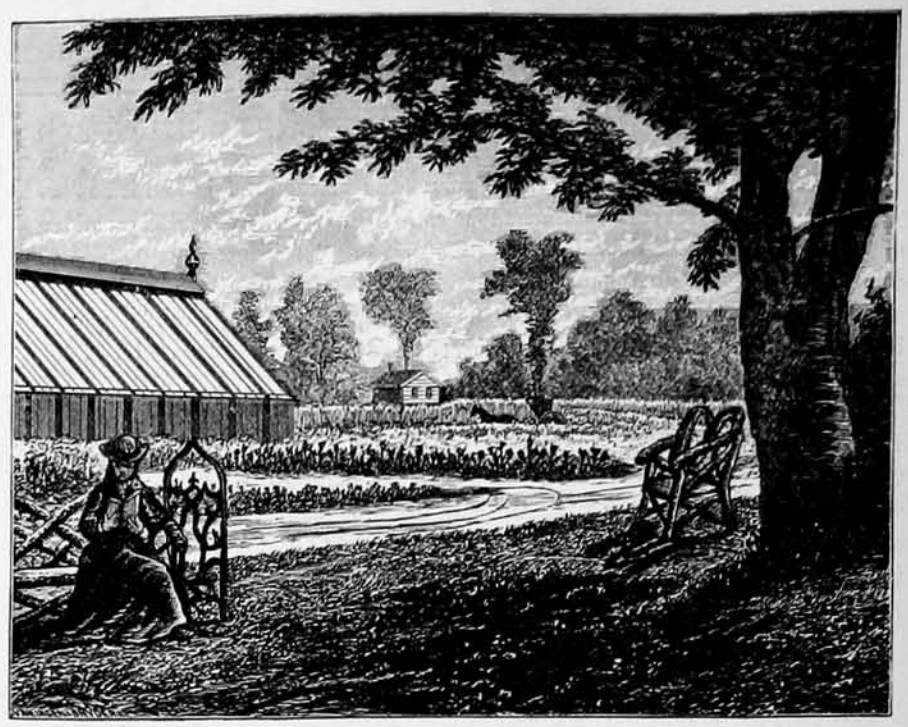

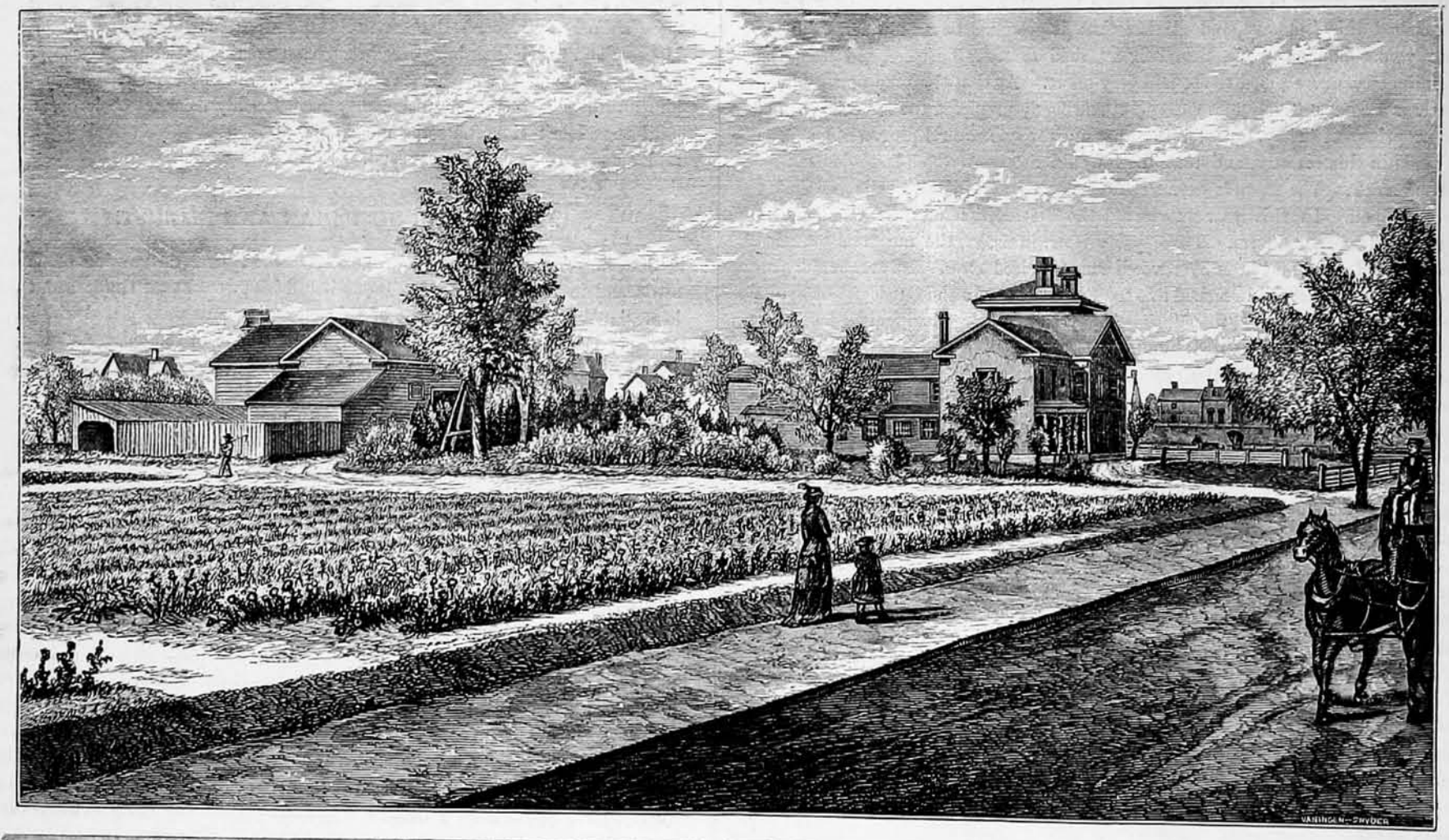

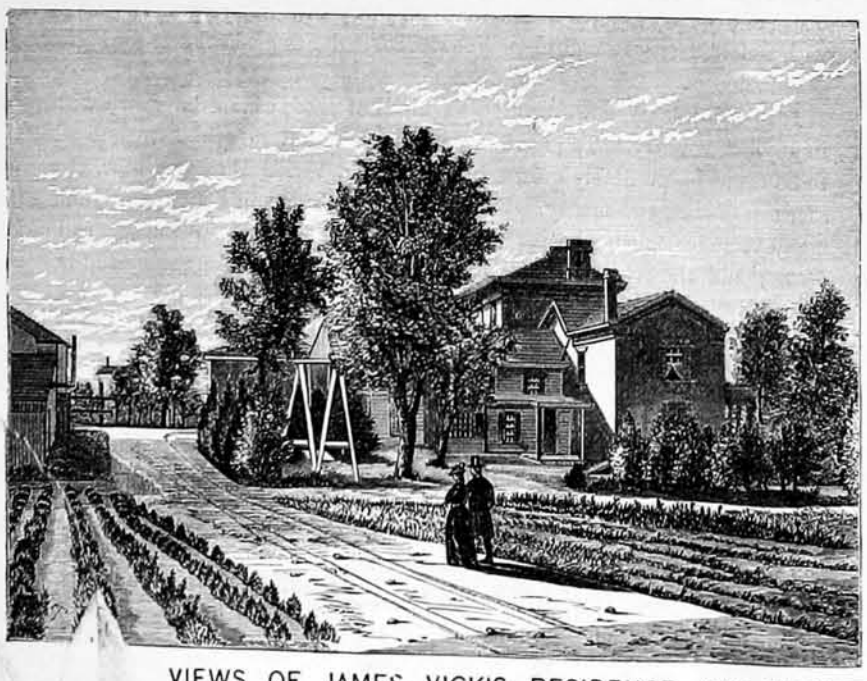

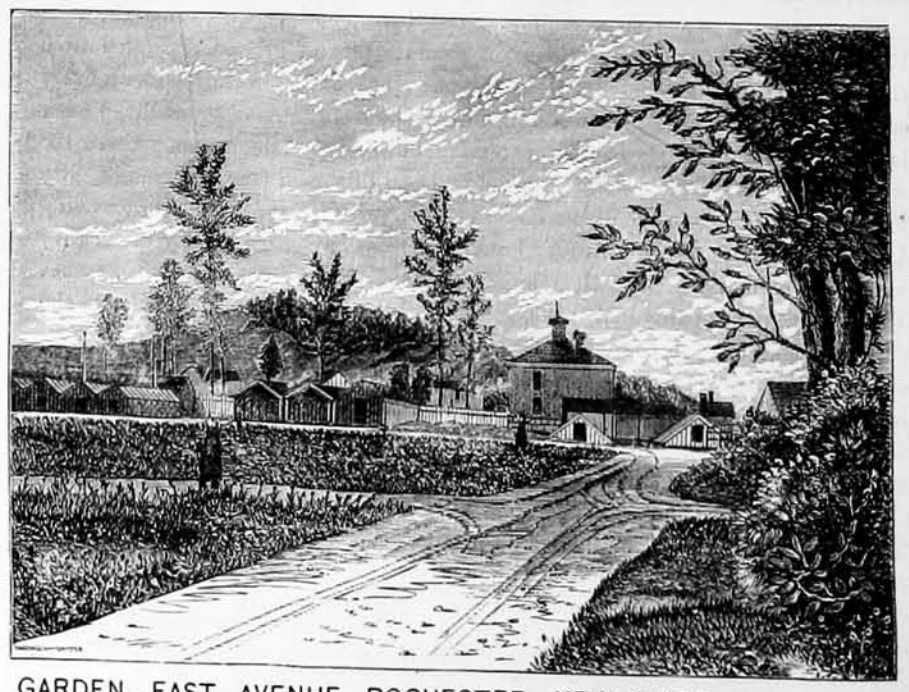

VIEWS OF JAMES VICK'S RESIDENCE AND FLOWER GARDEN, EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

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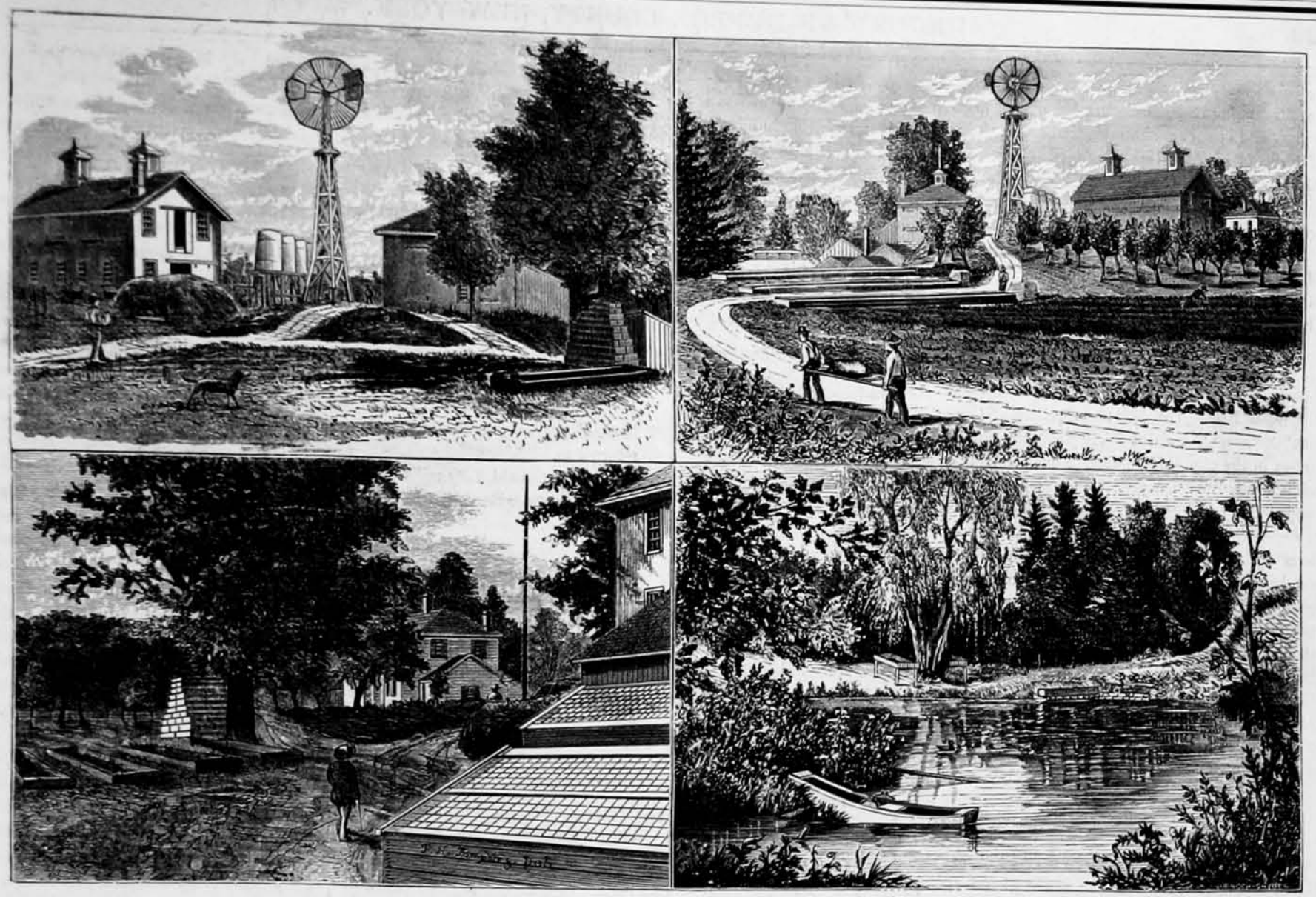

VIEWS FROM JAMES VICK'S FLOWER FARM.

ground, and, indeed, bear none in the house unless supplied with plenty of air and sheltered from the rains and dews; and even then every flower must be artificially fertilized. To meet these requirements the necessary buildings are erected; the plants are grown in pots, and *every morning* each opening flower is fertilized by collecting the pollen on a camel's-hair pencil, and distributing it among the pistils. It is thus easy to understand why some kinds of flower-seeds are not cheap. Most of this work is done at what is called the "Home place," comprising about twenty-five acres, nearly two miles east of the centre of the city, on East avenue.

Five miles north of Rochester, towards Lake Ontario, and within two miles of its shore, near a station known as Barnard's, on the Charlotte branch of the New York Central Railroad, is situated *Vick's Flower Farm*. It consists of seventy-five acres, and is complete in all its appointments.

We have given our readers a glance of Mr. Vick's outside industries, and now will present a sketch of the mammoth seed-house, which is unquestionably the largest and best-regulated establishment of the kind in the world. It is visited by thousands every year from all parts of the country, and by many from Europe. Mr. Vick and his gentlemanly assistants are ever ready to show people through the different departments of the establishment, and always take pleasure in exhibiting everything of interest or profit to visitors.

In addition to the ordinary conveniences of a well-regulated seed-house, there is connected with this establishment a printing office, bindery, box-making establishment, and artists' and engravers' rooms,—everything but the paper being made in the establishment. The machinery necessary for the various departments is driven by steam-power in the establishment. The magnitude of this institution is illustrated from the fact that it occupies a building five stories in height, including a basement sixty feet in width and one hundred and fifty feet in length, with an addition in the upper story of a large room over an entire adjoining block.

The basement is large, and arranged with immense quantities of drawers, etc., for storing bulbs; and here, also, the heavier kinds of seeds, in sacks, etc., are stowed to the ceiling. The heavier packing is also done here.

The first floor is used exclusively as a store for the sale of seeds, flowers, plants and all garden requisites and adornments, such as baskets, vases, lawn-mowers, lawn-tents, aquariums, seats, etc., etc. It is arranged with taste, and the song of the birds, the fragrance and beauty of the flowers, render it a most delightful spot, and the remembrance of Vick's store has been borne to thousands of households by those who have visited this pleasing and instructive establishment.

The second floor is devoted to the business offices, and here also is located the private office of Mr. Vick. The mail-room is upon this floor, and the opening of letters occupies the time of two persons, and they perform the work with astonishing rapidity, often opening three thousand in a single day. After these letters are opened they are passed into what is called the registering room, on the same floor, where they are divided into States, and the name of the person ordering and the date of the receipt of the order registered. They are then ready to be filled, and are passed into a large room, called the order-room, where over seventy-five hands are employed, divided into gangs, each set or gang to a State, half a dozen or more being employed on each of the larger States. After the orders are filled, packed, and directed, they are sent to what is known as the post-office, also on the same floor, where the packages are weighed, the necessary stamps put upon them, and stamps canceled, when they are packed in post-office bags, furnished by the government, properly labeled for the different routes, and sent to the postal cars. Tons of seeds are thus dispatched every day during the busy season.

On the third floor is the German department, where all orders written in the German language are filled by German clerks; a catalogue in this language is also published. On this floor, also, all seeds are packed,—that is, weighed and measured and placed in paper bags, and stored ready for sale. About fifty persons are employed in this room, surrounded by thousands of nicely-labeled drawers.

On the fourth floor are rooms for artists and engravers, several of whom are kept constantly employed in designing and engraving for catalogues and chromos. Here, also, the lighter seeds are stored. In a large room adjoining is the printing office, where the catalogue is prepared and other printing done, and also the bindery, often employing forty or fifty hands, and turning out more than ten thousand catalogues in a day. Here is in use the most improved machinery for covering, trimming, etc., propelled by steam.

The immense amount of business done may be understood by a few facts: Nearly one hundred acres are employed, near the city, in growing flower-seeds mainly, while large importations are made from Germany, France, Holland, Australia, and Japan. Over three thousand reams of printing paper are used each

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year for catalogues, weighing two hundred thousand pounds, and the simple postage for sending these catalogues by mail is *thirteen thousand dollars*. Millions of bags and boxes are also manufactured in the establishment, requiring hundreds of reams of paper and scores of tons of pasteboard. The business is so arranged that the wrappers are prepared for each State, with the name of the State conspicuously printed, thus saving a great deal of writing, as well as preventing errors.

About fifty thousand dollars is paid the government annually for postage stamps. Mr. Vick has succeeded in building up an immense business, and his fame as a florist has extended throughout the world, and has been largely instrumental in giving to Rochester its present appellation of the "FLOWER City."

BRIGGS SEED HOUSE.

Charles Briggs, the present proprietor of this establishment, commenced business here as a clerk about thirty years ago, and to-day has one of the largest seed houses in the city. His immense business is thoroughly systematized, each floor being devoted to some particular branch. In passing through the establishment one is likely to become astonished at the magnitude of the concern. His trade in vegetable seeds is enormous; but not to that alone is it confined, as flower-seeds and bulbs form an important feature. He does a very large trade among merchants and dealers, of whom there are about twenty thousand who sell his seeds. Mr. Briggs' pay-roll is very large; the greater number of the employees, however, are girls, who do such work as filling the orders, making paper bags, labeling, filling, and packing them for market, besides operating the printing presses. The space used for this business amounts to over one hundred and thirty-six thousand feet. He has a large seed store in Chicago, and also a seed farm at Clinton, Iowa. Mr. B. has passed an active life in this business, and is justly entitled to the rank this establishment holds among the leading seed houses in this country.

We have given the reader sketches of the rise and progress of the representative institutions of the city, not forgetting the scores of others doing a successful business, but of which, however, a detailed history would be without the province of this work. Among the florists are, Gould Bros., East avenue; Frost & Co., Plymouth avenue; Crosman Bros., Monroe avenue; John Charlton, University avenue; J. K. & H. Beckwith, Brighton; H. C. Heath, East Main street; H. B. Hooker & Co., North Saint Paul; H. E. Hooker & Co., East avenue; John B. Keller, Mount Hope avenue; D. T. Lawrence, Monroe avenue; Wm. King & Son, Mount Hope avenue; W. S. Little, East avenue; Charles Long, 98 Francis; M. Newdale & Son, Colvin; White Bros., Chili road, Thurston; T. B. Yale & Co., Brighton. All of the above are also nurserymen, except Crosman Bros., H. C. Heath, D. T. Lawrence, Charles Long, and M. Newdale & Son. Other nurserymen are Chase Bros., G. T. Fish, Jones & Palmer, G. G. McKinster, G. Moulson & Son, J. B. Norris & Son, J. J. Peirce, E. S. Hayward, J. De Saint Ange, Josiah Salter, Waring & Scott, J. Wentz, Thomas Wright & Co.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILLING INTEREST.

The first mill erected in this section of the State was built by Ebenezer Allen, *alias* "Indian" Allen, in 1789. It was situated a short distance from the west end of the aqueduct, near the site of the old red mill, and very near the location of the mill at present owned by Chase & Richardson.

In 1807, Charles Hanford erected a mill having one run of stone, below what was then called the second falls, on the site afterwards occupied by the Phœnix mill on Brown's race. In 1814 a large mill containing four run of stone was built by Elisha Ely, Joseph Beach, and Henry Ely, situated near the site of the present aqueduct. It was afterwards converted into a manufacturing establishment, and known as the Hydraulic building. It was destroyed by fire in 1837. William Atkinson, in 1817, erected a mill on the upper race, having three run of stone. Another mill, in the same year, was put up by Elisha Strong, Herman Norton, and E. Beach, having four run of stone, on Brown's race. This came afterwards into the possession of Thurber & Co. One year later, Palmer Cleveland built mills with five run of stone, on the east side of the falls. This passed afterwards into the hands of Abelard Reynolds, and from him to Dr. Orrin E. Gibbs. It changed owners rapidly after that, and was finally abandoned as a mill, and used as a furniture manufactory.

In 1821, Thomas Rochester and Harvey Montgomery erected a mill with three run of stone, on what is now known as Aqueduct street, between the sites of the mills of Joseph Strong and Thomas Kempshall,—the "Bee-hive" building. Also, in the same year, Harvey Ely built the well-known mills situated at the east end of the aqueduct. These mills have had repeated bad fortune, and were burned out, for the second time, four years ago. They have been rebuilt, and are occupied by Smith, Wilson & Co.

In 1826, Elias Shelmire built a mill with two run of stone; but in 1836 it was demolished by order of the commissioners, to make way for the new aqueduct.

In 1827 the "big mill" was erected by E. S. Beach, Thomas Kempshall, and Henry Kennedy. In this year Lewis Chapin came to Rochester. He states that the old red mill was then in operation, and in the latter part of the season the big mill above mentioned was completed and began operation. This mill, after passing through various vicissitudes, was changed into a factory, and is to-day, a half-century later, known as the "Bee-hive" building. In the same year Warham Whitney erected a mill on Brown's race, below the falls, containing five run of stone. In that same year S. O. Smith transformed the old cotton factory on the race into a mill, putting in eight run of stone. In the same year, also, F. Babcock built a mill, with four pair of stones, at the lower falls. One year later, Harvey Ely reconstructed the mills at the east end of the aqueduct above referred to.

In 1813 the old City mills were erected by Erasmus D. Smith, near the "big mill," now the "Bee-hive" building. It subsequently passed into the hands of Joseph Strong, and afterwards to Harvey B. Williams. Mr. Williams disposed of the establishment to Thorn & Finch, and from them it passed to Suydam, Sage & Co., who took it for debt. In the same year (1831) H. P. Smith erected a mill, with three run of stone, on the lower race. In 1835, J. H. Livingstone also put up a mill on Brown's race, having four run of stone. In the same year Thomas Emerson and Jacob Graves erected the Crescent mills, on North Water street. Subsequently they passed into the hands of G. W. Burbank, and are now occupied by W. S. McMillan & Co. In 1836, H. B. Williams built a mill on the race near the falls, with four run of stone, which afterwards passed into the hands of E. S. and J. H. Beach.

The Model mills were erected by Joseph Hall, about the year 1850. Louis Chapin states that there was also a small mill on the corner of Main and South Water streets, where Huntington's store in the Curtis block now is, in 1835. The old City mill was one of the most important in the city. General Beach purchased it from the original proprietors in 1847. The west end of the building, built over the race, was of wood, which soon became badly decayed. In 1849 an immense amount of wheat was stored in this portion of the building, and in December it gave way, and over ten thousand bushels of wheat were lost in the river. Some of it was scooped out and kiln-dried, but did not pay expenses. General Beach gathered stone and timber to rebuild, but soon after, in March, 1850, he was found dead in his bed. Mr. Chapin made arrangements with the executors to complete the building, and controlled it two years, when, in 1852, it came into the possession of Mr. Finch, and in 1854 was burned. Mr. Chapin then bought the site and rebuilt the mill. In 1866 he sold it to G. W. Burbank, from whom it passed to Lewis Roberts. Afterwards it was sold to G. N. Gallagher and converted into a box factory. H. Smith erected the Washington and Jefferson mills. At that time he was the owner of seven mills, as follows: the two above mentioned, one at Black rock, one at Medina, one at Mount Morris, one at Wheatland, and one at Black creek.

The Revere mill on the race was made by converting an old woolen factory in 1837, by E. H. Lyon.

THE FAILURE OF 1839.

There have been two great failures or depressions in the history of the Rochester mills. These occurred in the disastrous seasons of 1839 and 1855. Their causes were simple and easily described. Up to the date of the first depression, 1839, the trade in flour had all been speculative and unreliable. Flour was shipped to New York with a view only to the demand of the English market in exportation. For a time this state of affairs ran smoothly, millers and commission merchants kept the prices continually on the increase, and the result was of course a sudden and disastrous collapse. The anticipations in regard to the English and other foreign markets were not realized. The flour was shipped to New York with the value based entirely on this demand, and when extra exertions had been made, prices had run high, mills crowded to their utmost capacity, and New York was full of flour, down tumbled the price, and Rochester millers, together with those of other large flouring centres, were ruined. Very few men interested in the business came through the season of 1839 with any money in their pockets. The depression was very heavy. The greater part of the wheat had been bought at high prices, even ranging so high as two dollars per bushel, and it was an impossibility to realize the first cost on it. Rochester millers were compelled to begin again at the foot of the ladder. The year before the mills had turned out the enormous amount of four hundred and sixty thousand barrels.

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The season immediately following the panic a comparatively small amount was manufactured. Year by year, little by little, their business came back; the mills were enlarged, barrels were again filled by the hundred thousand, and the business assumed its former activity and prosperity. In the midst of this second grand success came the second failure.

THE FAILURE OF 1855.

In the early times wheat from the Genesee valley was transported to this city by means of river-boats. During part of the season, when the water was high, boats ascended as far as Mount Morris. These were flat-boats, propelled by means of poles.

In 1840–42 the Genesee valley canal was built, and then immense quantities of wheat were brought down in that way. The Genesee valley wheat was at that time in great repute, and its fame soon spread over the whole country. The mills were crowded to their utmost capacity during the season, but were much hindered by low water. Yet they manufactured an immense quantity,—very nearly as much as the amount produced at the present time. While, therefore, Rochester flour was at a premium, and Rochester millers fast getting rich, came the second grand failure. Just before the harvest of 1855 a rain set in, and for six weeks there were daily showers. This was the case all over the country. The result was that the Genesee wheat lay in the fields until it sprouted. Scarcely a bushel of wheat found its way to Rochester that was not grown. The crop was a total loss, and the milling business in Rochester again a total failure.

After the rains of 1855 came the weevil and other plagues, and through the combination of all these evils the reputation of the Genesee valley wheat was seriously damaged. From that time to this the greater part of the flour made here has been from western wheat. While the weevil has disappeared to a great extent, and the mills of this city are again receiving splendid State wheat, yet the bulk of the flour manufactured here is from western wheat. At first wheat was brought from Ohio, and then from parts farther west. At present, though a large quantity is purchased at Toledo and Detroit, the greater portion comes from Wisconsin and Minnesota. The city of Winona, in the latter State, must be an immense grain depot, as nearly all of the mills procure their spring wheat for the Haxall process from that point. Many have buyers there making purchases for them. This wheat is brought here both by water and rail. During the season of navigation great quantities are brought by water, some coming from Canada across the lake, some by canal, and the remainder by either the Central or Erie roads. About one-third of the whole amount comes by water. The amount of wheat coming into the city from the valley and other portions of the State is about four hundred thousand bushels annually. This is but a small portion of the entire quantity brought to this city, which is over two million bushels. The different brands of flour manufactured in this city at the present time are among the most noted in the world.

The old methods of operating mills and old processes of manufacturing have almost invariably been done away with, and in their places to-day are the finest and most improved machinery, and the best process of flour-making. The old way, however, enabled the mills to turn out a greater quantity, such as it was, in a given time, than now under the new method, but the quality was far inferior. With the new invention, the Haxall process, manufacturing is slower, but the flour is much better and more healthful. In these peculiar brands of choice flour Rochester is far ahead of every other city. The flour of this city is sought for with eagerness in all the eastern markets, and while other cities get an ordinary price for their products in this line, Rochester obtains from twenty-five to fifty cents per barrel more than the best of them. This speaks volumes in praise of the Rochester mills and their process of manufacture. The flour trade in this city is by no means what it was years ago. Then it was speculative, unsafe, and vacillating; now it is legitimate, safe, and firm.

THE MILLS OF TO-DAY.

It is now our purpose to give the standing and condition of the mills of Rochester of to-day. The following facts and figures were given by some interested member of the different firms, or by superintendents, and, with but one exception, the figures on the number of barrels were given by the proprietors themselves; therefore they are authorized reports.

There are at present in active operation in this city eighteen mills, the most of which are large and of great capacity. Few of these are at all interested in custom work, but are largely engaged in manufacturing for shipment. Necessarily our sketch of these mills must be brief; still, we give the amount of business done, the number of hands employed (not including coopers), the number of run of stone, what markets are furnished with flour, etc.

THE OLD ELY MILLS.—These mills are situated at the east end of the aqueduct. They were burned five years ago and rebuilt. The present firm is James Wilson & Co. In 1874 they manufactured over twenty-five thousand barrels of flour, using one hundred thousand bushels of wheat, of which one-half came from Toledo, Detroit, and Minnesota. The mill has five run of stone, and employs ten hands.

MODEL MILLS.—These were erected by Joseph Hall in 1850, and are located next to the Hall machine-shop, on Water street. They are now owned by Wilson & Pond, have six run of stone, and employ fourteen men. In 1874 more than forty-five thousand barrels of flour were produced, using two hundred and forty thousand bushels of wheat. Of this quantity two hundred thousand bushels were from the west, having been transported about equally *via* New York Central, Erie, and the canal. The spring wheat used is from Minnesota. Their sales are chiefly through the South, East, and New England States, and jobbers.

CRESCENT MILLS.—Thomas Emerson erected these mills on South Water street in 1835. Some years later they passed into the hands of G. W Burbank, and are now owned by W. S. McMillan & Co. They have six run of stone, and employ twelve men. In 1874 thirty thousand bushels were manufactured entirely from western wheat. The wheat is transported *via* canal and New York Central and Erie railroads.

C. J. HILL MILLS.—These are among the oldest and best mills in the city. They have always maintained a high reputation, and are now doing a large and flourishing business. The name of C. J. Hill has been prominently connected with the flour trade for a great many years, and no person has seen more of its history than he. The mills are located on South Water street, and are turning out a large quantity of flour annually.

EMPIRE MILLS.—On North Water street, near the corner of Main, are situated the Empire mills, owned by Gerling Brothers. The mills were erected about twenty-six years ago, and have been in constant operation ever since. The business was formerly entirely custom work, but they now do a large jobbing trade. Including buckwheat flour, these mills turned out twenty thousand barrels in 1874. Three run of stone, and employ six men. Ship largely to the northwest.

ARCADE MILLS.—These mills are located near the site of the old "Indian Allen mill," and are owned by Chase, Bristol & Veile. The old red mill was built by Nathaniel Rochester in 1821. In 1870 the old building was torn down and a new one erected upon its site by Chase, Ford & Smith. It subsequently passed into the hands of Chase & Smith, and from them to the present proprietors. These mills contain five run of stone, two of which were in the original mill. Sixteen men are employed, and in 1874 sixty thousand barrels of flour were manufactured, using two hundred and eighty thousand bushels of wheat. The greater part of the wheat comes from Minnesota, although a large quantity of Canada white wheat is used.

CENTRAL MILLS.—These mills, owned by John R. Pentecost & Co., situated at 5 East Main street, are doing a fine business. They were burned, with the *Democrat and Chronicle*, a few years since, and rebuilt in August, 1872. The mills have four run of stone, and employ twelve hands. In 1874 twenty-five thousand barrels of flour were manufactured, using one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat. Three-fourths of this wheat was purchased in Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Winona.

ONTARIO MILLS.—These mills are located on North Water street, and are in charge of Wilson & Ashton. They have three run of stone, and employ four hands. About two hundred barrels of flour are manufactured per week. State wheat is chiefly used.

UNION MILLS are located on North Water street, and do a custom business. These mills have three run of stone, employ four hands, and manufacture about twelve thousand barrels per annum. James Cornell, proprietor.

GRANITE MILLS, William Richardson, proprietor.—These immense mills are located on Brown's race, and are among the finest and largest mills in the city. They were erected in 1835, by H. B. Williams. They have ten run of stone, employ twelve hands, and have a capacity for manufacturing ninety thousand barrels per year. Western wheat is chiefly used, being transported *via* New York Central road.

JEFFERSON MILLS.—These mills were built by Hiram Smith in 1835, and in their construction he said he had put all his brains and experience. They are acknowledged to have no superior as flouring-mills. They originally contained four run of stone, and now have six. In 1874 the mills produced forty-two thousand barrels, and used two hundred thousand bushels of wheat. The present firm is Jennings, Davis & Co. They employ twelve men.

WASHINGTON MILLS.—J. A. Hinds is the owner of these mills, which were also erected by Hiram Smith in 1835. Have five run of stone, and turn out about thirty thousand barrels per annum, using one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat, mostly western. They employ thirteen hands.

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PEOPLE'S MILLS, George F. Merz, owner and proprietor.—These mills have three run of stone, and do a large custom business. About twelve thousand barrels of flour are manufactured annually, including custom work. Employ five hands. They were built about twenty years ago, by Edward Bradfield. From him they passed to George Moulson, and from him to the present owners, five years ago.

IRVING MILLS.—These mills were built in 1840. J. C. Stone rebuilt the mills, making large additions. Until within five years ago the establishment was under the control of N. W. Carr & Co. It then came into the possession of the present owner, James Campbell. The mills have a capacity of forty thousand barrels. In 1874 twenty thousand barrels of Graham flour were produced. They have four run of stone, and employ ten hands.

THE FRANKFORT MILLS were erected in 1860, by Rufus W. Main. The present firm, Smith & Chester, have had possession about eleven years; the latter having been connected with the mills thirteen years. They manufacture about sixty thousand barrels of flour annually. These mills were the first after C. J. Hill to go into the trade. Then the rest followed, and all with success. Twenty men are employed. Their trade is to dealers in New England, Pennsylvania, and New York.

THE WHITNEY MILLS were built by Warham Whitney, in 1830. J. H. Pool & Co. owned the mill until 1875. The present proprietors are Farley, Furgeson & Wilson. The mill has six run of stone, and employs twelve men.

THE FLOUR CITY MILLS are excellent mills; owned and operated by J. B. Moseley and George Motley. They are located near Brown street.

THE EXCELSIOR MILLS, owned by Ellwood and Armstrong, were erected in 1876. These are custom mills, located in the rear of 7 West Main street, in what is known as the Robinson building.

The following is a summary of about the present annual business of the Rochester mills:

	Barrels.
Ely Mills, James Wilson & Co	40,000
Model Mills, Wilson & Pond	45,000
Crescent Mills, W. S. McMillan & Co	40,000
C. J. Hill	40,000
Empire Mills, Gerling Bros	20,000
Arcade Mills, Chase, Bristol & Vicle	60,000
Central Mills, J. R. Pentecost & Co	40,000
Ontario Mills, Wilson & Ashton	12,000
Union Mills, James Cornell	12,000
Granite Mills, Wm. Richardson	35,000
Jefferson Mills, Jennings, Davis & Co	40,000
Washington Mills, J. A. Hinds	30,000
People's Mills, Geo. F. Morz	12,000
Irving Mills, James Campbell	20,000
Flour City Mills, Moseley and Motley	40,000
Whitney Mills, Farley, Furgeson & Wilson	40,000
Frankfort Mills, Smith & Chester	35,000
Excelsior Mills, Ellwood & Armstrong	12,000
Total	553,000

Number of bushels of wheat necessary to produce the amount, about two millions five hundred and seventy thousand. For much of the above information we are indebted to the columns of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF ROCHESTER.

PANCOST, SAGE & MOORE, boots and shoes.—This business was originally commenced by Oren Sage in 1827. It was continued by him until 1835, when it came into the hands of Sage & Pancost. In 1860 it was known as Pancost, Sage & Co., and in 1868 changed to the present firm name. At the beginning of this business Mr. Sage manufactured goods to the amount of about eighteen thousand dollars per year. The trade has increased with additional facilities for manufacture until the present annual product amounts to one million dollars. They have a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, and employ six hundred and fifty persons. At first nothing but thick and kip boots were manufactured, but now over two hundred varieties are produced, ranging from a railroad cack to a stogie boot. The founders of the firm of Sage & Pancost both died within ten months of each other, in the years 1866 and 1867. The reputation of this house has been maintained by the quality rather than the quantity, and they are known throughout the entire west as makers of the best kinds of goods for the common people, not aiming at the lowest or highest priced boots and shoes. This is the oldest manufactory of boots and shoes in Rochester.

J. H. & P. BYRNES are young men who commenced business in Rochester six years ago. They have gradually worked their way up until now they are one of the leading manufacturing firms for furnishing ladies', misses', and children's stylish and dressy shoes, which are on an equality with those made by the most celebrated manufacturers in New York city and other places. The highest standard of quality and taste has been their great endeavor, and it must certainly be a gratification to know that, as a reward of their enterprise and industry, they have succeeded in attaining it. Having succeeded in putting the best of goods in the market, they directed their attention to keeping step with the march of progress. By discarding old ideas they have become inventors, producing something in harmony with the wants of the age. Acting upon this principle, they have invented and adapted an improvement in gaiter-shoes which must not only be of practical value to the firm as manufacturers, but must eventually come permanently into public notice and favor. The improvement relates to a gaiter-shoe, the body or foot-portion of which is made from a single piece of leather, doing away with seams on the vamps altogether. This shoe can be made of any material, and is so cut and slit that one side folds or doubles over upon the other, reaching to the heel, leaving the foot free from seams across the instep, the only ones being at the heel and on the outer side, extending from the fly to the heel-seam, just below the top of the counter. This firm make from ninety to one hundred different styles of shoes from the choicest material—French and Curaçoa kid, pebbled and straight-grained goat, serges, and colored work. Their factory covers five floors in Lampert's block, eighty-five feet deep and forty feet wide, and they turn out over three hundred pairs daily, with an average of one hundred and twenty-five hands, the trade extending to Canada on the north, to Florida on the south, and to California on the west.

REED & WEAVER, boot and shoe manufacturers, commenced business November 1, 1875. They manufacture five hundred pairs per day, with a capacity for one thousand, and the present annual production amounts to about three hundred thousand dollars. This firm employs one hundred and fifty persons. Machinery and all appurtenances are first-class. They manufacture ladies', misses', and children's fine shoes, and their trade extends to Colorado, including all the western States. Messrs. Reed & Weaver, through honorable dealing and the manufacture of a superior quality of goods, have attained an enviable reputation, which they justly merit.

D. W. WRIGHT & Co.—Wright & Cowles founded this business in 1868. In 1872 the firm became D. W. Wright & Co., consisting of D. W. Wright, W. R. Peters, and W. R. Craig. This business has rapidly increased, as is shown from the fact that in the beginning the annual product amounted to fifty thousand dollars, and at the present time it amounts to two hundred thousand dollars. This establishment is one of the largest in the city, and employs one hundred and twenty-five persons. They manufacture a full line of men's, women's, youths', misses', and children's fine boots and shoes. Capital, fifty thousand dollars.

JAMES J. EVANS, successor of J. D. Stewart & Son, commenced business in 1875. Mr. Evans manufactures a line of staple boots and shoes. The establishment is furnished with the most improved machinery, and employs one hundred and twenty persons. Sales are made throughout the west and in Boston.

COWLES BROS., manufacturers of children's turned shoes.—Cowles & Harris commenced this business in 1875—E. W. Cowles, C. H. Harris. It was carried on by them until October 1, 1875, when E. H. Cowles was admitted as a partner. C. H. Harris withdrew from the firm in September, 1876. They employ twenty-five hands, and their business is rapidly increasing.

A. J. JOHNSON & Co., wholesale shoe manufacturers.—The business was commenced by A. J. Johnson in the spring of 1860, and continued until October 25, 1875, when the present firm was formed, consisting of A. J. Johnson and J. I. Robins, Jr. At the commencement of business the annual product was ten thousand dollars, and it has increased until at the present time it amounts to three hundred thousand dollars. The junior member of the firm was an employee in the establishment from January, 1864, to 1875, when D. G. Weaver retired, and he became a member of the firm. This establishment manufactures a full line of women's and misses' work, and intend soon to add a complete line of boots and shoes.

PHELAN & BOLTON, shoe manufacturers, began business in February, 1873, and the first year they manufactured goods to the amount of seven thousand dollars. They employ about one hundred persons, and the annual product now amounts to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Ladies', boys', youths', misses', and children's fine shoes for the western and southern trade are manufactured.

ELLISON & STODDARD, manufacturers of boots and shoes, have been in business about three years. They employ about seventy-five persons, and manufacture a full line of men's first-class fine boots and shoes, also a good line of ladies' shoes. The annual product amounts to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

D. H. WESTBURY.—This business dates its origin to 1870, when it was commenced by Chapin & Leonard. Leonard withdrew in 1874, and it was conducted by Mr. Chapin until March, 1876, when the entire establishment was purchased by Mr. Westbury, the present proprietor. The product per year in the beginning was small, but has increased steadily, and at present this is one of the leading boot and shoe manufactories in Rochester. He employs thirty men, and

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manufactures men's, boys', and youths' calf and kip pegged boots, women's, misses', men's, boys', and youths' calf pegged shoes, women's and men's split-leather shoes, and men's and boys' opera boots. Mr. Westbury is an old resident of Rochester, and is one of the present aldermen of the Third ward.

P. Cox & Brother, shoe manufacturers.—This business was founded by Patrick Cox, in New York city; in 1861 was removed to this city. Here he carried on the establishment as sole proprietor until July 1, 1876, when his brother, Joseph D., also of New York, became associated with him as copartner. The factory is furnished with improved machinery, and the annual product amounts to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; employ ninety persons, and the manufactory is run during the whole year. They make boys', youths', misses', and children's fine machine and cable-wire sewed shoes. Daily production is three hundred pairs. Their goods are widely celebrated, and shipments are made throughout the United States and Canada.

Geo. P. Meyer & Co., shoe manufacturers, commenced business in 1875; employ twenty-five persons; annual product, fifty thousand dollars. This firm manufactures ladies', misses', and children's shoes.

Keeler & Goodhue are located at 87 North Water street.—This firm is doing a large business, and justly merits its present success.

The Hatch Patent Crimper Company.—This enterprise was begun in the summer of 1873, and in the same year organized as a stock company, with J. W. Hatch, president, C. B. Hatch, vice-president, A. J. Hatch, treasurer, and James L. Hatch, secretary and manager. This company are manufacturing an improved heel-counter or stiffening for boots and shoes. A few years since these were made by each shoemaker out of leather, which was formed and cut by hand. These were more or less perfect in proportion to the quality of leather used and skill of the workman. Here are manufactured counters made from one piece each of leather and extra counter-leather board, united by the best rubber cement, making them not only water-proof, but also rendering the stiffening as pliable and easy to work as the best sole-leather counter. They are a very superior counter, and orders for them are received from all parts of the world. This invention was made by the present secretary and manager of the company, Mr. J. L. Hatch. The establishment is furnished with the most improved machinery for the business, also the invention of Mr. Hatch, and each machine has a capacity of from four thousand to six thousand pairs of counters per day.

Other boot and shoe manufacturers are Cowles, Curtis & Co., C. A. Cleveland, Chapman & Stewart, Brooks & Reynolds, J. W. Bradford (uppers), F. End (slippers), E. A. Jaquith, James Gant, J. Kelly, M. E. Wood, Williams & Hoyt, E. Wiegand, Stockbridge, Brayton & Co., J. P. Smith, and Rochester Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.

J. C. Lighthouse, wholesale manufacturer of horse-collars.—This business was commenced in August, 1865, under the firm name of Mulligan & Lighthouse. May 10, 1867, the firm was dissolved and the business continued by the present proprietor, J. C. Lighthouse. The business has constantly increased, and where three thousand five hundred dollars' worth of goods were manufactured per annum at the beginning of business, now goods to the amount of over sixty thousand dollars per year are produced, with indications of a much larger production. Capital, fifty thousand dollars. Number of men employed, twenty-seven. Goods are sold in every State in the Union, also in Cuba, South America, Australia, and France. The highest award—medal and diploma—was given to this collar at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876.

Rochester Tobacco Works, R. D. Kellogg & Co.—The business now carried on by this firm was originally begun by Henry Suggett, in 1855. One year afterwards the firm changed to Suggett & Runsley, in 1857 to Leggett & Bower, and in 1859 to Leggett, Bower & Co., the company being R. D. Kellogg. In 1863 the firm assumed the style of Bower & Kellogg, and was continued as such until 1870, when Mr. Kellogg purchased Mr. Bower's interest, and the firm became R. D. Kellogg & Co., the "Co." being W. Hart Spencer.

The annual production varies from seventy-five to two hundred thousand dollars. At present, it amounts to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Employ about fifty persons. This is one of the oldest houses of the kind in the city, and, with the others, is in a prosperous condition.

S. F. Hess' Tobacco Manufactory.—This branch of industry was commenced in 1838, by John Disbrow. He was succeeded by Leyman. The present proprietor took charge of the business in 1867. It was begun on a small scale, but has risen rapidly, as is shown by the annual production at the commencement, which amounted to about twenty-five thousand dollars, and at the present time, which is three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Capital about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Employ one hundred persons. The present location is at No. 7 Exchange street. A building is to be erected the coming season, on the south side of the canal, for a manufactory, which is intended to be complete in all its appointments.

R. & T. Whalen, tobacco manufacturers.—This business was originally established by Abraham Van Slyke, in the year 1840. In 1860 it passed into the hands of U. G. Hoyte. In 1862, the firm was Ketchum, Woodbury & Co., in 1863, Edward Woodbury, and in 1864, Woodbury & Whalen, who continued the business until 1865, when R. & T. Whalen became proprietors, and have since conducted the establishment. They are doing a large business, and employ thirty persons.

Peerless Tobacco Works, W. S. Kimball & Co., proprietors.—This business was organized in 1846, by Henry Suggett, and continued by him until 1858, when the firm became Suggett & Bower, and the business was carried on by them until 1863. In that year it passed into the hands of Suggett & Kimball, and was continued by this firm until 1867, when the entire interest was purchased by Mr. Kimball. Two years later he admitted as a partner B. B. Keeler, who remained in the firm three years, when he withdrew, and James C. Hart became a member of the firm.

No business in Rochester has increased with greater rapidity than this, as is shown from the fact that at the beginning twelve thousand dollars' worth of goods were manufactured per year, and now the annual product amounts to seven hundred thousand dollars. Employ three hundred persons; pay-roll is six thousand dollars per month. Here is manufactured the celebrated "Vanity Fair" tobacco, which is shipped to all parts of the globe. This is the only cigarette manufactory west of New York, and the second largest in the world.

C. & G. Gucker are manufacturers of cut tobacco and cigars. Office and factory-mill, corner Factory street. Established in 1860.

Walter B. Duffy & Co., distillers and rectifiers.—Edward Duffy founded this establishment in 1842. He conducted the business until about 1868, when his son, Walter B. Duffy, became a partner with Mr. A. S. Biglow. Two years later Mr. Biglow disposed of his interest to Edward Duffy, and the business has since been carried on under the firm name of Walter B. Duffy & Co. In the beginning the annual product amounted to about three thousand dollars, and now amounts to over a quarter of a million. An important feature of the institution is the cider-mill, which has a capacity of three thousand bushels per day. Their grinder is the largest in the world, and has a capacity of one hundred and ten bushels per six minutes. About fifteen thousand barrels of cider were manufactured during 1876. Its superior quality has not only secured them an immense trade in this country, but large shipments are also made to Europe. The cider department is under the general superintendence of A. S. Biglow, who has made many improvements in this manufacture. A specialty is made of malted wheat-whisky. Messrs. Duffy & Co. are also direct importers of foreign wines and liquors.

City Springs Brewery, E. K. Warren, proprietor.—This business was founded by Samuel Warren, father of the present proprietor, in 1842, and continued by him until his death, which occurred in 1843. The brewery was then managed by the widow, Louis M. Warren, and Henry Warren, brother of the deceased, until the sons Edward K. and F. L. became of age, when it passed into their hands. F. L. Warren died in 1864, and Edward K. became sole proprietor. The beginning of business was small, the annual product amounting to only six hundred barrels. The present annual product is nine thousand barrels. Employ fifteen men. Samuel Warren was the first to manufacture and introduce pale ale in the city of Rochester. This brewery is known as the City Springs Brewery from the fact that it is supplied with water from a never-failing living spring east of the establishment.

Frederick Miller's Brewing Establishment.—Mr. Miller commenced the business of brewing in 1850, on Brown street. In 1857 he erected a brewery on Lake avenue, and continued the business at this place until 1869, when the entire establishment was destroyed by fire. A new building was immediately erected, and this was injured by fire in 1875. With commendable enterprise, he soon repaired and enlarged the structure, and has now one of the finest and most complete brewing establishments in the city. It is complete in all its appointments, with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. Employs sixteen hands.

Rochester Brewing Company was organized in September, 1874, with the following officers: A. H. Martin, president; Gus Rau, vice-president; John B. Hahn, treasurer; Wm. N. Oothout, secretary. In the following year a large and commodious building was erected on Cliff street, at a cost of ninety-six thousand dollars. It was furnished with machinery put in by Frederick Schmidt of New York, except the engine and boiler, which were from the celebrated works of Woodbury, Booth & Co., of this city. The main building of this fine structure was destroyed by fire March 11, 1876. With commendable energy, it was rebuilt within two months, and the ruined machinery was replaced with the very latest improvements. One of the marked features of the establishment is the cellar, which is fifty feet below the surface. This building is one of the finest brick edifices in Rochester, and reflects great credit upon the city as well as upon its

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enterprising progenitors. The brewery has a capacity of two hundred and twenty barrels per day, and the annual product amounts to two hundred thousand dollars. Employ thirty persons. Capital, one hundred thousand dollars. The present officers of the company are, Gustavus Mannel, president; John B. Hahn, vice-president; Wm. N. Oothout, treasurer; Frank A. Rust, secretary.

BARTHOLOMAY BREWING COMPANY.—This business was originally commenced by Will & Bartholomay, and continued under that firm name until May 1, 1874, when the present company was formed. The business was begun in a small way, and but five thousand dollars' worth of stock was produced during the first year. By judicious management, honorable dealing, and the manufacture of the best quality of goods, the business has rapidly increased until the present time, when the annual production amounts to two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The annual production of the malt-house, in connection with the brewery, is eighty thousand bushels of malt. The company has a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and employs about forty-five persons. The present officers are as follows: H. Bartholomay, president; Frederick Cook, vice-president; P. H. Will, treasurer; George Arnoldt, secretary.

OOTHOUT'S ROCHESTER MALT-HOUSE.—The senior proprietor of this establishment, S. M. Oothout, commenced the business of malting and brewing, on Water street, in 1855. He remained there until 1869, when he removed to his present location, at the junction of Mount Hope and South avenues. In 1869, Robert Symes became a partner, and continued in the business until his death, which occurred in 1870. Mr. Oothout then admitted his son, William N., as partner, and the business is now conducted by them. They have two malt-houses, with a joint capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand bushels; employ twenty-two persons.

LONGMUIR BREWING AND MALT-HOUSE.—As early as 1824, Mr. Bennett was brewing on the premises now occupied by this establishment, and in 1837 it was occupied by J. & G. Longmuir. The old brewery was destroyed by fire in 1859, and the erection of the new building was immediately commenced, and completed in 1860. The establishment was opened by A. & G. Longmuir, and continued by them until 1864, when Charles Gordon purchased the entire property, and in the following year admitted as a partner Mr. H. H. Benir, who remained in the business until his death in 1872. In 1869, H. B. Hathaway became a partner. In 1870, and again in 1872, large additions were made to the buildings. The business now conducted by Hathaway & Gordon has increased until they malt about seventy thousand bushels annually of barley, and brew nearly twenty thousand packages of the justly celebrated ales and porter for which this establishment has ever enjoyed an enviable reputation.

Rochester boasts of another large malting establishment, that of E. B. Parsons, located at the corner of Brown and Warehouse streets, opposite Whitney's elevator. Mr. Parsons does a large business, and his facilities for shipping are unsurpassed.

JAMES FEE & BROS, rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers, 26, 28, 30, and 32 North Water street.—This business was begun by James Fee in 1864, and continued by him until 1875, when the present firm was organized. They do an annual business of about one hundred thousand dollars.

Other brewers are Reisky & Spies, M. Weinmann, Joseph Yaman, George Zimmerman, J. A. Nunn, Jr., William Miller, Meyer & Loebs, Mayer & Suiler, M. Kirst, J. Marburger, P. Enright & Son, J. G. Baetzel & Bro, John Boehm. Other distillers and rectifiers are Frederick Goetzman, G. P. & A. F. Wolcott, Josiah Newman.

THE KIDD IRON WORKS, William Gleason, proprietor.—Mr. Gleason does a large business in the manufacture of machinists' tools, and employs thirty men. His goods have a wide reputation, and he justly merits his present success. Capital, twenty-five thousand dollars.

H. & A. WIDDOWSON, machinists.—William Widdowson, father of the present proprietors, founded this industry in 1850. It was continued by him until his death, which occurred December 20, 1874. In the following January H. & A. Widdowson took charge of the business, and are the present proprietors.

THOMAS J. PALMER, Ornamental Iron Works, established in 1825.—The yearly product at the commencement was very small, and now amounts to twenty thousand dollars. Employs ten men.

JOHN SIDDONS, dealer in galvanized iron work, etc. This is an old-established business; and, by energy and a strict attention to business, Mr. Siddons has succeeded in placing it among the representative interests of the city. Location, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Stone street and 90 East Main.

P. BURKE & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' goods and miscellaneous castings.—Successors to John Burke. Commenced business in 1872. When operated by Mr. Burke, the manufacture was small; but under the present management the business has rapidly increased, until, at the present time, the annual product amounts to about one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars. The establishment employs sixty-five men, and the pay-roll is three thousand dollars per month. Both Mr. Burke and Mr. O'Donaghue are practical machinists, and give their personal supervision to the business.

F. TULLY, plumbing.—This business was commenced in 1849, in a very small way, and with but little capital. As Mr. Tully facetiously remarked, "He could not get trusted for a box of tin." It has increased steadily, and he is now doing a business of forty thousand dollars per annum. Employs twenty persons.

C. R. TOMPKINS & Co., manufacturers of wood-working machinery.—This business was founded by Vervalin & Co. in 1856. In the spring of 1857 it passed into the hands of C. R. Tompkins, and was carried by him as sole proprietor until 1874, when Henry F. Smith, a well-known merchant of this city, was admitted as a partner.

This is the oldest and largest establishment in the United States, making a speciality of this kind of machinery. It was commenced with three men, and the annual product amounted to three thousand dollars. Under the management of Mr. Tompkins it has rapidly increased, and now amounts to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Employ sixty-five men. A specialty is made of planing and matching machines, re-sawing machines, and all the necessary machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. The success of this establishment is due in a great degree to the fact that Mr. Tompkins is himself a practical machinist and inventor, and has always given his personal attention to the business.

J. S. GRAHAM & Co., manufacturers of wood-working machinery.—Mr. Graham was a member of the firm of Connell, Gleason & Graham, organized in 1865. He established the present business in 1871, on the corner of Factory and Mill streets. In the following year John Kane was admitted as a partner, and the establishment has since been operated by J. S. Graham & Co. In 1874 the business was removed from the old stand to the Clinton buildings on Mill street, foot of Factory. They make a specialty of planing-mill machinery, and the annual product amounts to fifty thousand dollars. Employ thirty men. Both members of the firm are practical machinists, and give the business their personal supervision. Other manufacturers of wood-working machinery are Connell & Dengler and L. Ziegler & Co.

CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY, manufacturers of stoves, etc.—Founded by J. M. French & Co. in 1840, and continued by them until 1867, when it passed into the hands of the Co-operative Foundry Co. In the beginning of business the annual product amounted to about twenty-five thousand dollars. The present annual product amounts to one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. Employ one hundred and twenty-five persons.

This is one of the representative institutions of Rochester, and justly merits its present success. They manufacture a full line of stoves, hot-air furnaces, and hollow-ware. The celebrated "Crown Jewel" parlor coal-stove is manufactured by this company. The present officers are Nicholas Brayer, president, and E. W. Peck, secretary and treasurer. Their western office is at 75 and 76 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Manufactory at 8 and 14 Hill street, Rochester.

THE SILL STOVE COMPANY.—The original proprietors of this establishment were Bennett & Co., who were succeeded by the late E. E. Sill, who for ten years was sole proprietor of the works. About four years ago the Sill Stove Company was organized. The works are located on West Main street, and employ one hundred and twenty-five persons. The "St. James," a stove of large reputation, is manufactured by this establishment. Their western office is at 101 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. The present officers of the company are—James Brackett, president; J. Moreau Smith, vice-president; A. McVean, secretary and treasurer.

WOODBURY, BOOTH & PRYOR, steam engine and boiler manufactory—D. A. Woodbury, James E. Booth, and Henry H. Pryor.—This business was commenced by D. A. Woodbury, in the year 1851. In the following year the firm became D. A. Woodbury & Co. It was conducted by them until 1862, when it passed into the hands of Woodbury, Booth & Co., by whom the business was continued until 1875, when the present firm took control of the business.

This business has grown from a small beginning to one of the largest manufacturing establishments of the kind in the United States. The Woodbury engine and boiler stands to-day without a superior, and with but few equals, if any, in the world. More than fifty-one thousand horse-power engines and boilers have been manufactured since the beginning of the business.

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP, Ezra Jones & Son, proprietors.—This is among the leading establishments of the kind in this city, and under its present management is in a prosperous condition. They manufacture castings and mill-work, and also the celebrated Centennial water-wheel.

JUNIUS JUDSON & SON, governor manufacturers.—The senior member of this firm commenced this manufacture in 1849. It was conducted by him as sole proprietor until November 1, 1871, when his son, John L. Judson, was admitted as a partner, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of Junius

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Judson & Son. The business has largely increased, being only three thousand dollars the first year, and now the annual production of manufactured goods amounts to one hundred thousand dollars. Employ one hundred and twenty-five persons.

HENRY BEISHEIM'S manufactory of wood-working machinery, etc.—Founded in 1867, by the present proprietor. He commenced in a very small way, but, by industry and a thorough knowledge of mechanics, has succeeded in establishing a successful business. He gives particular attention to the development of new patents, models, etc. He manufactures Mason's patent scroll-saw, and is the inventor of Beisheim's celebrated air-gun.

F. P. MICHEL, manufacturer of machinists' tools, lathes, etc.—This establishment is located on Mill street, foot of Platt, and is one of the many representative manufactories of machinists' tools in the city. Mr. Michel also manufactures lathes, planers, drills, shaftings, pulleys, hangers, mill-work, grain-scouring machines, elevators, etc. He is also the manufacturer of the celebrated B. T. Trimmer improved Excelsior adjustable grain-scouring, rubbing-, and separating-machine combined, which is, without doubt, the best and most perfect invention of the kind ever introduced for this purpose.

J. C. SCHAFFER, mould-maker and machinist.—Mr. S. is the successor of the Badger machine works, located at No. 6 Hill street. He manufactures every description of moulds used in the manufacture of glass, britannia, rubber, etc. Also soap-moulds and dies, and presses for glass manufacture, together with hoisting machinery and hydrostatic presses.

TOWNSEND & WISEMAN, manufacturers of shoemakers' tools.—G. G. Townsend established this business in 1852. In April, 1876, Mr. Wiseman became interested in the business. They employ ten persons, and manufacture goods to the amount of about fifteen thousand dollars per annum.

JOHN GREENWOOD & Co., manufacturers of barrel machinery.—Mr. Greenwood began the business in 1856, and continued it until 1869, when Squire Teal became associated with him as partner. The annual product at commencement was small, amounting to only two thousand dollars. A strict attention to business has greatly enlarged the manufacture, and at present the firm is turning out a fine quality of machinery, amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars per annum. Thirty men are employed.

THE BELDING PLOW MANUFACTORY is an old-established business, and is now successfully operated by H. H. Hewitt, who manufactures all kinds of chill plows, agricultural implements, etc. Platt street, corner of State.

L. S. GRAVES, manufacturer of boot and shoe machinery.—This business was commenced in July, 1863, under the firm name of Graves & Wilkinson. May, 1864, the firm was changed, and L. S. Graves became sole proprietor.

The value of annual product at the commencement of business was seven thousand dollars, which has increased to the present time, and now amounts to forty-five thousand dollars. Capital, twenty-six thousand dollars. Number of men employed, from fourteen to twenty. Mr. Graves not only manufactures boot and shoe machinery of improved design, but also builds an improved elevator for hand or power. His boot and shoe machinery comprises beam sole-cutting machines, revolving die sole-cutters, rolling machines, splitting machines, sole-moulding machines, stripping machines, buffing machines, heel-presses, and shaftings, pulleys, hangers, and couplings.

J. S. IRWIN & Co.—This business was commenced in 1865 by J. S. Irwin, formerly of Jefferson county, where he had been engaged in mercantile pursuits. In January, 1873, John H. Bullard and O. R. Worsley purchased an interest in the establishment, and it was conducted by this firm until July, 1875, when Mr. Worsley died. Since that time it has been conducted by the present proprietors. At the beginning of business goods to the amount of about five thousand dollars were produced annually. The business has rapidly increased, and the present annual product amounts to forty thousand dollars. This firm has a capital of thirty thousand dollars, and employs thirty persons. At first the business was confined almost wholly to the re-cutting of old files; now they are engaged in manufacturing new files and rasps.

EXCELSIOR FILE WORKS, George F. Stott, proprietor.—The works are located at the east end of the railroad bridge, occupying Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23 River street, corner North Water street. By workmanship and fair dealing Mr. Stott has built up a lucrative business.

Other establishments of this branch of industry are Stott Bros., and C. Ludwig, the former located on Mill street, and the latter at the foot of Furnace.

ERDLE & OLIVER, flour-mill machinery.—Founded by Oliver & Webb in 1864. In 1867 it passed into the hands of F. & C. A. Erdle. In 1868 Mr. Oliver purchased the interest of C. A. Erdle, and the business was carried under the firm name of Erdle & Oliver until 1875, when it was sold to the "Empire Grain Decorticator Company." The establishment was operated by this company until June, 1876, when it passed back to Erdle & Oliver, the present proprietors. They make a specialty of the "United States Bran Duster." The value of annual product amounts to fifteen thousand dollars. Employ eighteen men. Mr. Oliver is a practical machinist of twenty-three years, and gives his personal attention to the business.

CHARLES S. HALL, manufacturer of separators.—This business was established by Joseph Hall, in 1827, at No. 10 South Water street, and continued by him until his death, which occurred in 1865. In 1852 he established a branch shop in Canada. The business was managed by his executors until 1869, when it passed into the hands of his eldest son, Charles S. Hall, the present proprietor. Mr. Hall is a life-long mechanic, having been in his father's shop from the organization of the business until he took charge of the same as sole proprietor. The business was very successful under the management of Mr. Joseph Hall, and has increased rapidly under the able control of the present proprietor, until the annual product amounts to seventy-five thousand dollars. Employs seventy-five men.

FORSYTHE & COMPANY'S SCALE MANUFACTORY.—This business was commenced in the year 1841, by Chauncey Duryea and Orrin Forsythe. It was conducted by them until 1851, when a stock company was organized under the name of the Duryea & Forsythe Manufacturing Company. The business was carried on by them until the death of Mr. Duryea in 1853, when it passed into the hands of Forsythe & Co., consisting of Orrin Forsythe, one of the original proprietors, and J. H. Truex. In 1868, Mr. Truex sold his interest in the establishment to Willard Abbott, and in 1873 it passed into the possession of the present firm of Forsythe & Co., composed of the following persons: E. A. Forsythe, William H. Jones, J. H. Truex, and John Nagle. They employ a large number of men, and manufacture one hundred different varieties and styles of scales. The weigh-lock scale in this city, the largest scale in the world, was manufactured by Forsythe & Co., and has a weighing capacity of four hundred tons. It is so nicely adjusted that a weight of ten pounds will change the beam with a loaded boat on the scale. This manufacturing establishment is one of the representative institutions of Rochester, and justly merits its present success, attained by honorable dealing, a strict attention to the business, and the manufacture of none but the best quality of goods.

ROCHESTER SCALE WORKS.—This business was organized in 1868 by the present firm, H. J. Howe & Co., and the first year of operation goods to the amount of six thousand dollars were manufactured. The establishment is prosperous, employs ten hands, and the present annual product amounts to twenty thousand dollars. Capital, seven thousand dollars.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM & SON, carriage manufacturers.—This is one of the largest and most prominent establishments of the kind in the world.

The enterprise is another of the old-established ones of the city, dating its origin back to 1838, the firm then being Kerr, Cunningham & Co. That co-partnership continued four years, and was then dissolved, Mr. James Cunningham assuming entire charge of the business and conducting it alone until the first day of May, 1865, when his son, Joseph T. Cunningham, became a co-partner.

In 1838 there was little in connection with the enterprise to betoken a future at all out of the common or medium course. But small capital was at Mr. Cunningham's command four years later, when he became sole proprietor. He had confidence in himself, and, being possessed of an indomitable will, determined to achieve success, and justly merits the enviable reputation he has attained.

Something of an idea of the extent of their business may be had from the fact that the buildings comprising their present works, if placed in a straight line, would measure one thousand feet,—one-half six stories high and forty-five feet wide, the other three stories high and sixty-six feet wide; all these buildings are of brick, substantial in appearance, with a floor area of about seven acres, with abundant room for the employment of seven hundred men.

Machinery in these days is an important factor in all enterprises of this kind, and is generally used in these works, much of it being of their own invention or controlled by them, many of them being intricate and automatic in their workings; by the use of these precision and uniformity is secured, and a general excellence unsurpassed and seldom equaled.

To particularize their work would be difficult. A great variety of vehicles are made, embracing family carriages, light buggies and phaetons, five-glass landaus, of different styles and forms, landaulets, landaus with close or open quarters, barouches, coupés and coupé rockaways, designed for four or six passengers; and to this list may be added many others, including all varieties of light buggies.

One of the specialties of the firm is the manufacture of hearses, and from their establishment have been turned out some of the most elegant and elaborate hearses in the country.

WILLIAM CORRIS & Co.—At the corner of West Main, Hill, and Elizabeth streets is a factory that has a history,—a history that, it is to be hoped, will not be repeated in all its aspects. Twice burned,—the last fire occurring ten years ago, and entailing a loss of sixteen thousand dollars—it has yet made its way onward,

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and now holds a position in the manufacturing world to which it is entitled by right of persistent effort and the superiority of manufactured articles.

The card of William Corris & Co. proclaims the firm to be "sole manufacturers of Corris' patent wheel, bent felloes, poles, shafts, top-bows, spokes, hubs, carriage-parts, etc." The business was established twenty-one years ago, by the firm of Hough & Corris. That firm was succeeded by Hough, Corris & Roby, and finally by the present firm, the "Co." being Mr. Roby, a well-known merchant of this city.

Mr. Corris is an old resident of this section. Coming to this vicinity forty-five years ago, he located in the town of Greece a couple of years, and then removed to this city. Here he learned the trade of carriage-maker with Mr. William Dixon, and eventually he began business for himself as a carriage-maker, his shop being on Washington street, near the bridge. His practical knowledge of carriage-making led him to the invention of a patent wheel, or rather two patent wheels, one known as the patent banded wood hub, and the other as the patent flange-wheel. These wheels have received merited approval from practical men everywhere, and to-day they are in use in countless carriage-factories throughout the northern and western States.

The factory is in a central location, is triangular in shape, and consists of two large brick structures, one forty by sixty feet, four floors, and the other twenty-five by seventy-five feet. The annual product amounts to sixty thousand dollars.

R. Lowe, carriage manufacturer.—Mr. Lowe is a practical carriage-maker, and commenced business in 1872. He now employs six hands, and is managing a successful business. Other firms engaged in this branch of industry are Edward Tobin, J. H. McDonough, S. Stewart, William H. Hahle, Goodwin & Mason, A. Angele, J. Bagley, W. D. Clark, M. Dwyer.

Jacobs & Hughes, manufacturers of children's carriages.—This is one of the leading establishments of the kind in the State. They employ a large number of men in the manufacture, and their goods are first-class in every respect. They are also importers and dealers in toys, manufacturers of willow-ware, etc. Their house is the only one of the kind in the "Flour City." Their "store" is located at 164 and 166 West Main street, where they occupy four floors. Space does not admit of a detailed description of this immense establishment; sufficient to say, however, that it is the largest concern of the kind between New York and Chicago. Employ thirty persons. The firm has now been established twelve years, and consists of G. C. Jacobs and Francis L. Hughes. Since beginning business they have purchased and combined with their own several other similar establishments in this city. In 1865 the firm began its jobbing trade, and since then it has become the business of the house, reaching chiefly throughout New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, though in some classes of goods—baby cabs and baskets especially—they have a much wider market. Two traveling salesmen are employed. Both members of the firm give the business their personal attention, and cannot be commended too highly for their ability in building up this immense establishment.

Harrington & Richardson, manufacturers of children's carriages, cabs, etc.—This establishment has been in operation only one year, but has already taken a prominent position among the leading manufactures of Rochester. The co-partners of the firm are all practical men and are familiar with the peculiar lines of manufacture in which they are engaged. They came to Rochester from Boston,—a city that has been a sort of head centre for this trade. They manufacture a variety of articles, all of them for the use or pleasure of the little folk of the country. Baby carriages are made in large quantities, and they have a number of patents upon this manufacture. They also turn out large quantities of boys' velocipedes, hobby-horses, hand-sleds, carts, etc. The works are at the foot of Centre street, and are admirable for the purpose. Employ fifteen persons.

James E. Hayden & Co., furniture manufacturers.—Established by James E. Hayden in 1847; continued by him until 1868, when he admitted as a partner his nephew, Oscar E. Hayden. The other member of the firm is John Hamer. At the commencement of business the annual product amounted to twelve thousand dollars. The product has increased rapidly, until at the present time it amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The manufactory is located on Hill street. Employ four hundred men. Capital about one hundred thousand dollars.

Perrin Bros., furniture manufacturers.—Founded in 1865 by S. Perrin & Co., and in 1868 changed to Perrin, Farley & Warner, and continued by them until 1869, when it passed into the hands of Perrin & Farley. It subsequently came into the possession of Conant, Perrin & Co., and on June 8, 1871, the Rochester Furniture and Chair Company was organized, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and employed seventy-five persons. Their annual sales amounted to ninety-five thousand dollars. March 11, 1874, the Perrin Bros. commenced business. They employ twenty men, and the annual product amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars. Their factory is located at the third falls, in the Ellwanger building.

Schantz, Minges, Shale & Co., manufacturers of cabinet ware.—This business was commenced in 1863, by Joseph Schantz and his brother Henry, in a small store a few rods from their present elegant warerooms. The business rapidly increased, and in 1869, Messrs. Schantz & Brother associated themselves with Fred. S. Minges and Fred. A. Shale, both gentlemen of integrity and known business ability. In 1872 the largely increased business rendered the erection of a warehouse necessary, and the present fine building on North Water street was built, and is complete in all its appointments. It has a frontage of fifty feet, is one hundred and fifty feet deep, and six stories high; located at Nos. 15, 17, and 19. This immense building is used only for a warehouse and office. The manufactory is located at Nos. 131 to 141 North Water street, and is furnished with all the modern improvements for the manufacture of furniture. They employ about two hundred persons, and make a specialty of the finest grades of furniture. They ship goods to all the principal cities in the United States, and enjoy a wide reputation for the elegance and superiority of their work. Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods are manufactured annually.

C. J. Hayden & Co., furniture manufacturers.—This immense establishment was founded by Mr. C. J. Hayden in 1845. He conducted the business as sole proprietor until 1855, when Mr. Bromley was admitted as a partner, and was continued by the firm of Hayden & Bromley until 1860. Since that time it has been in the hands of C. J. Hayden & Co. When Mr. Hayden commenced business the annual production of manufactured goods amounted to twenty thousand dollars, and at the present time the annual product amounts to three hundred thousand dollars. Employ three hundred persons. This firm has commanded success, and their large establishment reflects great credit upon themselves, and is an honor to the "Flour City." It is one of the largest manufacturing establishments of the kind in the United States.

H. O. Hall & Co., furniture manufacturers.—This immense establishment was founded by P. M. Bromley & Co. It subsequently passed into the hands of Bromley, Hunn & Smith, Hunn, Smith & Spencer, Hunn, Spencer & Co., and latterly was purchased by the present proprietors, consisting of the following persons: H. O. Hall, Burrall Spencer, and H. J. Durgin. This is one of the largest manufacturing establishments of the kind in the United States. The annual product amounts to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and they employ one hundred and fifty persons. Capital, four hundred thousand dollars.

Burley & Dewey, furniture manufacturers and dealers.—This business was commenced by Mr. Burley in 1868, and continued by him one year, when Mr. Dewey became a partner. The business was commenced in a very small way, but they have succeeded in building up a large trade. The annual sales of store and manufactory amount to fifty thousand dollars; employ directly and indirectly fifty persons. The members of the firm are George S. Burley and Isaac H. Dewey.

Michelson & Ruckdeschel, furniture manufacturers.—Established by Michelson Bros. in 1868, and continued by them a few months, when it changed to Michelson & Draude. It subsequently passed into the hands of Michelson & Co., and in 1873 the firm became Michelson & Ruckdeschel. Annual product in beginning, four thousand dollars. Present annual product, thirty thousand dollars. Employ twenty-four persons.

Gibbons & Stone, piano manufacturers.—This industry was commenced in 1861 by the late Dwight Gibbons. In 1864, L. L. Stone was admitted as a partner. Upon the death of Mr. Gibbons his sons, D. C. and A. J. Gibbons, succeeded to his interest. The factory is located on Hill street. Salesrooms, No. 86 State street.

Rochester Plating Works, Henry Churchill, agent.—This is a new enterprise in Rochester, and was established in February, 1876. It supplies a want that has long been felt among manufacturers, and Mr. Churchill cannot be commended too highly for founding these works. The business consists of nickel- and silver-plating. He employs only experienced workmen, and in beauty of execution the work turned out at this establishment is unsurpassed.

Optical Instrument Manufactory.—Founded in 1860 by Bausch & Lomb. In 1866 a company was formed under the name of the Vulcanite Optical Instrument Co., which was succeeded by the present corporation, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. Its officers are J. J. Bausch, president; H. Lomb, treasurer; William H. Schramm, secretary. They manufacture optical lenses, spectacles, eye-glasses, magnifying-glasses, microscopes, telescopes, etc. The factory is located at corner of North Saint Paul and Lowell streets.

Horcheler & Miles, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc.—Founded in 1871. The business has increased yearly, and at the present time is one of the important manufactories in this branch of industry in the city. Employ ten men. The mill is furnished with all modern machinery for carrying on the business. Both members of the firm are practical mechanics, and give their personal attention to the business. George Henry Horcheler, William E. Miles.

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M. S. PETERS, manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds.—Commenced business in Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, in 1860, in partnership with Mr. Rogers. In 1872, Mr. Peters disposed of his interest and came to Rochester, and established this business, and has succeeded in building up a profitable industry.

O'CONNOR & DEVEREAUX, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc.—Established in 1872. The business has rapidly increased, and they employ fifteen persons. Both members of the firm are practical workers in this branch of manufacture, and give their personal attention to the business.

J. F. LOVECRAFT & SON'S planing-mill is located near Mount Hope avenue, and is doing a successful and increasing business.

WILLIAM P. LATZ, manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds.—Founded in 1859 by the present proprietor. The business has increased steadily, and at the present time amounts to about twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. Employs ten persons. Location, Barton building, formerly known as Fiske building.

JOSEPH LOVECRAFT & SON, barrel-head manufacturers.—This business was commenced by Joseph and William Lovecraft in 1856, and continued by them until 1869, when the entire establishment passed into the possession of the present proprietors. The annual product at the beginning of business amounted to four thousand dollars, and from six to eight hundred heads were turned out per day; at the present time the annual product amounts to forty thousand dollars, and five thousand heads are manufactured per day. Employs twenty persons.

SAMUEL PORTER, barrel-head manufacturer.—The origin of this enterprise dates back to 1859, when it was established by J. H. Wilson & Co. This firm conducted it until 1874, when it was purchased by Mr. Porter, and has since been managed by him with a rapidly increasing annual product. Sales per annum, sixty thousand dollars. Employs thirty persons.

B. H. CLARK, stave manufacturer, commenced business in June, 1858. He has conducted it as sole proprietor, and has succeeded in building up a large and increasing trade. In connection with the factory he has two canal-boats, used for the transportation of staves from Rochester to New York, and three others for conveying the material to the establishment. Employs fifty persons.

FRANK CROSTON, broom manufactory.—Business was founded in 1873 by the present proprietor. It has increased rapidly, and the annual sales amount to twelve thousand dollars. Employs eleven persons.

BENTLEY, MEYER & SOUTHWICK are the proprietors of a large saw-mill, doing a prosperous business, near Mount Hope avenue.

C. T. & G. W CROUCH are the proprietors of a saw-mill on South Saint Paul street.

ELON D. HICKS, bracket manufacturer, established this business in 1867, and has since continued it. It was first started in the "Beehive," and removed to this place February 1, 1875. He commenced in a very small way, but has succeeded in building up an important trade; employs twenty men, and is the only establishment in the State that is confined to this style of goods. He manufactures fancy cabinet ware, and makes "dollar" goods a specialty. Factory and office, Jay street bridge.

ETTS & MARTYN, manufacturers of toys, etc.—This business was established by the present proprietors in October, 1876. It is the first industry of the kind established in the city, and bids fair to succeed.

MORRIS BORTLE, sawing and wood-turning.—Founded in 1867 by the present proprietor. The annual product amounts to four thousand dollars, and his present prosperity is largely due to the fact that he is a practical mechanic, having been engaged in the business over thirty years. Location, Aqueduct street.

JOHN DUFNER, last manufacturer, established in 1858.—The annual product at beginning was three thousand dollars, and four hands were employed. It has largely increased, and now the sales amount to forty thousand dollars per annum. Employs sixteen persons. He manufactures lasts, crimps, boot-trees, and clamps, and the entire production at present is for shoe manufacturers.

GEORGE W. ARCHER, manufacturer of dental chairs, etc.—Founded in 1857 by R. W. Archer. In 1868, George W. Archer became an active partner in the concern, and the business was conducted under the firm name of R. W. Archer & Brother. It was continued by them until the death of R. W. Archer in 1873, when the entire establishment passed into the possession of George W. Archer, the present proprietor. This business has rapidly increased from the commencement, when the annual sales amounted to about three thousand dollars, to the present time, when the sales per annum amount to one hundred thousand dollars. Employ seventy-five persons. Capital, one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Archer manufactures dental and barber chairs, cabinets, surgeon's chairs, ladies' hair-dressing chairs, patent piano stools, store and ottoman stools, music stands, etc. His dental and barber chairs have no superiors, and are shipped throughout the United States and England.

C. W. WOODWARD, manufacturer of picture frames, mouldings, etc.—Mr. Woodward is a pioneer in the business in the city of Rochester, commencing in 1862. In 1864 he admitted as a partner Mr. Rundel, and until 1869 the establishment was carried on by the firm of Woodward & Rundel. In that year Mr. Woodward became sole proprietor, and has since conducted the business with marked success. In ordinary times his annual sales amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Employs fifty men. Stereoscopic view publishing forms one of the principal features of the business. Shipments of goods are made throughout the States and Canadas.

EMPIRE MOULDING WORKS, George H. Newell, proprietor.—Mr. Newell established this business in 1853, and conducted it as sole proprietor until 1865, when he admitted as a partner Fred Turpin, and the concern was managed under the firm name of Newell & Turpin up to October, 1875, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Turpin retiring. It has since been managed by Mr. Newell, with a steady increase of business. The business has kept pace with the rapid progress of the manufacturing interests of the "Flour City," as is shown by the fact that in the beginning the annual product amounted to two thousand dollars, and at present it amounts to eighty thousand dollars. Employs ninety persons.

SUMMERS & TURPIN, manufacturers of mouldings, frames, etc. This is one of the leading establishments of the kind in the city. Mr. Turpin is one of the pioneers in the manufacture, and has made the development of this business a grand success. The concern is in a prosperous condition, and has a steadily increasing trade.

JACOB HOWE & SON, bakery.—This is one of the oldest establishments in the city, and was founded by Jacob Howe in 1814. Two years afterwards he issued a circular to the public, a copy of which is given below:

"BAKING.

"JACOB HOWE,

"*Respectfully* informs the inhabitants of the village of *Rochester* and vicinity, that he has commenced the *Baking Business* in all its various branches, at his bake-house in *Fitzhugh Street*, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a supply of *Ginger Bread, Loaf Bread, Boston* and *Common Crackers*, and *Fancy Bread* for *Gentlemen's* tables.—*Mr. Howe* offers his services to families, on terms which he is confident will be cheaper and more economical for them, than to bake for themselves; especially for those who live near him.—He expects very soon a journeyman Baker from Boston, and as soon as he arrives he will be able to keep on hand a supply of *Ship Bread*.—He will also keep a supply of Bread for Travellers and others, in *Buffalo Street*, near Messrs. Bond & Hatche's store. Mr. Howe does not conceive it proper or necessary to make any comments on his knowledge of his business—but those who favor him with a call, will be able to judge for themselves.—His terms may be known by calling on him at his Bake-House.

"JUNE 24, 1816."

The business was continued by Mr. Howe until 1831, when the firm changed to Jacob Howe, Jr. In 1685, changed to Jacob Howe & Son. At the beginning of business the annual product amounted to five hundred dollars. In 1876 it amounted to one hundred thousand dollars. Employ twenty persons.

FLECKENSTEIN BROS., steam bakery.—This business was established in 1844 by V. Fleckenstein, Sr. In 1870 it passed into the hands of the present proprietors, V., Jr., George, and Joseph Fleckenstein. In the beginning the annual product amounted to about twenty-five hundred dollars. At present it amounts to sixty thousand dollars. Employ thirteen persons.

J. R. CULROSS, steam bakery.—Established in 1846 by the present proprietor, and has since been conducted by him. In the commencement the business was small, and now amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars. Employs five persons.

KINGSBURY & DAVIS, manufacturers of cracker machinery.—This industry was established by the Gage Bros., and was continued by them until 1868, when the business was purchased by the present proprietors. The annual production was small when the establishment passed into the hands of K. & D., but by manufacturing the best quality of goods they have succeeded in building up a business amounting to twelve thousand dollars per annum. Employ eight persons.

DOUGHERTY & DORSEY, barrel and shingle machinery.—Founded in 1860 by Acker, Dougherty & Co. In 1865 the establishment passed into the possession of Mr. Dougherty, who continued it until 1870, when Mr. James Dorsey was admitted as a partner. The firm of Acker, Dougherty & Co. carried on a large business, managing at the same time this concern together with a large hoop and barrel-heading establishment; also a saw-mill in Livingston county. During this time Mr. Dougherty was also master-mechanic for the Badger manufactory, on Hill street. This firm manufactures Dougherty's patent hoop machine and Dougherty's patent barrel machinery.

BUFFALO STEAM-GAUGE AND LANTERN COMPANY.—Was organized October 1, 1875. The business has steadily increased from the beginning. They are

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manufacturers of locomotive head-lights, railroad and ship lanterns, signal and tail lamps, steam-gauges, etc., etc. The officers of the company are—C. T. Ham, president; E. F. Clarke, secretary; F. D. W. Clarke, treasurer; S. Stettheimer, superintendent.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, William H. Cheney, proprietor.—In 1838, Mr. Cheney leased of Dr. Ellwood an old doorless and windowless skeleton of a building for a furnace and foundry, and in the spring of that year brought, by canal from Albany, an engine and boiler, with tools, patterns, etc., and commenced business. Here he cast the first cooking-stove made in this part of the country,—the old "saddle-bags" pattern, with its plates a quarter of an inch thick and rough as the sole of an india-rubber boot. Mr. Cheney also operated the first steam-engine in the city, and when first started the "natives" came flocking to the foundry to see the monster "that made such a hideous noise." In 1864 he erected a large and commodious building on South Saint Paul street, where he is now located. As a stove manufacturer he had a wide reputation, and his business increased until it amounted to one hundred thousand dollars per annum. In 1860 he abandoned this manufacture, and commenced building iron fronts for buildings, etc., etc. He has been very successful in this branch of industry, also, and has attained a reputation for his products second to none in the country. Employs twenty men. Mr. Cheney is one of the oldest and most highly respected social and business men in the city, and is at present vice-president of the Rochester Savings Bank.

ROCHESTER AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—Founded in 1845 by John A. Pitts, and continued by him until 1848, when it passed into the hands of Charles Gordon & Co. This firm managed the business until 1850. In that year A. Gordon & Co. took charge of the concern and carried it on until 1862, when Pitts & Brayley assumed its management. A few years since, the entire establishment passed into the possession of James Brayley, the present proprietor. The establishment, since 1850, has been under the immediate control of Alexander Gordon. From the inception of the business up to 1862, the celebrated Pitts thresher was manufactured. Since that time they have manufactured the Hubbard reaper and mower. The annual product amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Employs seventy-five persons.

STRONG & WOODBURY, whip manufactory.—Founded by William R. Strong, in 1837, and continued by him a number of years, when it passed into the hands of M. Strong, and was carried on by him until the year 1865, when he disposed of the entire establishment to Henry A. Strong and E. F. Woodbury, the present proprietors. They employ seventy persons, and the annual product amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The manufactory is a large four-story brick building located on the corner of Allen and North Washington streets. A full line of whips is manufactured and shipped throughout the United States.

C. B. WOODWORTH & SON, manufacturing perfumers.—This branch of industry was established in January, 1857, by Campbell & Bunnel. In 1858 the firm changed to Woodworth & Bunnel. In June, 1860, R. A. Bunnel disposed of his interest to C. B. Woodworth. It was conducted by Mr. Woodworth until January 1, 1867, when his son, Mr. C. C. Woodworth, was admitted as a partner. This firm has been successful, and have brought before the public many of the leading perfumes of the day, among which may be mentioned the "Nilsson Boquet" and "Night-blooming Cereus." This house has now been in existence twenty-one years, and is, without doubt, the largest establishment of the kind in the United States.

A. SPIEHLER, chemist, and manufacturer of fine perfumeries, flavoring extracts, etc., is located at 24 East Main street, where he is conducting a successful business.

Others engaged in this industry are Alfred Wright, Lalor & Skinner, and C. H. Angell.

OTIS & GORSLINE, sewer-pipe manufactory.—Of the many industries for which the city is noted, this comparatively new though extensive establishment has acquired a national reputation, manufacturing a very superior article of salt-glazed stoneware, sewer- and drain-pipe. It has now been in operation about three years, and the annual product has increased rapidly, and now amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Employ thirty men. The works are situated on Oak street, and embrace an area in extent of nearly three acres. Their facilities for shipping are unsurpassed, being on the line of the railroad and canal, and only a short distance from the upper landing on the Genesee river. They have from time to time been compelled to enlarge their works in order to meet the demands of the trade for their pipes, which are acknowledged to have but few equals, if *any*, and no superiors in the world. Both members of the firm are practical men, and give their personal attention to the business.

VAN ZANDT, coffee and tea house and spice-mills, No. 11 West Main street.—This establishment has now been in existence about thirty years, and is one of the oldest and largest business houses in the city. The Messrs. Van Zandt, who originated it and have been associated with it from the beginning, are practical men, of energetic habit, whose correct business methods and steady personal attention to the enterprise have contributed to lay a firm foundation for a very large traffic. Mr. M. N. Van Zandt, the present head of the house, has been associated with it all through its existence, and has complete control of all its affairs, conducting it with sagacity and vigor. Mr. Force, the junior member of the firm, is a gentleman of well-known business tact, an enterprising and energetic manager. They have secured public confidence, and their trade-mark has become an assurance of excellency. Many county and State fairs have awarded them premiums for the quality and purity of their goods.

The roasting of coffees and grinding of spices is an original specialty with this house.

Other establishments of this kind are those of C. T. Moore, R. D. Van De Carr, and B. B. Van Zandt.

WHITNEY'S ELEVATOR, George J. Whitney and Son, proprietors.—In about the year 1857 an elevator was erected on the site occupied by the present one, and in the spring of 1862 it was destroyed by fire. With commendable promptness, immediate steps were taken for rebuilding, and in the following fall it was completed and ready for business. The elevator proper is forty-five by two hundred and six feet, and has a capacity of two hundred thousand bushels. The warehouse is two hundred feet in length, with an average width of one hundred feet. Capacity, twenty-five hundred barrels. Location, Brown street and Erie canal.

BLAKENEY & Co., manufacturers of cigar-boxes.—This industry was established by the present firm in 1873. The product has increased rapidly from the beginning, and their goods command an extensive sale, being shipped throughout the United States and Canadas. Capacity, eight thousand per month. Employ ten persons. They are also dealers in cigar-makers' supplies.

JACOB SAUER, manufacturer of cigar-boxes.—This is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city. It was founded by the present proprietor in 1865. In the beginning the capacity was one hundred boxes per day. It is now furnished with improved machinery, and has a capacity of five hundred boxes daily. Sixteen persons are employed, and shipments of goods are made over the United States and Canada.

J. B. STEVENS & SON, box manufactory.—This business is an outgrowth of the general increase of the city's trade. The senior member of the firm, Mr. J. B. Stevens, has been a resident of the city for the past thirty-three years. For a long time he was engaged in business as a carpenter and builder, and in 1857, in partnership with a brother, he established a box manufactory, locating the business at the foot of Furnace street. The firm was then J. B. Stevens & Bro., and the factory gave employment to six men. In about the year 1866 Mr. Stevens' son assumed an interest in the business, and it has since been conducted under the present firm name. The establishment is furnished with improved machinery, and employs about fifty persons. The consumption of raw material has reached as high as one million five hundred thousand feet per annum.

I. S. DISBROW, box manufactory.—This business was established in 1873 by I. S. Disbrow, and was continued by him until April 1, 1875, when M. H. Disbrow became a partner, but no change was made in the original firm name. This branch of industry is of comparatively recent origin, having been called into existence by the immense jobbing trade of this city, but now ranks among the fixed institutions of Rochester. The business of the Messrs. Disbrow has rapidly increased, the annual product at the present time being largely in excess of any previous year. They employ eleven persons.

J. K. HUNT, paper-box manufactory.—This industry was founded by Ashton & Hunt in 1870, and continued by them until 1872, when Mr. Hunt purchased the entire interest, and has since carried on the business. In the beginning the annual product amounted to about four thousand dollars, and has gradually increased up to the present time, when it amounts to twenty thousand dollars. Employs twenty-five persons. Goods are shipped throughout Pennsylvania and New York.

H. LETTINGTON, manufacturer of paper boxes.—Business founded in 1861 by the present proprietor with a capital of one hundred dollars. He now has a capital of ten thousand dollars invested, and employs twelve persons. He manufactures grape-boxes, also plain and fancy boxes.

Other box manufacturers are F. Kronsbein, Orlando Mallory, and Ann Rutt.

H. H. SCHNARR & BRO., mineral spring waters.—This industry was commenced a few years ago, and its enterprising proprietors are justly entitled to the present flourishing condition of their business. They manufacture Seltzer, Vichy (Grande Grille), Kissingen (Rakoczy), carbonic acid water, and all other mineral waters, in siphons, glass, and jugs. 114 North Clinton street.

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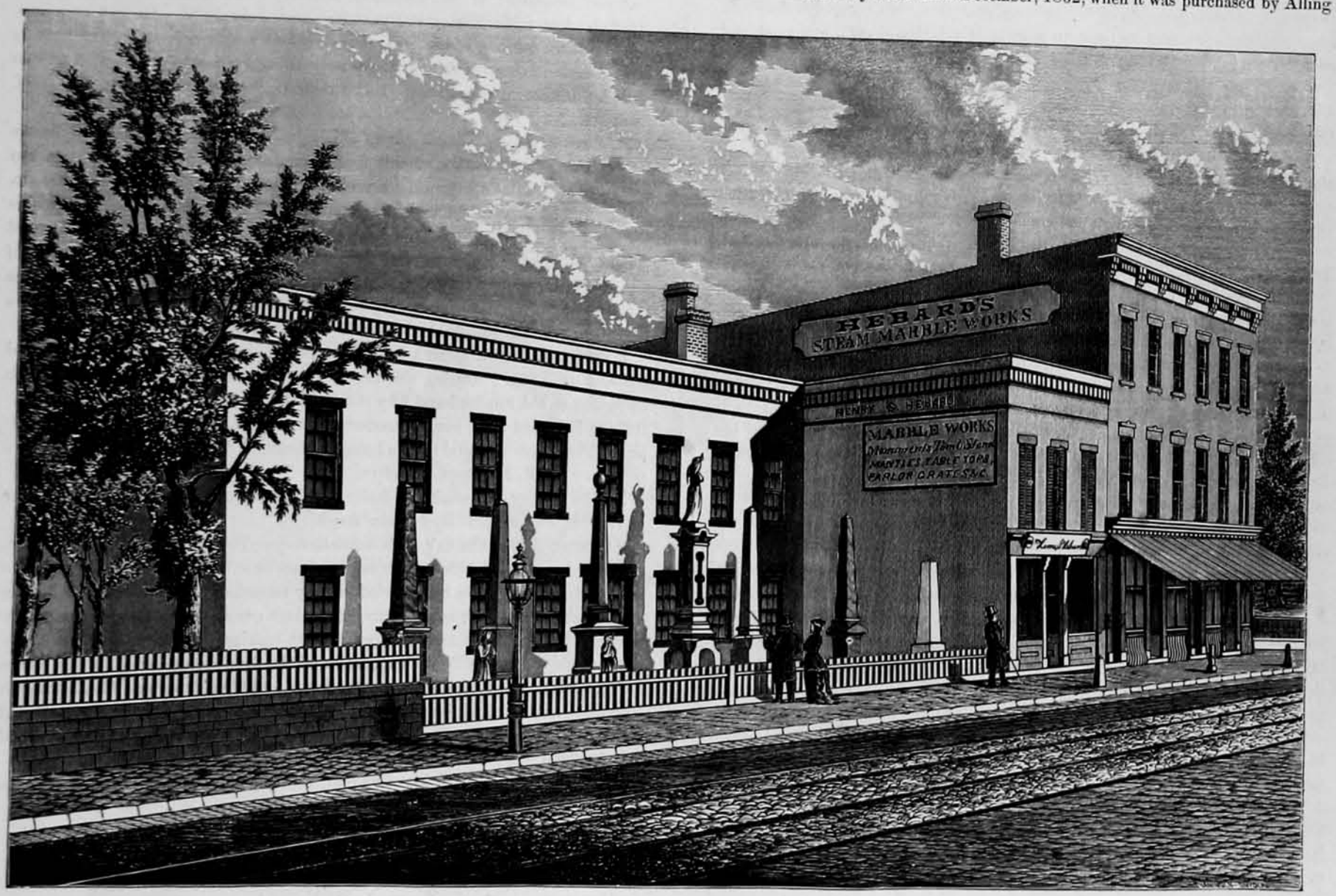
HEBARD'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS.—This business was commenced in 1831 by Z. Hebard. It was continued by him until 1865, when the firm became Z. Hebard & Sons. In 1852 it was changed to Hebard, Graham & Co., and in 1858 to Hebard & Graham. Henry S. Hebard, Esq., became proprietor in 1867. When Mr. Z. Hebard began the business the annual product was small, and ranged from six hundred to one thousand dollars, and now it amounts to seventy thousand dollars. Forty persons are employed. The business has been conducted upon Saint Paul street for forty-five years, with the exception of about one year, and by the same family. Recently, extensive improvements have been made, including steam and marble-working machinery, affording it such facilities as to enable it to compete successfully with all first-class establishments in the country, in workmanship, prices, and materials.

The direct importation of Italian marble and Scotch granite gives the firm a precedence in materials and prices.

The reputation of the floors, of *marble* and the finest of the celebrated *Minton tiles*, is acknowledged by all who have given a personal examination to the subject.



HEBARD'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, 116 TO 122 SOUTH ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

The warerooms devoted to the exhibition of marble mantels and coal grates, and for monumental purposes, are the most extensive outside of the city of New York. All the marble work in that fine structure, Powers' block, was furnished and laid by this establishment; also the fine encaustic and enameled tile work in the Rochester Savings Bank.

The quality of material used and the fine workmanship in the shops of this firm have produced their natural fruits in its long and continued prosperity.

PETER PITKIN, manufacturer of granite monuments.—This business is of long standing, and Mr. Pitkin has attained a wide reputation for the manufacture of the best quality of goods, and justly merits his present success. The elegant stone fronts of the Powers' fire-proof buildings and the First Baptist church were cut at this yard. Location, No. 22 West avenue.

JAMES POWERS is also a worker and dealer in granite at No. 97 North Saint Paul street.

WHITMORE, RAUBER & VICINUS, stone dealers.—Commenced operations January 1, 1875. They have already succeeded in establishing a good business. The firm consists of Valentine F. Whitmore, John Rauber, and William Vicinus.

HENRY LAMPERT'S TANNING ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. Lampert commenced business in Nunda in 1861, and in 1866 came to this city. He started on a moderate scale, the yearly product amounting to about five thousand dollars. The business rapidly increased, and the present production amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Sixty-five thousand dollars is used, including the buildings, in the business, and thirty men are employed. Mr. Lampert has been very successful, and, since 1866, has erected the Lampert block, which, prior to 1875, was used for a tannery. His new tannery is a large building, located near the Vacuum oil-works, where from thirty-five to forty thousand hides are tanned annually.

ALLING BROTHERS, tanners.—This industry was founded by Jennings & Keeler. The establishment subsequently passed into the hands of R. Keeler, then R. Keeler & Co., and in April, 1855, Fitch & Alling became proprietors. It was continued by them until December, 1862, when it was purchased by Alling Brothers, the present proprietors. The present annual production is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Employ thirty men. Capacity of tannery, sixteen thousand hides per year. The tanning establishment is located at Curtis station, in the town of Campbell, Steuben county, New York, and the store and finishing-shops at Nos. 49 and 51 North Water street, Rochester.

LOWREY & BRADNER, manufacturers of morocco and sheep leather.—This firm was established in 1862, by Daniel Lowrey and Charles Jeffrey, under the firm name of Lowrey & Jeffrey, wool commission merchants, wool-pullers and manufacturers of sheep leather, occupying premises on the site of the present building.

Commencing with an annual product of from ten thousand to twenty thousand dollars, the firm gradually increased its business, until in 1869 the annual products were increased to from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars. Mr. Jeffrey dying at this date the business was carried on by Mr. Lowrey until 1872, when Mr. Lowrey, finding the capabilities of the premises too circumscribed to successfully carry on the increasing business of the establishment, erected the

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present commodious and elegant building, and associated with him as partner Mr. A. H. Bradner, of Dansville, New York, under the firm name of Lowrey & Bradner, wool commission merchants, wool-pullers, manufacturers of morocco and colored sheepskins, roans, and linings.

Enterprise and capital being brought successfully to bear upon the introduction into this city of a new branch of manufacture, the developments and growth of the business in the manufacture of morocco have fully carried out the expectation of its promoters, the business increasing to an annual product of from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Manufacturing such a variety of material necessary in the manufacture of boots and shoes,—a specialty in the industrial establishments of this city,—the firm is enabled to supply the demands of a trade principally confined to New York State and different localities of the west.

The building in which this extensive business is carried on occupies a frontage of forty-two feet on Water street, a depth of one hundred feet, extending to a river frontage, and an elevation of six floors. The whole building being devoted to the successful prosecution of the business, everything is arranged to facilitate labor by the employment of modern machinery, elevators, etc., hydraulic and steam power being used to drive the works.

The reputation of this firm, based upon the superior nature of the goods manufactured, is increasing, and, as the only establishment of the kind in the city, it bids fair to take its rank among the most successful enterprises of western New York.

CARING, WEICHER & Co., tanners.—This firm succeeded Henry Lampert & Co. and William Caring & Son. The establishment is located at No. 87 North Water street, in the Lampert building. They are conducting a prosperous and increasing business. The firm consists of George Caring, Jacob J. Weicher, and M. Greentree.

The following are also engaged in the tanning industry: Kalb, Hahn & Co., T. Fenwick, John Kalb, Fred Kengott, R. Trenaman, F. Wolf & Co.

ROCHESTER GAS-LIGHT COMPANY was organized in 1848. The office and works are located on Genesee river, foot of Mumford street. The board of directors is constituted as follows: Levi A. Ward, president; Joseph Field, Don A. Watson, Thos. C. Montgomery, Patrick Barry, Gilman H. Perkins, Isaac Hills, Louis Chapin, Geo. Ellwanger. Capital, seven hundred thousand dollars. Henry T. Rogers is secretary and treasurer.

CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY.—This company was incorporated in 1872, and has a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The directors are Geo. J. Whitney, Roswell Hart, Geo. E. Mumford, M. F. Reynolds, James Brackett. George J. Whitney is president; Wm. H. Ward, secretary and treasurer, and Clement A. White, superintendent. The works are located at Vincent Place Bridge, and the office at 15 North Saint Paul street.

MACK & Co., EDGE-TOOL MANUFACTURERS, formed a copartnership with D. R. Barton in May, 1866, for the manufacture of edge-tools. The firm name used for the transaction of the business, and also the brand with which goods were stamped, was D. R. Barton & Co. In 1864 the Messrs. Mack purchased of Mr. D. R. Barton his interest in the business and trade-mark of the firm, and since that they have continued it at the old stand (126 Mill street), stamping the goods made with the old trade-mark, "D. R. Barton & Co.," and conducting the business under the firm name of Mack & Co., which embraces three brothers named Mack. They employ about one hundred and fifty men, and manufacture goods to the amount of about two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

D. R. BARTON TOOL COMPANY.—The manufacture of edge-tools in the United States was first commenced by the late D. R. Barton in 1832, and his name is inseparably connected with it, not only in its inception, but through the various stages of development that have since been attained.

He commenced upon a limited scale, in partnership with another, and employed but few men,—about sixteen or eighteen,—supplying chiefly the local demand of Rochester and the surrounding district with tools for carpenters' and coopers' use, especially the latter; and he acted upon the principle of making an article of real merit, believing the establishment of a reputation for his goods to be the foundation of all true success. He was not disappointed: gradually the fame of his tools grew, until he was compelled to a very great extent to increase his facilities for manufacture, and his goods became a necessity in every hardware store in the western and middle States. No article of American production connected with the hardware trade has proved a more decided and complete success than "Barton's Tools."

Mr. Barton's works were six times destroyed by fire or flood, the last of these casualties occurring in the famous flood of 1865. He allowed none of these misfortunes to deter him from the prosecution of the business to which he had devoted his life, and by persistent patience and unfaltering energy succeeded in successfully establishing the American edge-tool trade. But few men encountered and overcame more difficulties and discouragements, or made their life-work a grander success, than Mr. D. R. Barton.

In 1874, Mr. Barton withdrew from a partnership he had formed with others, and continued the business of manufacturing edge-tools, retaining in his employ his old foreman and workmen. The business was then conducted as an individual enterprise until the following year, when it seemed advisable to form a joint stock company, under the name of the D. R. Barton Tool Company. This was done, the incorporation taking effect on the 23d of April, 1875. Three days later Mr. Barton died. He had lived to accomplish a complete revolution in his branch of trade,—lived to develop an enterprise of great importance,—and dying, left his fortunes in the charge of gentlemen who were possessed of a spirit of energy and liberality—gentlemen who would not be content with success half-way accomplished in the future.

The establishment is at present doing an immense business, and having abundant capital, and being known to every mechanic in the land, it requires no prophetic vision to discern still greater success in the future.

The officers of the company now are D. C. Ellis, late superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, president; I. F. Force, vice-president and treasurer; W. W. Churchill, secretary; and Chas. C. Barton, general superintendent. Mr. Barton was president until July, 1876. He had been associated with the business of his father since boyhood, and is eminently fitted, both by experience and executive ability, for the responsible position he occupies. The tools made by this company are stamped with their trade-mark, "D. R. Barton, 1832, Rochester, New York."

M. BRIGGS & SON, manufacturers of burglar- and fire-proof safes, etc.—Martin Briggs, the senior member of this firm, commenced business in 1840. It was continued by him as sole proprietor until 1870, when his son was admitted to the firm. The business in the beginning amounted to about twenty thousand dollars per annum. At the present time the annual product is one hundred thousand dollars. Employ forty men. M. Briggs & Son employ practical mechanics of more than thirty years' experience, under whose personal supervision each safe is constructed. They have been very successful, and the "Briggs safe" occupies a prominent position among the best safes in the world.

ROCHESTER PAPER COMPANY.—This company was organized and commenced business in 1864. During the first year the product of manufactured goods amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which, with additional facilities, has increased to an annual production of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. They have a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and employ sixty-five persons. A. M. Hastings, president.

JAMES LANEY is a wholesale dealer in paper and paper stock, and manufacturer of tinware, etc., at 144 East Main street.

SARGENT & GREENLEAF, lock manufactory.—This celebrated establishment, that now has a world-wide reputation, has been in existence but ten years, and its development during this brief period is truly remarkable. Its reputation has become established by the manufacture of the best quality of goods, and by the production of new and valuable features in lock-making. Previously to the formation of the copartnership both members of the firm were engaged in this manufacture, the former in this city, and the latter in Philadelphia and Massachusetts. The first location of the business was in the old Powers block, and they employed about twenty persons. Eight years ago their works were destroyed by fire, and six years ago the present fine manufactory was erected. It is a handsome three-story brick structure, with Mansard roof, located at the corner of Court and Stone streets.

The product of the factory may perhaps be classified as bank-locks, including the double chronometer, and worth six hundred dollars; combination fire-proof safe-locks and key-locks. From the most expensive to the cheapest appears the great desideratum arrived at, and even in the key-locks no one key opens two locks in many thousands.

Messrs. Sargent & Greenleaf did not begin the manufacture of chronometer or time-locks until between two and three years ago, but since then that department of the business has grown to large proportions; the utmost pains have been and are taken in their manufacture, and the unsought testimonials from the treasurer of the United States, heads of departments, and bankers throughout the country, show in what estimation they are held. The Sargent and Greenleaf time-lock is a wonder of mechanism, whose object is to absolutely control the bolt-work of a safe or vault until the predetermined time. The business is now in a very prosperous condition, and rapidly increasing.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, thermometer manufacturers.—This business was founded about twenty-five years ago, by Hon. Geo. Taylor, in a very small way. The first location was in the old Novelty Works buildings. A fire in 1856 compelled a removal, and the factory for a few years was located on Exchange street, and two years ago the Messrs. Taylor built the works now occupied on Hill street, comprising two brick buildings, one for the manufacture of tin-work and japanning, the other for office, sales, and general manufacturing purposes. Within the past

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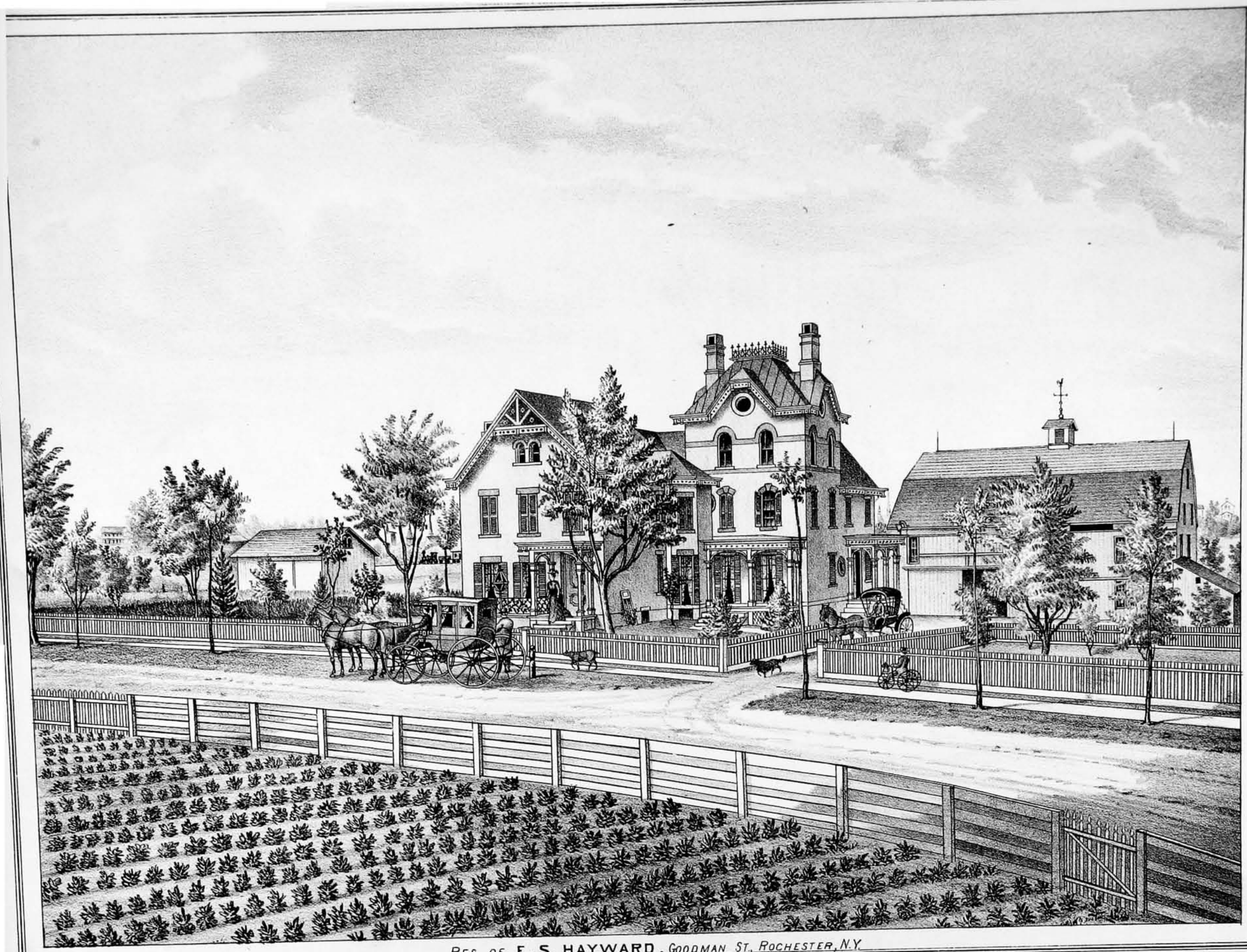

PLATE XX.

RES. OF E. S. HAYWARD, GOODMAN ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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RES. OF A.A. VANDERBECK, LAKE AVE. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

A.G. SWEEL DEL.

PLATE XXI.

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ten years there has been a rapidly increasing demand for thermometers and barometers, and this firm has kept pace with the demand, manufacturing almost countless styles of these instruments, ranging from the cheapest to the most elaborate and expensive. Their facilities for manufacture are complete, and they enjoy a rapidly increasing business. Shipments of goods are made to all sections of the country. The Messrs. Taylor have succeeded in establishing a large business, which is, in fact, the leading enterprise of the kind in the United States.

THE LEIGHTON BRIDGE AND IRON WORKS.—Mr. Leighton commenced this manufacture in Buffalo. September 1, 1873, the establishment was moved to Rochester. He has been engaged in this business about twenty years, and has made it a grand success, as is illustrated by the fact that in the beginning the annual product amounted to two hundred thousand dollars, and at the present time it amounts to one million dollars. Employs two hundred persons. He manufactures railroad and highway bridges, plate-girders, etc. The style of bridge built is the celebrated "American Riveted Lattice."

That Rochester is a large manufacturing city is generally known and acknowledged. How large, varied, and of what rapid growth is hardly realized by its most observant citizens, and though the above list is not complete, yet it embraces most of its leading and different industries, and we are confident no person can read the same without being impressed with their wonderful growth and development, also that it is entitled to a leading rank with our prominent manufacturing cities, among which ultimately it is destined to become one of the foremost.

THE BANKS OF ROCHESTER.

THE ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK was incorporated April 21, 1831. The following-named persons were the incorporators: Levi Ward, Jr., Jacob Graves, Everard Peck, William S. Whittlesey, David Scoville, Edward R. Everest, Willis Kempshall, Jonathan Child, Ezra M. Parsons, Ashbel W. Riley, Albemarle H. Washburne, Joseph Medbury, Lyman B. Langworthy, Elihu F. Marshall, and Harvey Frink. Of these, but four survive, viz.: E. M. Parsons, A. W. Riley, Joseph Medbury, and L. B. Langworthy.

The bank was opened for business July 1, 1831, and the first deposit, amounting to thirteen dollars, was made by Harmon Taylor, July 2 of the same year. January 1, 1832, the deposits amounted to $3499.82, and in 1842, to $91,896.60; in 1852, $682,144.88; in 1862, $2,054,143.97; and January 1, 1876, to about $7,564,705.32.

At the first meeting of the trustees, June 13, 1831, Levi Ward, Jr., was elected president, and David Scoville secretary. Mr. Ward continued to hold the office of president, by successive elections, until January 19, 1842, when he resigned the position. On the 16th of February, 1842, Mr. William Pitkin was elected president, which position he held until March 1, 1849, and was succeeded by Mr. Jacob Gould. May 20, 1850, Mr. Gould resigned the office of president, and Mr. E. F. Smith was elected. Mr. Smith continued to hold the office until February 1, 1858, when Mr. John Haywood was elected president. February 7, 1859, Mr. E. F. Smith was again elected, and held the position for one year. February 6, 1860, Mr. William Kidd was elected as president, and retained that position until February 6, 1865. Mr. George H. Mumford was at that date elected president, and resigned October 2, 1865. December 4, 1865, Mr. William A. Reynolds became president, and continued to hold that position until his death in January, 1872. On February 3, 1872, Mr. E. F. Smith was again elected president.

The bank has had seven secretaries, as follows: David Scoville, June 13, 1831, to November 27, 1847; Isaac Hills, February 3, 1848, to March 30, 1848; Hiram Wright, April 1, 1848, to February 3, 1851; Edward Whalen, February 3, 1851, to May 1, 1862; William Pitkin, May 1, 1862, to October 1, 1863; Edward R. Hammatt, October 1, 1863, to November 29, 1876; Roswell Hart, December 6, 1876, present incumbent.

Isaac Hills, Esq., has been the attorney of the bank from its organization, with the exception of a period from December, 1847, to February, 1852, when Mr. George H. Mumford held that position. Edward Harris, Esq., has served the bank as counsel since February 7, 1870. The construction of the present bank building was commenced in 1853, and it was completed and ready for occupancy in 1857. Within the last two years a large and elegant addition has been made to the former building, rendering it now one of the finest and most imposing bank structures in the State. The present officers of the bank are as follows: Elijah F. Smith, president; Isaac Hills, vice-president; Roswell Hart, secretary and treasurer; Isaac Hills, attorney; Edward Harris, counsel; Eugene A. Shepardson, paying cashier; Thomas H. Husbands, receiving cashier; Henry S. Hanford, bond and mortgage clerk; Llewellyn H. Van Zandt, book-keeper; E. J. Raymond and E. A. Raymond, assistant book-keepers; George Eastman, clerk.

The following is a list of trustees of the bank from its organization to the present time: Levi Ward, Jr., Jacob Graves, Everard Peck, William S. Whittlesey, David Scoville, Edward R. Everest, Willis Kempshall, Jonathan Child, Ezra M. Parsons, Ashbel W. Riley, Albemarle H. Washburne, Joseph Medbury, Lyman B. Langworthy, Elihu F. Marshall, Harvey Frink, David C. West, Isaac Hills, Jacob Gould, Samuel L. Selden, Henry B. Williams, Erastus T. Smith, Thomas H. Rochester, Abram M. Schermerhorn, John Haywood, Sylvester H. Packard, Charles J. Hill, William Pitkin, William Brewster, Seth C. Jones, Elijah F. Smith, John Allen, George Byington, George H. Mumford, William H. Cheney, Rufus Keeler, Isaac Hills, Lansing B. Swan, Hamlin Stilwell, William Kidd, William A. Reynolds, Thomas Kempshall, Roswell Hart, Belden R. McAlpine, James Brackett, Oliver H. Palmer, Addison Gardiner, Nehemiah B. Northrop, Charles F. Smith, Emmet H. Hollister, Mortimer F. Reynolds, Edward Harris, Hobart F. Atkinson, George E. Mumford, Charles C. Morse, George J. Whitney, John Williams, Gilman H. Perkins.

MONROE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK was organized April 25, 1850. The first officers were—President, Everard Peck; Vice-Presidents, David R. Barton, Charles W. Dundas; Treasurer, Freeman Clarke.

The first trustees were David R. Barton, Thomas Hanvey, Martin Briggs, Daniel E. Lewis, Amon Bronson, Joel P. Milliner, Moses Chapin, Ephraim Moore, Freeman Clarke, Nehemiah Osburn, Charles W. Dundas, George W. Parsons, George Elwanger, Everard Peck, Ebenezer Ely, William N. Sage, Theodore B. Hamilton, Lewis Selye, William W. Ely, Alvah Strong, Levi A. Ward.

The present officers are—President, George G. Clarkson; Vice-Presidents, Louis Chapin, Charles J. Hayden; Secretary and Treasurer, Jonathan E. Pierpont.

The present trustees are Nehemiah Osburn, Charles J. Hayden, William N. Sage, Benjamin M. Baker, Alvah Strong, George G. Clarkson, Martin Briggs, Ambrose Cram, Lewis Selye, James L. Angle, George Ellwanger, William Alling, Louis Chapin, Ezra M. Parsons, Charles H. Williams, Cyrus F. Paine, William Churchill, Oscar Craig, Joseph Curtis, James E. Booth, George H. Thompson.

Amount of surplus accumulated January 1, 1876, $305,653.

EAST SIDE SAVINGS BANK.—This institution was incorporated in 1869. It is located on the east side of the river, in the Washington Hall block, corner of Main and Clinton streets, and is designed to accommodate business men as well as those who desire to lay up their small gains. It is under the direction and management of sound business men and successful financiers. The present officers are—Pliny M. Bromley, of the Osborn House, president; Wm. N. Emerson, State senator, and Henry S. Hebard, of the steam marble-works, vice-presidents; P. Bryan Viele, secretary and treasurer; and John M. Davy, attorney. The present trustees are Isaac F. Quinby, Horatio G. Warner, Henry S. Hebard, Hiram Davis, Michael Filon, Wm. N. Emerson, Hector McLean, Edmund Ocumpaugh, James Vick, Elias Wollf, Truman A. Newton, J. Moreau Smith, Pliny M. Bromley, Wm. A. Hubbard, Araunah Mosely, Abner Green, David R. Barton, Erastus Darrow, Henry Lampert, Louis Ernst, and Lucius S. May.

POWERS' BANKING OFFICE.—This institution was founded by Daniel W. Powers, March 1, 1850. As a souvenir of that period we reproduce below his business card of that date:

"NEW EXCHANGE OFFICE.

"The subscriber has located himself in the Eagle block, Rochester, one door west of the Monroe bank, on Buffalo street, for the purpose of doing the exchange business in all its branches. Uncurrent monies bought and sold. Exchange on New York and the eastern cities bought and sold. Certificates of deposits in banks and notes payable at distant points collected. Canada and western bank notes discounted at the lowest rates. Drafts on Buffalo can be had at all times. Foreign and American gold and silver coins bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Monies remitted to England, Ireland, and Scotland, and other portions of the old world. By prompt attention to business I hope to merit a share of public patronage.

"I am authorized to refer to

"Ebenezer Watts, Esq.,
"Geo. R. Clark, Esq., cashier.
"Ralph Lester, Esq., cashier.
"Thos. H. Rochester, president.
"C. T. Amsden, cashier.
"Everard Peck, Esq., president.
"Isaac Hills, Esq.

"DANIEL W. POWERS.

"ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y., March 1, 1850."

Of these seven referees only two are living, C. T. Amsden and Isaac Hills, both residents of Rochester, the former an insurance agent, and the latter one of

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the oldest attorneys in the city. Mr. Powers is still the active manager of his banking-house, and as the result of thirty years of business life stands Powers' commercial fire-proof building, one of the finest structures on the western continent.

FLOUR CITY NATIONAL BANK was organized as the Flour City Bank, April 1, 1856, with a capital of $200,000, and was increased until April 7, 1857. It was changed to its present name June 15, 1855.

F. Gorton was the first president, and still retains that office, actively engaged in the discharge of its duties. Through the able management of Mr. Gorton the bank has accumulated a surplus of fifty per cent., and has never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. E. H. Vredenburgh was the first cashier, John H. Rochester was the second, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, William A. Waters, May 1, 1867. During the period of twenty years that it has been in operation but few changes have been made in the board of directors, nearly all of the present organization commencing with the institution. It is in a flourishing condition, and eleven clerks are employed in the management of its affairs. The following is the board of directors for 1876: Patrick Barry, Lewis Brooks, C. B. Woodworth, Geo. Ellwanger, F. Gorton, A. S. Mann, William C. Dryer, O. Allen, and H. B. Hathaway.

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK was organized as a State bank in 1858, and re-organized as a national bank in June, 1865. Capital, $250,000. The first officers were as follows: G. H. Mumford, president; J. W. Russell, cashier. The present officers are—S. L. Brewster, president; George C. Buell, vice-president; H. C. Brewster, cashier. The present directors are S. L. Brewster, H. C. Brewster, Henry Brewster, Geo. C. Buell, M. Lewis, B. D. McAlpine, Clinton Rogers, S. R. Roby, H. S. Potter.

COMMERCIAL BANK, of Rochester, was organized June 1, 1875, with a capital of $200,000, which was increased to $300,000 June 1, 1876. The officers are—H. F. Atkinson, president; S. B. Raymond, vice-president; H. F. Huntington, cashier. The board of directors is constituted as follows: Hiram Sibley, H. F. Atkinson, Lewis H. Morgan, Edmund P. Willis, Theodore Bacon, M. F. Reynolds, H. Austin Brewster, Charles F. Pond, C. G. Starkweather, L. B. Raymond, Henry F. Huntington. The following are the stockholders, viz.: Hiram Sibley, H. F. Atkinson, Hon. Henry R. Selden, M. F. Reynolds, George F. Danforth, Lewis Brooks, William F. Cogswell, H. Austin Brewster, Edmund P. Willis, Isaac Willis, Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, William R. Hallowell, C. G. Starkweather, Charles F. Pond, George P. Wolcott, Edward P. Fuller, Abram S. Mann, Theodore Bacon, Melancton Lewis, Harrison A. Lyon, General I. F. Quimby, S. B. Raymond, H. F. Huntington, Alvah Strong, Hon. E. Darwin Smith, and Norman H. Galusha.

T. B. & W. CORNING BANKING-HOUSE.—This institution was founded May 2, 1870, by two brothers, T. B. and W. Corning, and conducted by them until the death of Mr. T. B. Corning, which occurred January 13, 1874. The business is still conducted under the original firm name; Gordon, son of T. B. Corning, acting as agent at Saginaw, Michigan; William Corning, Jr., cashier and teller.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.—This bank was organized at No. 41 State street, February 1, 1875, and commenced business with a capital of $100,000, which was increased, August 1, 1875, to $200,000 dollars. Its first officers were—Charles H. Chapin, president; J. Moreau Smith, vice-president; George M. Sweet, cashier. Its directors are William Kidd, Charles J. Hayden, J. Moreau Smith, De L. Crittenden, Charles H. Chapin, Charles C. Morse, Charles F. Smith, H. F. Atkinson, George H. Thompson, H. C. Roberts, George M. Sweet.

CITY BANK OF ROCHESTER.—This banking house is successor to the First National Bank of Rochester, which was organized in 1864, succeeding the old Rochester City Bank, which was one of the leading banks in the State; incorporated in 1836. Jacob Gould was first president. This institution has a capital of $200,000. Thomas Leighton, president; Charles E. Upton, cashier. The present board of directors is as follows: Thomas Leighton, Ezra M. Parsons, J. B. Perkins, J. E. Pierpont, M. R. Leighton, William Churchill, W. J. Ashley, W. S. Sherman, C. E. Upton.

ERICKSON, JENNINGS & MUMFORD.—This banking institution succeeded the old Union Bank, which was one of the leading banking-houses in the city. The proprietors are Aaron Erickson, George E. Jennings, and George E. Mumford.

THE BANK OF MONROE was incorporated in 1829. Hon. Jarvis Lord, present State senator, is president, and William R. Seward cashier.

F. J. AMSDEN'S BANKING-OFFICE, Powers' block, was established in 1870. In connection with the bank Mr. Amsden also conducts a railroad and steamship ticket-office.

STETTHEIMER, TONE & Co.'s banking-house was organized in 1868, and is in successful operation.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY of Rochester, located in the Monroe County Savings Bank building, 31 State street, was incorporated by act of legislature March 30, 1868. It has a capital of $100,000; additional liability of stockholders, $100,000. The board of directors is as follows: William N. Sage, William Churchill, S. L. Brewster, George G. Clarkson, C. E. Upton, C. J. Hayden, Louis Chapin, A. McVean, William J. Ashley, Ezra M. Parsons, H. D. Scrantom, B. M. Baker, J. E. Pierpont, George Ellwanger, Joseph Curtis, J. Moreau Smith, Charles P. Boswell, William N. Sage. President, J. E. Pierpont; Vice-President, William J. Ashley.

POWERS' COMMERCIAL FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

This immense structure has a frontage of one hundred and seventy-six feet on State street, one hundred and fifty-five feet on Buffalo street, and one hundred and fifty feet on Pindell alley. The main or corner building is faced with Ohio freestone, elaborately carved, the blocks being alternately vermiculated and cut in panel. It is seven stories in height, exclusive of the basement, which is of New Hampshire granite. The French roof is twenty-five feet high, built wholly of iron and slate. Back of the Mansard roof, which makes one immense hall, one other story is gained, or, rather, the story is divided into two, and the roof is raised eight feet above the Mansard. The great wings of this building present uniform fronts of plate-glass and cast-iron, the brick which enters so largely into the construction being visible only in the tower and in the rear on the alley. It is quadrangular in form, and is the only perfectly tubular block in the United States. It is lighted on all sides, and has an open area in the centre, which furnishes an abundance of light for the halls and rooms above the ground-floor.

The ground-floor contains one bank and fifteen stores, which vary from fifteen to thirty feet in width, and from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet in length, all being fourteen feet and six inches in height. The upper stories contain two hundred and twenty rooms, used for almost every conceivable kind of business and occupation. The halls are very spacious, the floors of which are covered with square marble tiles and furnished with marble surbase, while each hall is lighted with eight pendants. There are four entrances, the stairs being entirely of Italian marble. There are three staircases leading from the second to the upper stories, two of which are wholly of iron, with silver-bronze railings and balustrades, having a landing or platform in the centre of each story. The grand or principal staircase contains fifty tons of iron, and cost twenty thousand dollars. The floors of the entire block are built of rolled iron, with brick arches, while the partitions throughout are of brick, and the window-frames and casings constructed principally of iron, thereby rendering it fire-proof. The building stands on a foundation of solid rock.

The stores and offices are heated by steam from eleven boilers in the basement. A steam-pump, the largest in the city, and of enormous capacity, supplies the upper stories with water, and to run one of the high-pressure boilers in the winter, while the other lies by as a reserve. Every room in the building is furnished with a marble washstand, and the closet conveniences are numerous and perfect.

The glass in both façades is the best English polished plate, and cost about thirty thousand dollars. The French roof alone cost more than seventy thousand dollars, and the dormer-windows in it one thousand dollars each, while six thousand five hundred dollars were paid for the sidewalk, on which stand five elegant candelabra costing two hundred dollars each.

This building contains sixty-five thousand square feet of Italian and Vermont marble, eight million pounds—or four thousand tons—of iron, eight million bricks, and over eighty thousand yards of plastering, while twelve thousand wagon-loads of sand were drawn to make the mortar. The floors are all estimated as to strength, and will carry a safe load of two hundred pounds to the square foot aside from the weight of their own material. Allowing two superficial feet to each person, every floor would contain over twelve thousand people; and the entire building, without either the basement or the large hall in the French roof, would hold more than eighty thousand people; in other words, the whole population of the city of Rochester—men, women, and children—could be comfortably assembled on the ten acres of flooring at one time. The number of tenants is about one thousand, representing nearly every branch of business. The Powers block has centralized business, and here may be found merchants, lawyers, bankers, physicians, corporations, painters, clergymen, etc. Surmounting this grand edifice is an irregular quadrilateral tower rising sixty feet above the roof, and is thirty feet long by twenty-four wide. Iron staircases with half-landings lead up through the first three stories, each of which contains a large room. Doors open from the room on the fourth floor to the first balcony that runs around the tower. The east and west walls of the tower run up straight from the solid rock, and the iron girders upon which the floors rest bind them so firmly that the structure is as immovable against the stormiest visitations as the gentlest zephyrs that play around its summit. A spiral staircase leads to the sky-floor, which is paved with marble, and surrounded by a coping lined with squares of that material, and finished with a railing. Above this is a square brick section, twelve feet high, from

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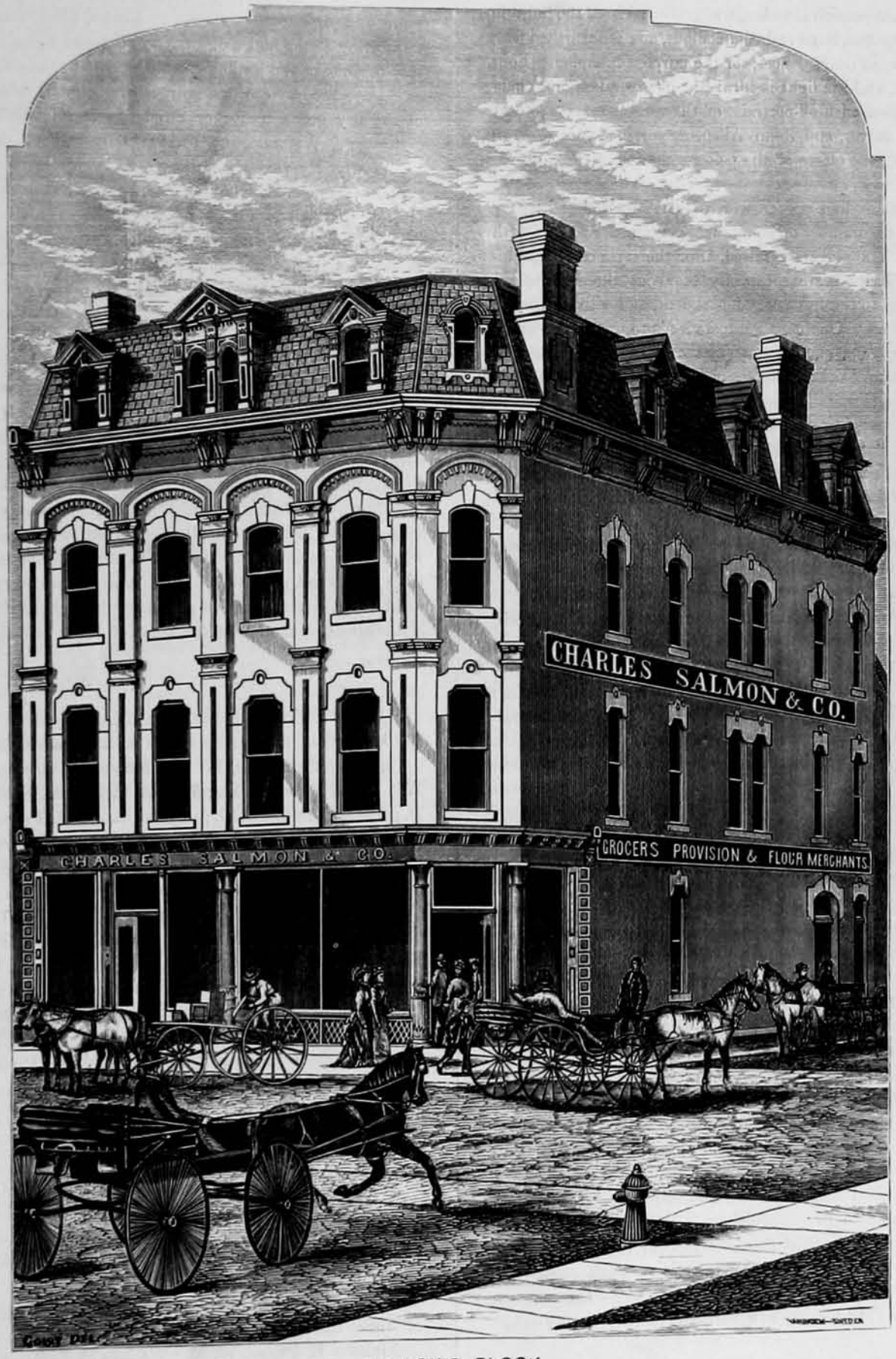
which arises a flag-staff, surmounted by a massive gilded eagle at an altitude of sixty-three feet more. In the tower is a government signal-office, established November 1, 1870, since which time reports have been sent to General Albert J. Myers every eight hours, and weather maps have been issued daily. Within the past three years this tower has been visited by nearly two hundred thousand persons.

The elevators form an interesting as well as essential feature of the building. The shaft of the vertical railway is a brick tower rising from the bed-rock to the cupola on the roof. The cars are the finest in the United States, and probably in the world. Each are seven and one-half by eight feet on the floor, and eleven feet high, domed with cut-glass sky-lights and ventilators, richly carpeted, supplied with gas by a flexible tube which they carry; are furnished with sofas on three sides, and two large mirrors facing each other, in which the repeated reflection of the gas-light produces the appearance of a long train of palace cars. The sides and the dome are furnished throughout with panels, pilasters, brackets, cornices, mouldings, and carvings, — all of highly polished American woods, whose variegation embraces all the colors necessary to secure an admirable effect. The vertical railways cost forty thousand dollars, and their usefulness is shown by the fact that between five thousand and six thousand rides are taken daily by tenants and visitors.

We have attempted in this article a description of the building only, not of the various kinds of business carried on within its walls. One feature, however, deserves a passing notice, viz., the art gallery; and to Mr. Powers the people of Rochester owe a debt of gratitude for placing within their reach this unusually fine collection of paintings. The collection embraces four hundred oil-paintings, many of which are originals from the old masters, secured in the art centres of the old world by Mr. Powers himself, who is a connoisseur in art matters. In this collection there are also copies of famous works, meritorious paintings by American artists, and many other noteworthy features that space will not allow us to enumerate.

Rochester has reason to be proud of her general prosperity, and can point to many large establishments as monuments of her progress, but above all stand Powers' Commercial Fire-Proof Buildings. When ground was first broken and the cellar commenced for this immense structure, many shook their heads and uttered ominous forebodings as to the final result of this undertaking, but its progenitor heeded not the lugubrious sounds, but looked beyond the Present into the Future, and, realizing the benefits of such a building, rapidly pushed it to completion; and there it stands,—and will remain when its public-spirited owner has passed off the stage of action,—a fitting monument of the enterprise, capacity for gigantic undertakings, practical good sense, and æsthetic taste of Daniel W. Powers.



SALMON'S BLOCK.

Among the other fine business blocks may be mentioned the Rochester Savings Bank building, which is a four-story brown-stone edifice, and when completed will be one of the finest business structures in the State. It is to be furnished with an elegant elevator and all the modern appliances for business and comfort. The large tower contains a fine illuminated clock.

The Masonic Hall block was erected many years ago, and is among the largest in the city. The "Arcade" building is a large structure, which extends through from Main street to Exchange place, and is a perfect bee-hive of industry. The city post-office is located on the lower floor. The building was erected by Mr. Reynolds.

One of the finest business blocks in the city is owned by Chas. Salmon, corner Andrews and North Clinton streets. It is a brick structure, and a model of elegance and convenience.

The new block on State street, now in process of erection by the West estate, is also a fine edifice.

Other prominent blocks are Smith's Arcade, Ellwanger & Barry's, Smith, Perkins & Co., Ellwood block, Gould block, Monroe County Savings Bank building, Osborn House block, Young Men's Catholic Association buildings, Odd-Fellows' block, Lane & Paine, and the Smith block.

CITY HALL.

This structure is located on Fitzhugh street, immediately in the rear of the court-house, and is one of the finest municipal buildings in the State. It is five stories in height, including the basement, built of Lockport gray sandstone, with trimmings of Gainesville and Medina stone. The main entrance is on the north side, and consists of a handsome porch constructed of stone, with Gainesville pillars. Two sets of large double doors lead into the main hall, which is large, roomy, and attractive. The building is heated by

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steam from boilers furnished by Woodbury, Booth & Co., and connected with the American self-regulating low-pressure heating apparatus put up by Sherlock & Sloan. Gold's patent radiators extend from this apparatus to all portions of the buildings except the police quarters in the basement, which are heated by coal radiators.

On the first floor are located the mayor's office, the city treasurer, police court-room, private office of the chief of police, treasurer, and city messenger. The second floor contains the offices of the city clerk, surveyor, and assessors. In the third story is located the common council chamber, which is considered the finest in the State. It is sixty by eighty feet, large and commodious, and is furnished with everything possible, in the way of conveniences, for the purpose intended. Four bronze pillars support the roof, and the light is furnished by several elegant chandeliers. The chamber is adorned with oil-portraits of the various mayors; those of Jonathan Child, the first mayor, and John Allen, mayor in 1844, are full length. On this floor, also, are the offices of the police commissioners and commissioners of public works.

On the fourth floor is the city hall proper, which is one hundred and ten by eighty feet, and, according to the number of square feet contained, is the fourth in size in the United States. The sides are raised, after the style of an amphitheatre, and the entire hall has a seating capacity of about three thousand. Another flight of stairs reaches to the fire alarm department, and still another to the roof, which is entirely of iron. One more staircase leads to the tower, where is suspended the immense bell, and another to an elevation higher than that of the top of the tower on Powers' block. The stairs in the lower stories are entirely of iron, surmounted by a hand-rail of black walnut. They are finished in gilt and bronze, and present a very fine appearance. About the lower hall and all the stairways is a wainscoting, three feet high, of Vermont marble, with base and rail of Italian marble. This fine edifice was erected at a cost of $335,684.39. The following is a list of the men who were interested in its construction as commissioners and contractors:

Commissioners, Chas. J. Hayden, president, Jacob Howe, Daniel W. Powers, Lysander Farrar, George C. Buell, Lyman M. Newton, clerk.

Architect, A. J. Warner, Rochester.

Contractors, mason-work, William H. Gorsline, Rochester; carpenter-work, George W. Albridge, Rochester; gas and steam, Sherlock & Sloan, Rochester; boilers, Woodbury, Booth & Co., Rochester; plumbing, Chas. S. Siddons, Rochester; cut stone, Peter Pitkin, Rochester; marble, Henry S. Hebard, Rochester; iron-work, M. Briggs & Son, Rochester; galvanized iron, John Siddons, Rochester; Medina and Lockport stone, Brady & Co., Rochester; artificial vases, A. Churchill, Rochester; locks, Wray & Co., Rochester; iron roofs, Agricultural Works, New York.

THE ROCHESTER GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY

is the first and the only local organization of the kind organized in this city. That it ever sprang into being is owing to the energetic, liberal action of a number of public-spirited German residents of the city, who associated themselves together and gave substance and shape to the idea. The company was organized under the insurance incorporation laws of the State of New York in 1872, with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with Louis Bauer as president, John Lutes, vice-president, and Rudolph Vay, secretary. The only changes that have taken place in the organization since then was the election of Louis Ernst to the presidency, who was succeeded by Frederick Cook in 1875, and the increase of paid-up capital stock of the company to two hundred thousand dollars in 1874. While the cash capital of the company now remains at two hundred thousand dollars, its assets are, in round numbers, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Since the company was organized it has paid two hundred and sixty thousand and ninety-nine dollars in losses to its policy-holders—a sum in excess of its capital; but, notwithstanding the payment of this large amount, it has never made any special assessment upon stock to meet losses. These losses, while aggregating a large sum, have been made up by small individual losses. The company has also paid dividends, amounting to seventy-two thousand dollars, to its stockholders.

The following are the directors of the company: J. J. Bausch, Henry Brinker, Frederick Cook, John Dufner, Louis Ernst, William Graebe, Fredrick Goetzmann, Matthias Kondolph, John Lutes, George C. Maurer, Frederick Miller, Michael Neuhardt, John Groh, Charles Rau, Joseph Schutte, John G. Wagner, Caspar Wehle, John Weis, Louis Wehn, and Christian Yaky.

The business of the company is wide-reaching. It has secured not only the stamp of home approval, but it has sought and obtained a lucrative business in other sections, and the company is now doing business in seventeen States.

COMMERCIAL AND MERCANTILE INTERESTS OF ROCHESTER.

The history of these interests alone would fill a large volume, were they written in detail; probably it is not essentially different from that of any other city whose growth and development has occupied less than the allotted time of man. Perhaps few, even in this country of startling changes, have experienced an equally rapid growth, as full success. Yet, individually or separately, they are in most cases preceded by the same persistent and faithful attention to business which usually mark the change from the small store, few attendants, and limited stock to large and commodious rooms, or blocks, filled from basement to Mansard, and numbering clerks and assistants by scores or hundreds. We might chronicle the past of some of the leading establishments in the different branches of trade, such as Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., A. S. Mann & Co., of the dry goods trade; or Sunderlin & McAllister, jewelers; Steel & Avery, Scrantom & Wetmore, and Erastus Darrow, book dealers; George L. Stratton & Co., Hawly, Myers & Co., Alling & Cory, wholesale dealers in paper and printers' supplies; George H. Gould & Son, boot and shoe dealers; Smith, Perkins & Co., George C. Buell & Co., wholesale grocers; and so on through the different branches, such as hardware, crockery, carpet, and drug stores, cloth and clothing houses, ready-made and manufactured (a trade which has assumed a large importance, and in which Rochester takes first rank), coal, lumber, commission houses, etc., etc., all would demand a portion of our attention. Where there are so many it would be hard to stop, to draw a dividing line. We have marked its beginning in our pioneer history; now, it has grown beyond our grasp. To generalize would only add a list of names; suffice it to say that, situated in the midst of a refined and educated people, thickly-settled and prosperous country, with natural advantages possessed by no other adjacent village, other results could not well have been realized. A growing and increasing demand has been met by a larger supply, until, like a whirlpool which draws everything to its centre, Rochester has drawn the trade for miles around, and not only the merchants from the villages come here for supplies, but even the villagers in the adjoining counties, when they have large purchases to make, while many establishments send out their agents and runners, who visit nearly if not every State in the Union. Even amid the general stagnation prevalent throughout the nation to-day, the commercial business of Rochester can boast of being as little affected as any other in the land.

MASONIC.

Valley Lodge, No. 109, F. and A. M.—This lodge was chartered June 8, 1846, and the following are names of the first officials:

Chas. G. Cummings, W. M.; Samuel Richardson, S. W.; C. C. Lathrop, J. W.; H. A. Brewster, Tr.; William F. Holmes, Sec'y; Sylvester H. Packard, S. D.; Thos. Barhydt, J. D.; Abram L. Jones, Tyler. Of this number only one survived in 1875, and he, Samuel Richardson, was at that time in a feeble condition. The lodge is prosperous, and the officers for 1876 are as follows:

Henry J. Durgin, W. M.; Wm. B. Mather, S. W.; Wm. Slarks, J. W.; E. T. Oatley, Treas.; C. C. Gifford, Sec'y; John H. Bird, S. D.; Frank H. Vick, J. D.; Jas. C. McKenzie, S. M. C.; Albert Mock, J. M. C.; Thos. E. Bartlet, Tyler; John H. Kalbfleisch, Organist; Wm. Darling, Marshal; Victor Rundbaken, Chaplain.

Damascus Temple, No. 2, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was organized in December, 1875, with the following officers:

Wm. Shelp, G. P.; Geo. Hamblet, C. R.; D. T. Hunt, A. R.; Daniel Gatens, Treas.; William Davis, S.; Wm. H. Whiting, P.; Geo. T. Loder, O. G.; Chas. A. Brady, C. G.; Samuel R. Cantee, 1st C. M.; A. T. Vandenburgh, 2d C. M.; E. J. Sugner, G. M.; Hiram H. Hewitt, O. G.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, K. T.—This commandery was organized in January, 1867, with the following officers:

John McConvill, E. C.; William H. Cumings, G.; William Carson, C. G.; Abram Karnes, Treas.; and Chas. M. St. John, R.

The officers for 1876 are as follows: Andrew J. Hatch, E. C.; J. Clinton Hall, G.; Sylvester P. Robbins, C. G.; Frank E. Witherspoon, Treas.; and Chas. M. St. John, R.

Yonnondio Lodge, 163, of F. and A. M., received its charter on the 8th of June, 1850. Its first officers were—

Nicholas E. Payne, W. M.; William E. Lathrop, S. W.; William F. Holmes, J. W.; Abraham Karnes, Treas.; George B. Harris, Sec'y; Charles E. Cummings, S. D.; Lancing B. Swan, J. D.; Abraham L. Jones, T.

Its present officers are as follows:

Thomas L. Turner, W. M.; Robert Salter, J. W.; no Senior Warden; Simon V McDowell, Treas.; James T. Southard, Sec'y; W. S. Bradt, S. D.; A. R. Bennett, J. D.

Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, F. and A. M., was organized October 16, 1860, and chartered in June, 1861, with the following charter members; Wm.

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E. Lathrop, John F. Whitbeck, Chas. Vaill, Wm. H. Burtis, Hiram D. Vosburg, Fred De Lano, Abraham B. Rapalje, John T. Fox, Oliver Culver. Of these, four are deceased, viz., Messrs. Vaill, Burtis, Rapalje, and Culver.

The present officers are—W H. Bosworth, W. M.; S. C. Pierce, S. W.; V. M. Colvin, J. W.; H. S. Hanford, Treas.; William Shelp, Sec'y; Jonas Jones, Trustee (three years); J. A. Post, J. D.; John Phillips, J. D., Rev. John Parker, Chaplain; L. H. Grover, S. M. of C.; J. D. Perkins, J. M. of C.; T. E. Bartlett, Tyler; J. H. Kalbfleisch, Organist.

ROCHESTER LODGE, No. 660, F. AND A. M., was organized on the 16th day of February, 1867. The following were the first officers, viz.: John W. McElhinney, M.; William Carson, S. W.; Edward M. Smith, J. W.; B. Frank Enos, Sec'y; Harvey P. Langworthy, Treas.; Jacob G. Mauer, S. D.; J. Geo. Baetzel, J. D.; Russ Coats and Rossius K. Gould, M. C.; Charles A. Gardiner, Organist; Maurice Smith, Tyler.

The lodge is in good working order, and is officered as follows: Edwin B. Chapin, M.; Daniel D. Benjamin, S. D.; Stephen Stone, J. W.; B. Frank Enos, Sec'y; Jacob G. Mauer, Treas.; Frank Taylor, S. D.: Philip Green, J. D.; Wm. E. Witherspoon and A. V. M. Sprague, M. C.; Chas. W. Huntington, Organist; William H. Amos, Tyler; Platt B. Viele, Chas. W. Huntington, and Arthur Lutchford, Finance Committee.

GERMANIA LODGE, No. 722, was organized March 7, 1872, with the following charter members: George Merz, George Gerker, John Neun, Henry Aman, Vincin Aman, Charles T. Wolser, John C. Gauger, Charles Gilbert, Fred. Zimmer, John Dismeyer, J. George Baetzel, August Wetzel, John Lets, August Koeth, Francis Boor, Chas. Weissinger, Chas. Vogel, John Reinschenbach, and Christian Shaeffer.

The first officers were—George Merz, W. M.; John Neun, S. W., August Wetzel, J. W.; August Koeth, Treas.; Christian Shaeffer, Sec.; George Baetzel, S. D.; William Rueker, J. D.; Charles Weisemyer and Chas. Vogel, M. C.; John C. Gauger, Organist; Wm. Amos, Tyler.

The present officers of the lodge are—George Baetzel, W. M.; John Neun, S. W.; J. Stoppelbein, J. W.; L. Westerman, Sec.; Casper Wehle, Treas.; C. Zellweger, S. D.; Robert Stierle, J. D.; J. Viehman and J. Hilfreker, M. C.; J. C. Gauger, Organist; August Averill, Tyler.

DORIC COUNCIL, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters, held its first meeting, under dispensation, at Masonic Hall, November 24, 1860.

Its first officers were as follows: W. E. Lathrop, T. J. M.; Wm. T. Holmes, Dep. M.; W. S. Alling, P. C. of W.; S. C. Steele, Sec.; W. W. Bruff, Treas.; Chas. Vaill, C. of G.; A. J. Warner, A. of G.; W. H. Burtiss, Marshal; N. P. Stone, Steward.

The charter was granted and is dated June 4, 1861. Its present officers are—Thomas Seed, T. J. M.; Owen Williams, Dep. M.; W. H. Davenport, P. C. of W.; John Alexander, Sec.; H. S. Hanford, Treas.; John W. Merriam, C. of G.; W. B. Mather, A. of C.; S. C. Pierce, Steward; J. D. Walsh, Marshal.

HAMILTON CHAPTER, No. 62, was chartered in 1818, with the following members: Levi H. Clark, Wm. Neafus, Chauncey Deane, Wm. Cobb, Wm. Johnson, Solomon Close, Davis C. West, Samuel J. Andrews, Benjamin Abel, Chauncey Cobb, Glover Fenn.

The officers for 1876 are as follows: M. E. John W. Merriam, H. P.; E. Thomas Seed, K.; E. Frank P. Crouch, S.; Daniel T. Hunt, Treas.; John Alexander, Sec.; Thomas Gliddon, C. of H.; Henry J. Durgin, P. S.; Samuel C. Pierce, R. A. C.; Thomes L. Turner, M. 3d V; V. M. Colvin, M. 2d V.; John K. Hunt, M. 1st V.; E. A. Bishop, Chaplain; John H. Kalbfleisch, Organist; John Boyce, Tyler.

IONIC CHAPTER, No. 210, R. A. M.—The first convocation of this chapter was held July 10, 1867. First officers, Wm. F. Holmes, H. P.; Geo. W. Stebbins, K.; A. G. Wheeler, S.; J. S. Garlock, C. H.; A. J. Rose, P. S.; F. J. Amsden, R. A. C.; W. H. Moore, M. 1st V.; E. Taylor, M. 2d V; R. Dransfield, M. 3d V.; Maurice Suidle, Tyler.

The present officers are as follows: E. A. Loder, H. P.; L. J. Hatch, K.; Frank Witherspoon, S.; F. A. Parker, C. H.; C. H. Haskin, P. S.; W. G. Johnston, R. A. C.; Rev. Thos. Drumm, C.; Hiram Wood, S.; C. E. Morris, T.; J. Raquet, M. 1st V.; J. P. Bryant, M. 2d V.; John C. Smith, M. 3d V.; Wm. H. Amos, T.; J. A. Gardiner, O.

CHAPTER ROSE CROIX was organized at the same time with the Rochester consistory, and the original members were those of the lodge of Perfection. The first officers were—John F. Whitbeck, M. W. and P. M.; G. W. Aldridge; P. K. S. W.; Wm. Carsons, P. K. J. W.; Chas. W. Watson, P. K. G. O.; Saml. C. Steele, P. K. G. T.; W. S. Sherman, P. K. G. S. Present officers, Rev. Asa Saxe, M. W. and P. M.; W. W. Whitney, P. K. S. W.; Courtland Avery, P. K. J. W.; Emil Kinchling, P. K. G. O.; Saml. C. Steele, P. K. G. T.; John Alexander, P. K. G. S.

MONROE COMMANDERY, No. 12, K. T., was organized June 14, 1826. The first officers were as follows: Francis H. Cumings, G. C.; Jonathan Childs, G.; Abelard Reynolds, C. G.; Jacob Gould, P.; Edward Doyle, T.; Henry B. Williams, S.; Simeon P. Alcott, S. W.; Ebenezer Watts, J. W; C. J. Cumings, S. B.; Joseph Frazer, S. B.; H. Eldridge, C. G. Present officers, viz.: W. Lincoln Sage, E. C.; D. T. Hunt, G.; J. F. Force, C. G.; Abelard Reynolds, P.; M. N. Van Zandt, T.; W. J. McKelvey, R.; J. B. Southworth, S. W.; C. Avery, J. W.; W. H. Davenport, S. B.; F. F. Boorman, S. B.; Geo. J. Renwick, W.; William Shelp, S.; J. H. Kalbfleisch, O.; John P. Whitley, F. G.; A. Boyd, S. G.; John D. Walsh, T. G.

ROCHESTER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, Ancient and Accepted Rite. This lodge was established February 24, 1866, by dispensation from Orrin Welch, Thirty-third Deputy for State of New York. George W. Stebbens was the first T. P. G. M.; Jeffry W. Vary, the first D. G. M.; Dr. J. F. Whitbeck, the first V. S. G. W.; and W. B. Crandall, the first V J. G. W. The warrant from the Supreme Council bears date of May 16, 1867, and names the same officers as in the dispensation.

The present officers are—W. H. Whiting, T. P. G. M.; P. S. Wilson, D. G. M.; Courtland Avery, V. S. G. W.; William Davis, V. J. G. W.; S. C. Steele, G. Treas.; John Alexander, G. Sec.

EUSEBIUS CONCLAVE, No. 9, KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE, was instituted February 19, 1873, with William Shelp as first M. P. S.; George T. Loder, V.; Eli Leavenworth, Treas.; and Henry M. Plant, Rec.

ROCHESTER COUNCIL OF PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, situated in the valley of the Genesee, was instituted on the eleventh day of fifth Masonic month, called Jyar, of the year of True Light 5627, and of the Christian era, May 16, 1867. The first officers were, G. W. Aldridge, M. C. S. P. G. M.; Joseph H. Pool, G. H. P.; A. J. Warner, G. S. W.; W. H. Gorsline, G. G. W.; C. B. Ayres, G. Sec.; S. C. Steel, G. Treas.; G. W Stebbens, G. M. C.; W. S. Sherman, G. M. C.

The present officers of the council are as follows: Courtland Avery, M. C. S. P. G. M.; William H. Whiting, G. H. P.; W. G. Raines, G. S. W.; William Davis, G. J. W.; S. C. Steele, G. Treas.; O. Williams, G. K. S.; T. Gliddon, G. O.; M. H. Smith, G. M. C.; R. W. West, G. M. C.; Eli Leavenworth, G. H.; William Shelp, G. K.; C. A. Gardner, Organist; Rev. Asa Saxe, D.D., Chaplain; H. H. Hewitt, T.

EXCELSIOR CONCLAVE, No. 1, OF THE KNIGHTS OF ROME AND OF THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE, was instituted on the 18th of September, A. L. 5871, A.D. 1871, with the following-named officers: Otis Cole, S.; P. S. Wilson, V.; C. E. Alling, Sec.; J. Lutes, Treas.; J. L. Sage, S. G.; G. W. Aldridge, J. G.; William Carson, H. P.; Courtland Avery, P.; A. Carver, St. B.; A. J. Warner, H.; J. T. Fox, S.

The following are the present officers of the conclave, viz.: Courtland Avery, S.; S. C. Steele, V.; P. S. Willson, Sec.; A. J. Warner, Treas.; C. E. Alling, S. G.; A. Carver, J. G.; H. H. Craigh, H. P.; J. Lutes, P.; J. L. Sage, St. B.; G. W. Aldridge, H.; J. T. Fox, S.

GERMANIA LODGE OF PERFECTION was chartered August 19, 1874, with the following members, viz.: Otis Cole, John Lutes, Emil Kuichling, Aug. M. Koeth, Frio Cook, And. Kaltenbach, Chas. Vogel, Dan. L. Johnston, Chas. E. Rider, Henry B. Baker, Adolph Rada, Fred. Zimmer, John Dufner, Ch. F. Wolters, John Hohenstein, G. F. Merg, H. Aman, W. Guggenheim, Casper Wehle, A. Stern, A. Schiffner, Fred. Stade, Francis Boor, Max Leaison, Joseph Schatz, John Straub.

The present officers of the lodge are—Aug. M. Koeth, T. P. G. M.; Fred. Cook, K. H. D. G. M.; G. T. Merz, S. G. W.; John Dufner, S. G. W.; J. Ph. Farber, G. O.; Francis Boor, G. K. S.; Caspar Wehle, G. T.; Louis Westerman, G. S.; Chas. Vogel, G. C. M.; Christ. Spies, G. C. G.; Caspar Spahr, G. H.; C. Gauger, G. O.; H. H. Hewitt, G. T.

ROCHESTER GRAND CONSISTORY was organized April 30, 1866, and was chartered by Supreme Council May 16, 1867. Its first officers were—Gen. William E. Lathrop, C. C.; Dr. J. F. Whitbeck, 1st L. C.; Geo. W. Stebbins, 2d L. C.; W. B. Crandall, G. M. S.; Wm. Carson, G. C.; John T. Fox, G. Sec. and K. S.; Samuel C. Steele, G. Treas.; W. W. Jerome, G. A.; Martin Taylor, G. H.; L. J. W. Vary, G. M. C.; Jas. H. Gould, G. C. G.; John Lutes, G. S. B.

At the triennial election of Rochester Grand Consistory, held at Consistory Hall January 4, 1875, the following officers were elected and appointed, viz.: C. C., Otis Cole; 1st L. C., John L. Sage; 2d L. C., H. L. Achilles; M. S., E. E. Blythe; G. C., Courtland Avery; G. S., Owen Williams; G. K. S., C. E. Alling; G. Treas., S. C. Steele; G. E. and A. and C. W., Emil Kuichling; G. H., Aug. M. Kœth; G. M. C., M. H. Smith; G. S. B., Wm. G. Raines; G. C. G., Chas. S. Siddons; G. S., H. H. Hewitt; G. P., Rev. Asa Saxe, D. D.; G. Organist, C. A. Gardiner; Guards, W C. Hadley, Lewis Sunderlin, D. C. Richmond,

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E. K. Warren, Jos. Cowles, Thos. C. Ashton, Eli Leavenworth, Casper Wehle, Francis Boor, Wm. H. Morrison.

WESTERN NEW YORK MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION was incorporated May 25, 1871, under the laws of this State, pursuant to an act passed April 12, 1848. The articles of association were signed by William F. Holmes,* Francis H. Marshall, William Carson,* Lorenzo D. Patterson, William Roades, John W. McElhinny, William Shelp, Solomon M. Benjamin, Jeffrey Vary,* Edward M. Smith (never acted), William W. Bruff, Ebenezer T. Oatley, and Porter W. Taylor, and acknowledged May 12, 1871, before Simon V. McDowell, commissioner of deeds, and approved by Hon. E. Darwin Smith, justice of the supreme court, May 15, of the same year. The association was "formed for the purpose of more effectually aiding and assisting worthy brethren, their widows and orphans." The following were the first officers, trustees, and members:

Officers.—Wm. F. Holmes, president; John W. McElhinny, vice-president; Solomon M. Benjamin, treasurer; William N. Bruff, secretary.

Trustees, F. H. Marshall, William Carson, L. D. Patterson, William Roades, William Shelp, J. W. Vary, Ed. M. Smith (never acted), E. T. Oatley, and P. W. Taylor.

Members, Henry Aman, Leopold Rice, Joseph Beir, Isaac M. Slowan, Solomon Cohn, Newman S. Phelps, John Neun, Joseph Nile, James T. Southard, Jacob G. Maurer, Alvah M. Ostrander, and Adam Stallknight. The present officers are—William Roades, president; Jacob G. Maurer, vice-president; S. M. Benjamin, treasurer; and C. C. Gifford, secretary. The membership, August 22, 1876, was one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Of this order there are sixteen organizations in this city, all of which are in successful operation.

GENESEE LODGE, No. 3.—This was the first lodge formed in the city of Rochester, and was instituted in the year 1841, as No. 51. The lodges in New York were subsequently re-districted, when this received No. 3. Its first officers were as follows: William H. Perkins, N. G.; Hiram A. Tucker, V. G.; Alonzo K. Amsden, Sec.; George Peck, Treas.; Francis G. Macey, W.; Daniel Curry, C.; Wm. Penfield, I. G.; Wm. Barker, O. G.

The present officers of the lodge are—James Fender, S. P. G.; James Shellington, N. G.; James G. Clague, V. G.; Wm. Whitelock, R. S.; James Sabey, Treas., P. G.; Chas. Wells, P. S.; Wm. J. Parker, W.; Jesse E. Dansey, C.; P. G. Wm. Rodgers, O. G.; Marvin C. Bills, I. G.; R. S., N. G., P. G. John Stokes, L. S.; N. G. Wm. Hightree; R. S., V. G. Henry I. Brockway; L. S. V. G., John Harman; R. S. S., Sidney Hall; L. S., John C. Moore.

TEORONTO LODGE, No. 8, was instituted on the 18th of May, 1842, and chartered on the 14th of May, 1842, by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, as No. 69. When the Grand Lodge of New York was divided into two jurisdictions,—viz., northern and southern New York, in 1850,—this lodge was then numbered 10, under the jurisdiction of northern New York; and when the two Grand Lodges merged into one, the Grand Lodge of New York, this lodge took its present number, 8.

The following were the charter members of this lodge, viz.: Henry A. Tucker, Hestor L. Stevens, Rufus Keeler, Isaac F. Mack, Theodore B. Hamilton, Geo. G. Clarkson, Belden R. McAlpine, Hiram Banker, Geo. A. Gibbs, Nehemiah B. Northrop.

The following were the first officers of this lodge, viz.: N. G., Hestor L. Stevens; V. G., Rufus Keeler; Sec., Hiram Banker; Treas., N. B. Northrop; W., H. A. Tucker; C., B. R. McAlpine.

The following are the present (December, 1876) officers of this lodge, viz.: Wm. H. Wilkin, N. G.; Robert Baker, V. G.; Joseph B. Ward, Sec.; James M. Leonard, Treas.; Frank T. Skinner, P. S.; Hezekiah Arnott, C.; Joseph T. Cox, W.; Daniel Wood (P. G. M.), R. S. N. G.; John Creelman, L. S. N. G.; Lorenzo Sprague, R. S. V. G.; Chas. J. Lewis, L. S. V. G.; John Stewart, R. S. S.; Ernst Deuchler, L. S. S.; Wm. H. Brown, Chaplain; R. M. Dannals, O. G.

It is worthy of note here that Daniel Wood, Esq., was initiated in this lodge on the 21st of June, 1847, and was installed into the office of M. W. Grand Master of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York at its annual session, held at Odd-Fellows' Hall, in the city of Rochester, in August, 1850, and became Past Grand Master in August, 1871, with unprecedented honor.

ORIENT LODGE, No. 273, was instituted March 21, 1871, with a membership of one hundred and twenty-four persons, from Teoronto Lodge, No. 8. Its first officers were as follows: Edward M. Smith, N. G.; Nelson C. Parshall, V. G.; Dolphus S. Barber, Sec'y; George H. Harris, Treas.; Samuel H. Pockman, P. S.; Jonathan H. Child, Representative to Grand Lodge; David Allard, Proxy Representative; William H. Bosworth, C.; Thomas W. Ward, W.; W. W. Parsells, R. S. N. G.; Robert McFarlane, L. S. N. G.; Anson C. Allen, R. S. V. G.; H. Arnott, L. S. V. G.; A. L. Barber, R. S. S.; Alexander Dixon, L. S. S.; Henry A. Loder, I. G.; James Goodger, O. G.; F. X. Beckwith, O. C.; Sylvanus A. Ellis, Chap.; Edward Witherspoon, Organist; Trustees, Daniel E. Harris, John H. Jeffres, William J. Winfield.

The present membership is three hundred and fifty-four, with the following officers: J. E. Line, N. G.; E. A. McMath, V. G.; Paul Medro, Sec'y; William Corning, Jr., Treas.; Permanent Sec'y, N. L. Honmiedieu; Jonathan H. Child, Rep. to Grand Lodge; Harlan P. Wheeler, Proxy Rep.; L. B. Grover, C.; E. H. Mix, W.; Harlan P. Wheeler, R. S. N. G.; Loyd K. Smith, L. S. N. G.; Thomas Swan, R. S. V. G.; Henry Patten, L. S. V. G.; Alexander Duguid, R. S. S.; Henry Forschler, L. S. S.; James Gosnell, I. G.; Jeremiah Thomas, O. G.; D. S. Barber, O. C.; William G. Mayo, Chaplain; Edward Witherspoon, Organist; Trustees, John H. Jeffres, Dolphus S. Barber, Edward Dagge.

ROCHESTER CITY LODGE, No. 226, was instituted April 15, 1846, with forty persons, composed of members formerly of Teoronto and Genesee lodges, and was called by members of other lodges "The Forty Thieves." P. G. Rufus Keeler was installed at that time Sitting P. G.; John W. Dwinelle, N. G.; Henry Warren, V. G.; George B. Harris, Rec. Sec'y; John L. Fish, Treas.; P. G. James M. Fish, Per. Sec'y.

July 11, 1876, the following officers were installed: P. G. Benjamin P. Crossman as Sitting P. G.; Allen B. Carr, N. G.; Charles W. Kyle, V. G.; Charles B. Bennett, Rec. Sec.; P. G. C. H. Amsden, Treas.; P. G. Alfred L. Davis, Per. Sec'y. Several years ago the lodges in this State were renumbered, and this lodge received its present number, 66.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 412, was organized December 1, 1874, with the following officers: W. Lincoln Sage, N. G.; Charles M. Allen, V. G.; W. R. Caulkins, Sec.; J. E. Seiley, Warden; Jeremiah Thomas, Conductor; Henry Likly, R. S. N. G.; Mason Bulkley, L. S. N. G.; Henry Yates, I. G.; Allen Danford, O. G.; Edson S. Stone, R. S. S.; Thomas Turber, L. S. S.; John Clark, Jr., R. S. V. G.; Thomas Gliddon, L. S. V. G.; F. J. Amsden, T.; Charles S. Cook, P. Sec.; N. E. Andrews, Chaplain; George A. Andrews, Organist. Charter members, one hundred and thirty-five.

The present officers are—J. E. Seeley, N. G.; J. W. Carruthers, V. G.; Frank H. Lincoln, R. S.; F. J. Amsden, Treas.; George H. Lucas, P. Sec.; F. W. Page, Warden; A. J. Dalton, Conductor; D. F. Denning, I. G.; J. Thomas, O. G.; C. M. Allen, R. S. N. G.; N. Gillard, L. S. N. G.; Elias Swanton, R. S. V. G.; C. P. Howard, L. S. V. G.; Charles H. Beach, R. S. S.; Philip Dykins, L. S. S.; George H. Brace, O. C.; N. E. Andrews, Chaplain; W. L. Batterson, Organist. The present membership is three hundred.

FLORAL LODGE, No. 281, was instituted June 29, 1871, with thirty charter members. The first officers were as follows: William T. Russel, N. G.; F. M. Thrasher, V. G.; Joshua E. Lovecraft, Sec.; Thomas Furgeson, Per. Sec.; Charles M. Syme, Treas.; William H. Richardson, Warden; T. E. Batterson, Conductor; Benjamin Thomas, O. G.; William Hurley, I. G.; John Klock, R. S. N. G.; Thomas Cole, L. S. N. G.; Walter Traver, R. S. V. G.; Henry T. Colvin, L. S. V. G.; Edwin Simpson, R. S. S.; William H. Garrison, L. S. S.; R. W. Daly, Chaplain.

The present officers are—Edwin Simpson, N. G.; William H. Garrison, V. G.; Peter Smith, Sec.; Amos Naylor, Per. Sec.; Henry Shelter, Treas.; Henry J. Sullivan, Warden; Charles Hoffman, C.; B. L. Andrews, O. G.; John Skillman, I. G.; George W. Wells, R. S. N. G.; L. B. Perry, L. S. N. G.; Charles M. Syme, R. S. V. G.; Thomas Cole, L. S. V. G.; W. S. Juglemire, R. S. S.; Samuel Gosnell, L. S. S.; M. R. Speare, Chaplain. Membership, one hundred and fifty.

HUMBOLDT LODGE, No. 138, was instituted January 31, 1851. The following were the officers and charter members: Leopold Garson, N. G.; Josua Levi, V. G.; George Beahlein, Sec.; George Seibert, Treas.; John Beahm, Louis Bauer, Solomon May, Joseph Bier, Jacob Nagel, Gottsfried August.

The officers for 1876 are—Franz Gahle, N. G.; John Ihring, V. G.; Jacob Zweifel, Per. Sec.; Philip Ernst, Rec. Sec.; John Bett, Treas.

MOUNT HOPE ENCAMPMENT was instituted September 22, 1842. The following were the first officers: James M. Fish, C. P.; William H. Perkins, H. P.; Rufus Keeler, S. W.; J. H. Tucker, J. W.; Hiram Leonard, Scribe; George G. Clarkson, Treas.; William H. Peate, G.

The present officers are as follows: M. H. Lowensohn, C. P.; John Stokes, H. P.; Robert Baker, S. W.; Samuel Wells, J. W.; Charles Wells, F. S.; Jacob Fonda. At the present writing, October 5, 1876, the office of Scribe is vacant

* Deceased.

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PLATE XXII.



RES. OF JAMES GORSLINE, LAKE AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y

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EDWARD DUFFY.



MRS. EDWARD DUFFY.

RES. OF EDWARD DUFFY, LAKE AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

REAR VIEW.

PLATE XXIII.

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in consequence of the death of S. J. Budlong, Esq., who met a melancholy fate by drowning in Lake Ontario.

KING SOLOMON'S ENCAMPMENT was instituted January 7, 1875, with the following persons as officers: Jonathan H. Child, C. P.; Robert McFarlane, H. P.; W. J. Winfield, S. W.; S. S. Eddy, J. W.; G. A. Wallace, Scribe; H. P. Wheeler, First Scribe; G. T. Davis, Treas.

The present officers are—S. S. Eddy, C. P.; G. A. Wallace, H. P.; Thomas C. Hodgson, S. W.; Paul Medro, J. W.; William H. Brady, Scribe; G. T. Davis, Treas.

KOERNER LODGE, No. 288, was organized August 24, 1871, with twenty-one charter members. The first officers were—John Kall, N. G.; Jacob Yakel, V. G.; W. T. Colmets, R. S.; F. C. Lauer, Jr., T.; Ernst Schaub, P. S. The lodge has a present membership of eighty-three, and is officered as follows: George Becker, N. G.; Ernst Schaub, V. G.; W. G. Martens, R. S.; David Lang, T.; John Fuchs, P. S.

GLIDE ENCAMPMENT was instituted March 20, 1873, with twenty-six charter members. The first officers were—H. Arnatt, C. P.; J. C. Lovecraft, H. P.; A. M. Eddy, S. W.; Ira Dickinson, J. W.; Fred. Broom, Scribe; M. A. Verhoeven, Treas.; H. Loder, F. S.

The present membership is seventy-eight, with five Past Chiefs. The present officers are—E. H. Batterson, C. P.; Henry Griffin, H. P.; Thomas Ferguson, S. W.; Thomas Cole, J. W.; J. B. Martin, S.; Henry Shelter, F. S.; Edwin Simpson, Treas.

MOUNT HOPE ENCAMPMENT was instituted September 22, 1842, with the following officers: James M. Fish, C. P.; William H. Perkins, H. P.; Rufus Keeler, S. W.; J. H. Tucker, J. W.; Hiram Leonard, S.; George G. Clarkson, T.; William H. Peate, G.

The present officers are—M. H. Lowensohn, C. P.; John Stokes, H. P.; Robert Baker, S. W.; Samuel Wells, J. W.; Jacob Fonda, T.; Charles Wells, F. S.

JOHN G. KLINCK LODGE, No. 378, I. O. of O. F., was instituted February 9, 1874, by G. M. St. John. The first officers were as follows: Alonzo Barnes, S. P. G.; E. F. Babbage, N. G.; Mont. Leader, V. G.; William A. Sparks, R. S.; Mark Keeler, F. S.; —— Glover, Treas.

The present officers are—C. H. Gorham, S. P. G.; Alexander Nisbet, N. G.; Mark Keeler, V. G.; James Stalker, R. S.; —— Austin, F. S.; James Henderson, Treas.; Charles F. Weipinger and C. H. Gorham, Representatives to Grand Lodge. This lodge is an offshoot from Genesee Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F. The late John G. Klinck having no male issue, and desiring that his name might live and be honored, made the proper application for a charter for a lodge bearing his name. The application was refused upon the ground that a lodge could not bear the name of a living person. On the same day John G. Klinck was fatally injured by the falling of an old building, and died in a few hours. By his tragic death his prayer was granted, and this lodge bears the name of one of the noblest men ever enrolled as a member of the order.

MONROE DEGREE LODGE, No. 12, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York on 5th September, 1842, in this city. The following are the present officers: G. Henry Roberts, D. M.; Frederick Edridge, D. D. M.; W. H. H. Ireland, Sec.; Charles Wells, Treas.; Wm. Whitelock, F. S.; Isaac W. Leonard, 1st Asst. D. D. M.; Geo. B. Page, 2d Asst. D. D. M.

MONROE REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, No. 1, was chartered on the 19th October, 1869, by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at its annual session in September, 1851, established the "Degree of Rebekah" as an honorary degree for the wives of scarlet members of our order.

The degree was first introduced and conferred in this district at a special session of the R. W. G. Lodge of Northern New York, held at Odd-Fellows' Hall, in this city, on the evening of the 17th December, 1851, by P. G. M. Daniel P. Barnard, and G. Rep. Edgar C. Dibble, who officiated as N. G. and V. G. The recipients of this degree at this time were Mrs. Mitchell, of Byron, Mrs. Prall, wife of W. H. H. Prall, R. W. Grand Secretary, and Mrs. Gilmore, wife of Dexter Gilmore, of Utica, then Grand Master.

The plan of a Union Degree Lodge for the conferring of this degree was originated in this district as a voluntary association; P. D. D. G. M., G. Henry Roberts, having been appointed special deputy by George W. Perry, then D. D. G. M. of this district, officiated as the first N. G. of this lodge, and continued in that position for fifteen years thereafter.

The first meeting was had on the 26th February, 1852, when the degree was conferred upon twenty-two wives of scarlet members. P. D. D. G. M., G. Henry Roberts acted as N. G.; Rev. P. G. William H. Goodwin, V. G.; P. G. Daniel Wood, Sec.; P. G. John W. Stebbins, Conductor; D. D. G. M. Geo. W. Perry, Warden; and Bro. Zina H. Benjamin, I. G., who were the first officers of this Degree Lodge.

At the second meeting, held on the 25th March, 1852, the degree was conferred upon thirty-three wives of scarlet members; and on the 22d April, 1852, on ten ladies.

With this auspicious introduction the degree has steadily grown into favor in this district, even to the present time; during which period about two hundred and fifty wives of enterprising and worthy brothers of this noble order have been honored with this degree; the number of brothers who have been obligated the records of this Degree Lodge do not definitely show, but there must have been between three and five hundred.

The R. W. G. Lodge of the United States, at the annual session in 1868 (see journal, pages 4386–4416), enlarged and extended its field for beneficence, and established it upon a more permanent foundation.

In pursuance of the legislation above referred to, the R. W. G. Lodge of the State of New York, at its annual session in 1869 (see journal, pages 394–395), authorized the institution of Rebekah Degree Lodges, and adopted the form of constitution for their government, and under the authority of this action "Monroe Rebekah Degree Lodge" was chartered on the 19th day of October, 1869, and was awarded the honor of being hailed as "No. 1." Since that time this lodge has steadily progressed "onward" in the noble cause in which it is engaged.

The following are the present officers of this lodge, viz.: Daniel Wood (P. G. M.), N. G.; Sister Francis A. Keeler, V. G.; Joseph B. Ward, Sec'y; Sister Dannals, Treas.; Sister S. W. Andrews, F. S.; James Fender, C.; Wm. Whitelock, W.; Sister Putnam, R. S. N. G.; Sister Albert, L. S. N. G.; James Alberts, R. S. V. G.; Sister Newborn, L. S. V. G.; Charles Wells, Chaplain; James W. Sprague, I. G.; R. M. Dannals, O. G.

GRACE REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE was organized November 12, 1874. The first officers were—W. W. Parsells, N. G.; Mrs. George Underhill, V. G.; Mrs. D. L. Quirk, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Edward Dagge, Treas.; N. L. Homedieu, Fin. Sec.; P. W. Wark, Warden; H. P. Wheeler, Conductor; Richard Panner, O. G.; H. C. Patten, I. G.; Mrs. W. W. Parsells, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. H. C. Patten, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. E. Crandall, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Beckwith, L. S. V. G.; M. B. Simmons, Chaplain.

The present officers (1876) are as follows: W. W. Parsells, N. G.; Mrs. W. G. Mayo, V. G.; W. E. Crandall, Rec. Sec.; N. L. Homedieu, Financial Sec'y; Mrs. Edward Dagge, Treasurer; Mrs. Simmons, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. Wm. Panner, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. W. E. Crandall, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Henry Patten, L. S. V. G.; D. L. Quirk, Warden; Wm. Panner, Conductor; W. Lee Batterson, Organist; Edward Dagge, I. G.; Richard Panner, O. G.

ODD-FELLOWS' MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION was organized September 2, 1869. The first president was Geo. W. Harrold; Geo. Siebert, vice-president, Jacob Fonda, treasurer. At present it is officered by Jacob Fonda, president; Jacob Fox, vice-president; John Cowles, secretary; D. McKay, treasurer; Chas. Wells, financial secretary.

ODD-FELLOWS' PROTECTIVE UNION, for widows and orphans, embraces within the area of its operation the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, and Wayne, New York. It is a beneficent institution, its object being to procure aid for the widows, orphans, and other relatives of deceased members of the fraternity, and to obtain funds to defray funeral expenses, etc.

AURORA GRATA, No. 39, K. OF P., was organized March 22, 1870. At the preliminary meeting Otis Cole was chosen Pres't and H. S. Rogers, Sec. The first officers were—Otis Cole, V. P.; B. P. Crossman, W. C.; W. B. Hall, V. C.; P. B. Hulett, G.; Thos. Hungerford, B.; E. C. Bradstreet, R. C. S.; H. S. Rogers, F. S.; S. S. Brewer, I. G.; J. B. Wade, O. G.

Present officers: L. A. Jeffries, C. C.; Geo. Ford, V. C.; B. P. Crossman, K. of R. S.; J. J. Marsh, M. of E.; W. W. Wade, M. of F.; J. P. Doud, M. of A.; J. Smith, I. G.; Rob't Minis, O. G; B. P. Crossman, W. W. Wade, and W. R. McArthur, Trustees. Aurora and Genesee lodges were consolidated October 27, 1876. Blucher Lodge is a strong organization, and meets Monday evenings, at East Main, corner of South Saint Paul street.

ROCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized December 7, 1853, with the following officers: Dr. J. F. Whitbeck, president; Dr. Newell, secretary. The organization was continued until February 4, 1859, which was the last-recorded meeting of the society.

A preliminary meeting for the re-organization of the society was held at the residence of Dr. H. W. Dean, October 5, 1865, and a committee appointed to report upon a plan of organization. The committee reported February 14, 1866, and the society was organized at that time. The first officers—were Dr. J. W. Whitbeck, president; Dr. C. E. Rider, secretary; Dr. E. V. Stoddard, treasurer.

The following-named persons constituted the first membership: Drs. E. W.

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Armstrong, W. H. Briggs, J. W. Casey, H. W. Dean, W. S. Ely, W. W. Ely, B. L. Hovey, H. H. Langworthy, David Little, L. McKay, C. C. H. Miller, H. F. Montgomery, E. M. Moore, A. Pratt, C. E. Rider, E. V. Stoddard, G. Swinburn, J. F. Whitbeck, T. B. Collins, and Jonas Jones.

Below is given a list of the officers of the society from the reorganization to the present time:

	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1866	Dr. J. W. Whitbeck	Dr. C. E. Rider	Dr. E. V. Stoddard.
1867	" H. W. Dean	" "	"
1868	" David Little	" "	"
1869	" George Swinburn	" W. C. Rogers	"
1870	" H. H. Langworthy	" C. S. Starr	"
1871	" W. W. Ely	" Charles Buckley	"
1872	" W. H. Briggs	" J. F. Oaks	"
1873	" C. E. Rider	" Charles Forbes	"
1874	" W. S. Ely	" J. O. Roe	"
1875	" E. V. Stoddard	" M. L. Mallory	Dr. C. E. Rider.
1876	" E. M. Moore, Sr	" "	"

Present membership: Drs. Charles Buckley, C. McD. Cameron, G. G. Carroll, J. W. Casey, Henry M. Cox, S. W. Davison, H. W. Dean, W. S. Ely, W. W. Ely, Charles Forbes, B. L. Hovey, E. H. Howard, Jonas Jones, J. J. Kempe, H. H. Langworthy, David Little, M. L. Mallory, Charles E. McKelvey, H. F. Montgomery, E. M. Moore, Sr., E. M. Moore, Jr., B. I. Preston, C. E. Rider, J. O. Roe, M. R. Speare, E. V. Stoddard, George Swinburn, G. A. Wallace, J. W. Whitbeck. Honorary members: Dr. E. W Armstrong, Prof. S. A. Lattimore, and Hon. Lewis H. Morgan.

THE MONROE COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized January 2, 1866, with a membership of thirteen persons. The following-named persons were its first officers: President, George Lewis, M.D.; Vice-President, M. M. Mathews, M.D.; Secretary and Treasurer, D. A. Baldwin, M.D.; Board of Censors, Drs. W. Moore, T. C. White, and G. W. Peer.

The society is now in a flourishing condition, and is officered as follows: President, E. H. Hurd, M.D.; Vice-President, R. A. Adams, M.D.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. W. Baker, M.D., *vice* George F. Hurd, M.D., deceased; Board of Censors, Drs. J. A. Biegler, G. W. Peer, and T. C. White. The following is the present membership: Drs. G. W. Peer, A. B. Carr, J. A. Biegler, J. F. Oaks, J. W. Dake, T. C. White, Charles Sumner, R. Caulkins, E. H. Hurd, R. A. Adams, W. P. Fowler, F. D. W. Butes, C. E. Pinkham, C. W. Baker, J. P Wheeler, L. H. Reynolds, Mr. Brayton, P. G. Clark. During the past year this society was called upon to mourn the loss of one of their most esteemed members, Dr. George F. Hurd, who died after a brief illness. Dr. Hurd was universally esteemed, and was an ornament to the profession, of which he was a prominent member.

THE PRESS OF ROCHESTER.

In 1816, Augustine G. Dauby, then an apprentice with Ira Merrill, in the office of the *Utica Patriot*, conceived the idea of establishing a printing office in the village of Rochester.

Accordingly, early in that year, he purchased a Ramage press, together with some other material, and, with this "setting-out," launched his bark at the "Mill-yard," as Rochester was then called, and forthwith issued to the dwellers in the wilderness the first number of the *Rochester Gazette*. Afterwards, John Sheldon became associated with him, and continued in the establishment about ten months, and removed to Detroit. Orran Follett was also a short time in company with Mr. Dauby. In 1821 he disposed of his interest to Levi W Sibley.

After the organization of Monroe County, in 1821, the title of the paper was changed to *Monroe Republican*, and it was conducted by Derrick and Levi W Sibley until November, 1825, when it passed into the control of Whittlesey and Mumford, who, in company with Edwin Scrantom, continued its publication until 1827, when they disposed of the sheet, and it was merged with another paper.

July 7, 1818, Everard, Peck & Co., in connection with their book-store, established the *Rochester Telegraph*, the mechanical department being conducted one year by Derrick and L. W. Sibley. In 1824 the paper was enlarged, and Thurlow Weed employed as editor. In 1825, Mr. Weed purchased the establishment, and with Robert Martin issued it semi-weekly, until 1827, when Weed withdrew from the concern, and during the following year it was published daily by Mr. Martin.

In October, 1825, Marshall, Spaulding & Hunt established the *Rochester Album*, which was published two or three years, and purchased by Mr. Martin and united with the *Telegraph*.

October 25, 1826, Luther Tucker & Co. commenced the publication of the *Rochester Daily Advertiser*, issuing in connection with it a weekly called the *Rochester Mercury*. In 1829, Tucker & Martin united the two daily papers under the name of the *Rochester Daily Advertiser and Telegraph*, and also published a weekly, the *Rochester Republican*. In 1830, Hoyt & Porter succeeded Mr. Martin, and Henry O'Reilly became editor, which position he occupied until 1838, when he was appointed postmaster at Rochester, and Thomas W. Flagg assumed the editorial management. In 1840, Thomas H. Hyatt purchased the establishment and became sole proprietor. May 1, 1842, it passed into the hands of Hiram Bumphrey and Cephas S. McConnell. Joseph Curtis, on the 1st day of January, 1844, succeeded Mr. Bumphrey, and in October, 1845, McConnell and Curtis disposed of the establishment to Isaac Butts. One year later Harvey L. Winants was admitted as a partner, and the paper was conducted under the firm name of I. Butts & Co.

In the summer of 1848 the Democratic party was everywhere divided, there being the conservative wing, called Hunkers, who supported Cass and Butler, the nominees of the Democratic national convention, and the Barnburners, or free-soil wing, who supported Van Buren and Adams, the nominees of the Buffalo convention. The *Daily Advertiser*, then conducted by Mr. Butts, supported the free-soil ticket. The Conservatives in this locality established a paper called the *Daily Courier*, which supported Cass. The publishers were J. M. Lyon, of Utica, and Horatio G. Warner, of this city. At the close of the campaign in the fall, Mr. Butts sold the old organ, the *Advertiser*, to the Conservatives, who merged the *Courier* therein and continued the *Advertiser* as the sole Democratic organ. The publishing firm was known as J. Medberry & Co., and consisted of Messrs. Medberry, S. L. Selden, Joseph Sibley, E. Darwin Smith, and H. G. Warner. Mr. Smith was the political editor. The course of the *Advertiser* under this management was not satisfactory to the free-soil wing, who were by far the most numerous in this locality, and they resolved to have an organ that would better represent their views. Accordingly, Royal Chamberlain, J. W Benton, and G. G. Cooper, who had a job-printing office, issued a prospectus for a new paper to be called the *Daily News*. Just before the first issue was ready a compromise was made, which resulted in the abandonment of the *News* enterprise, and its projectors became partners in the *Advertiser*. Mr. Warren retired from the concern altogether. Mr. Smith continued as editor, and Mr. Cooper became associate editor. The new firm was subsequently known by the title of R. Chamberlain & Co. A few months later Mr. Butts purchased an interest in the *Advertiser*, and again took the editorial management. The paper was soon after changed from a morning to an evening issue. In 1851, T. Hart Hyatt, who had been formerly connected with the *Advertiser*, returned from Amoy, China, where he had been acting as U. S. Consul, and purchased a controlling interest in the paper. Mr. Butts retired and Hyatt assumed control. About this time, Joseph Curtis, who had resided at Milwaukee, and been engaged in the publication of the *Daily Wisconsin* at that place, returned to Rochester and became a partner in the *Advertiser* firm, and took the business management for a while. Mr. Cooper withdrew from the *Advertiser* about the same time, and soon after, in company with Mr. Chamberlain, established *The Daily Times*, a penny paper, which was radical in politics. After a few months Mr. Cooper left the *Times*, and was succeeded in the management by Colvin Hughson, Jr., a lawyer of considerable prominence. A few months later the *Times* was discontinued.

When the presidential campaign of 1852 opened and General Pierce was nominated, the *Advertiser* was the sole Democratic organ in this locality. A number of influential Democrats deemed it best to start a new paper. A joint-stock company was formed, and twenty or more persons subscribed to the stock. On the 16th of August, 1852, the first number of the *Daily Union* was issued. J. M. Hatch and Orsemus Turner were announced as editors. Mr. Cooper took charge of the city department. At the close of the campaign in which Mr. Pierce was so triumphantly elected, it was found that, while the *Union* had obtained a prominent position in the field of journalism, it had lost money, and the proprietors were convinced that it could only be conducted successfully by private enterprise. They therefore sold the stock to Isaac Butts and Joseph Curtis. The latter gentleman had been president of the *Union* company and manager of the business. The new proprietors, having capital and experience, at once put the *Union* on a permanent footing. It went forward, and soon boasted of the largest circulation of any daily in the State outside of New York city. Its prosperity continued till 1857, when it absorbed the old Democratic organ, the *Advertiser*, which was then in the hands of John E. Morey. The paper was then afterwards known as the *Daily Union and Advertiser*. The publishers were Isaac Butts, Joseph Curtis, and John E. Morey; the firm name Curtis, Butts & Co. Mr. Butts was editor. When the war broke out, in 1861, the publishers of the *Union and Advertiser*, seeing that the publishing business was likely to be successful in proportion to the enterprise displayed, made the venture to put into service one of Hoe's celebrated rotary printing machines, by which ten thousand copies could be produced per hour. This was the first press of the kind employed by a journal in the State out of New York city,—not even the journals at Albany had ever employed such a press. The press was set up

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in June, 1861, in time to give to the public reports of the great battles which were causing so much sensation throughout the world. The result proved that the publishers of the *Union and Advertiser* were not mistaken. By their enterprise they found their establishment in the front rank of the provincial press. It was then demonstrated fully that the employment of steam and the introduction of the electric telegraph, with other facilities for the rapid production of newspapers, had placed the journals possessing these advantages entirely beyond the reach of competition from those who possessed a limited capital. It may also be mentioned in connection with the press of Rochester, that, with the opening of the war and the increasing demand for newspapers, paper advanced in due proportion. The term "paper-maker," which had before been synonymous with "pauper," was no longer applicable to an impecunious class in society. The publishers of the *Union and Advertiser*, to enable themselves to compete successfully in their business, found it necessary to manufacture their own paper, and accordingly purchased the Livingston paper-mills at Dansville, and the establishment turning out more than a ton of paper each day, kept the *Union* supplied for a long series of years.

At the close of the presidential election in 1864, Mr. Butts, who had amassed a handsome fortune, retired from the newspaper business, and sold his interest (one-third of the *Union and Advertiser*) to William Purcell, G. G. Cooper, and Lorenzo Kelly, who had long been connected with the concern. The new firm took the title of Curtis, Morey & Co., and so continued till 1873.

On the 1st of January, 1873, a corporation was organized under the general manufacturing law of this State, bearing the title of the "Union and Advertiser Company." This company was formed with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and succeeded to the possession of all the real and personal estate owned by the firm of Curtis, Morey & Co., including the *Daily Union and Advertiser* printing establishment, with all its presses, machinery, franchises, and good-will, together with its job-printing establishment, and the Livingston paper-mills situated at Dansville. The officers of the company were—Trustees, Joseph Curtis, John E. Morey, William Purcell, George G. Cooper, Lorenzo Kelly; President and Treasurer, Joseph Curtis; Secretary, Lorenzo Kelly. The paper is still published by the "Union and Advertiser Company," and is under the editorial management of William Purcell.

This establishment has been in existence many years, and the *Advertiser* is the oldest daily in the United States west of Albany. The *Daily Union* is more than twenty-five years old. The present proprietors and managers have been many years in the places they occupy, and have witnessed the growth of the concern from a small beginning to the position it now holds in the first rank of newspaper establishments. The several issues, daily, weekly, and semi-weekly, enjoy a larger and wider circulation than ever before, holding old patrons and adding new every day. Politically it is Democratic, remaining true to the principles of that party, advocating its doctrines in a fearless and vigorous manner.

The events of 1826 called into existence the *Rochester Balance*. This sheet was established by D. D. Stephenson in January, 1828; its name was soon after discarded, and that of the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer* substituted, with Thurlow Weed and Samuel Heron proprietors. In February, 1829, Daniel N. Sprague purchased Mr. Heron's interest, and on March 30, 1830, Weed retired, and Mr. Sprague became proprietor. Mr. S. conducted the paper until October 20, 1831, when Erastus Shepard, then of Palmyra, united the *Western Spectator* with the *Enquirer*, enlarged the sheet, and became its only proprietor until November, 1832, when Alvah Strong purchased an interest, and it was continued by them up to February 18, 1834, when it was merged in the *National Republican*.

The Craftsman, a Masonic journal, was started in this city in 1828, by E. T. Roberts, who published it about one year and then removed to Albany.

The Rochester Observer, a semi-monthly religious publication, was commenced in 1827 by Rev. Mr. Sill. The paper was printed by L. Tucker & Co. In 1828 it was published for Samuel Chipman by Elisha Loomis. In 1830 it was printed by Albert G. Hall. In 1832 it was sold to Hoyt & Potter, who, after issuing it a short time, transferred its subscription list to the *New York Evangelist*.

In 1828, Peter Cherry established a miscellaneous paper, called the *Western Wanderer;* soon after it passed into the hands of Edwin Scrantom, and was issued as the *Rochester Gem*. Mr. Scrantom disposed of it in 1833 to John Denis, and one year later Shepard & Strong became proprietors, and it was finally discontinued by Strong & Dawson in 1843.

The Genesee Farmer, a weekly journal, was established in 1830, by L. Tucker & Co., and edited by Naaman Goodsell. In 1832 it was enlarged, and published monthly. Mr. Goodsell left the establishment about this time, and started *Goodsell's Genesee Farmer*, printed by George Smith. It soon after passed into the hands of Shepard & Strong, and was by them discontinued. Mr. Tucker continued the *Genesee Farmer*, and for some time it was under the editorial management of H. L. Stevens, then of Willis Gaylord, of Onondaga county, until 1839, when Mr. Tucker removed to Albany, and united it with the *Cultivator*. Soon after this, Elihu F. Marshall and Michael B. Bateman started the *New Genesee Farmer* with the latter as editor, which was continued until 1841, when Henry Coleman became editor, and eventually owner of the establishment. In December, 1842, Chas. F. Crosman purchased the paper and disposed of one-half of it to Mr. Shepard. It was issued by them until 1844, when it passed into the hands of Benjamin F. Smith and James P. Fogg. In 1845, Daniel D. T. Moore became the proprietor, and Dr. Daniel Lee editor, with Patrick Barry as conductor of the horticultural department. It was eventually sold to Orange Judd, proprietor of *The American Agriculturist*, and removed to New York.

The National Republican, a weekly publication, was commenced by Sydney Smith in 1831, and continued until 1833, when a daily was issued from the same office. Upon the organization of the Whig party, in 1834, Mr. Smith disposed of the establishment to Shepard & Strong. The *Monroe Democrat* took the place of the *National Republican* and of the *Enquirer*, and the *Rochester Daily Democrat* was substituted for the *Evening Advertiser*. In 1836, George Dawson, now in the editorial chair of the *Albany Evening Journal*, purchased an interest in the *Democrat*, and conducted the papers until August, 1839, when he disposed of his interest to the other partners. In April, 1842, he purchased Mr. Shepard's interest, and again assumed the editorial management. Mr. Dawson remained four years in the establishment, and in November, 1846, sold his share to Henry Cook and Samuel P Allen, and Strong, Cook & Allen were editors and proprietors. In December, 1857, the papers were united with the *Daily and Weekly American*, and the daily issued as the *Daily Democrat and American*, and the weekly as the *Monroe Democrat*, by Strong, Allen & Huntington, proprietors, and S. P. Allen, editor. The *Tri-Weekly Democrat* was also issued from the same office. The publications were continued by this firm until April 1, 1864, when William S. King & Co. became proprietors. January 1, 1865, D. D. S. Brown & Co. purchased the *Democrat*, and continued the business of the establishment under the firm name of D. D. S. Brown & Co., with Robert Carter managing editor.

November 19, 1868, the establishment was totally destroyed by fire; the books of the business office only were saved. March 17, 1865, the overflowing of the banks of the Genesee river caused the basement containing the engine and boiler and press-room to fill with water, which rendered necessary an intermission of one day in the regular issue of the *Democrat*.

December 1, 1870, the Rochester Printing Company was organized, and purchased the *Democrat* of D. D. S. Brown & Co., and the *Rochester Chronicle* from Lewis Selye, and the combined paper has since been issued under the title of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, publishing daily, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly editions. The following were its officers: D. D. S. Brown, president; Nathan P. Pond, secretary; L. Ward Clarke, treasurer; S. C. Hutchins, managing editor. December 24, 1870, the *Democrat and Chronicle* office was totally destroyed by fire. By courtesy of the *Evening Express* there was no intermission in the issue of the paper. For the year 1872, and up to the present time, the officers of the company have been as follows: W. H. Mathews, president; Nathan P. Pond, secretary; L. Ward Clarke, treasurer.

Mr. Hutchins continued as managing editor until the commencement of 1872, and was succeeded by Joseph O'Conner, who remained only a few months.

Charles E. Fitch, formerly editor of the *Syracuse Standard*, was installed as managing editor November 13, 1873, and has since remained in charge. The present editorial force is as follows: Charles E. Fitch, managing editor; Isaac M. Gregory, associate editor; George W. Elliott, night editor; Edward L. Adams, local editor; Ernest L. Willard, reporter; Nathan Heath, reporter; commercial editor, Homer Rowell.

The *Democrat and Chronicle* is a Republican journal, but aims to discuss political issues fearlessly and frankly, not hesitating to criticise the men and the measures of its own party whenever the occasion therefor seems, in its judgment, to demand this. It is the only Republican morning paper between Syracuse and Buffalo, and addresses itself to a large and constantly increasing constituency.

The Workingman's Advocate, a daily paper, was started at Rochester, October 19, 1839, and was the offspring of a strike among the journeymen printers of the city. A press, type, and other material was purchased of Delazon Smith, by George T. Frost, William S. Falls, and Cornelius S. Underwood, and by them placed at the disposal of the typographical association. The establishment was committed to the care of Messrs. Frost, Underwood, and Falls, and the editorial management to Henry C. Frink, who at the same time discharged the duties of foreman in the book and job office of William Alling. A weekly paper was also issued from the same office. About April 1, 1840, it was purchased by James Vick, Jr., and George T. Frost, and published as the *Evening Advocate*. Mr. Frost afterward disposed of his interest to Alonzo Bennet, and it was continued about one year, and passed into the hands of John I. Reilly & Co., and was merged in the *Evening Post*. This firm continued the *Post* in connection with a

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large weekly called the *Western New Yorker*, until January, 1843, when they came into the hands of Erastus Shepard, who continued them until November following, when they were discontinued.

The campaign of 1840 brought into existence the *Rochester Daily Whig*, William A. Wells, editor and proprietor. It was short-lived, being abandoned at the close of the campaign.

The Voice of Truth and Glad Tidings of the Kingdom at Hand, a weekly Second Advent paper, was started February 1, 1844, by Elder Joseph Marsh. In 1848 it was changed to *Advent Harbinger*, and in 1849 to the *Advent Harbinger and Bible Advocate*. It was subsequently changed to the *Prophetic Expositor and Bible Advocate*.

The Rochester Daily American was established December 23, 1844, by Leonard Jerome and Josiah M. Patterson, with Alexander Mann, editor. A weekly paper was also issued at the same time. In July, 1845, Lawrence R. Jerome purchased an interest in the establishment, and it was conducted under the firm name of J. M. Patterson & Co. until January 1, 1846, when it became the property of Leonard and Lawrence R. Jerome exclusively. In September of the same year Dr. Daniel Lee was associated with Mr. Mann in the editorial department, and in 1847, Reuben D. Jones became one of the editors of the paper. In 1856 and 1857, Mr. Chester P. Dewey was the principal editor. It was the distinctive organ of the "Know-Nothing" or American party. It was merged with the *Democrat* soon after the destruction of that establishment by fire.

The Genesee Evangelist was established in the spring of 1846 by Rev. John E. Robie, and is said to have been the first weekly religious newspaper in the nation which had an existence at the low price of one dollar per year. In 1859 it was published semi-monthly by R. W. Hill, and subsequently removed to New York.

Frederick Douglas' Paper was established in 1848, by Frederick Douglas, who was the editor and proprietor, and continued by him until about 1859 or 1860, when it was abandoned.

Moore's Rural New Yorker was started in 1850 by D. D. T. Moore, and was issued by him in this city until 1866, when it was removed to New York, where it is still published.

The Rochester Daily Herald was established in 1850, L. K. Falkner, editor. In a few months it passed into the hands of George G. Cooper, who changed its name to the *Rochester Daily Times*, C. Hughson, editor. It was discontinued in 1851.

The Rochester Volksblatt was established in 1853. It is now under the control of L. W. Brandt. Two editions are issued, daily and weekly. It is Democratic in politics, and an ably edited and influential German publication.

The Rochester Beobachter (Observer), German, was commenced April 10, 1852, under the name of *Beobachter am Genesee* (Observer on the Genesee). It was published weekly by H. Blauw and H. G. Haass. Its editor was the Rev. Haass, brother of H. G. Haass. In 1854 the paper came into the hands of Mr. Haass, who issued it twice a week. In September, 1855, Adolph Nolte became editor of the paper, and in 1856 its proprietor. Two years afterward it was issued as a tri-weekly under the name of *Rochester Beobachter*, and in 1864 it was published as a daily, a weekly being also issued from the same office. In 1873 it was greatly enlarged, and through the efficient management of Mr. Nolte has taken its rank among the leading German journals in the State. Republican in politics.

The Evening Express was first published in the autumn of 1859—a newspaper called the *Evening Times*, from the same source, having preceded it a few weeks, its publication suspended. It originated with Mr. Charles W. Hebard, a gentleman who had pursued the business of a marble-cutter, but had cultivated a literary taste, and written for local newspapers on public questions until he acquired facility in that work. The *Express* was intended to be an organ of mechanics and working-people, was of small size, and the price was *one cent* per copy. At that time there were but two other daily newspapers in a city having a population of sixty thousand. Its success appeared highly probable from the favor with which the public received it. Soon after, C. D. Tracy, who had some experience in a newspaper counting-house, and William H. Beach, a practical printer, joined Mr. Hebard in the publication of the paper, and a small job office was attached. *The Express* continued to be published at one cent per copy. The presses and other apparatus and material were "second-hand," but the paper presented a creditable appearance. In April, 1860, an addition to the proprietorship was made by the admission of Francis S. Rew, then holding the office of city clerk, and who had been for twelve years preceding one of the editors of the *Daily Democrat*, and before that a reporter for the *Albany Journal*. A new outfit was procured, the paper enlarged, and the price raised to two cents per copy, six dollars a year. In the campaign of 1860 *The Express* took sides with the Republican party, and aided in the election of Lincoln. The ensuing year was a trying one for newspapers as well as for other business, but fortune favored the brave, and the business created by the war, and the extraordinary demand for news, soon came to the help of the *Express*, and its success was assured. Meantime it had to encounter the disadvantage of exclusion from the benefits of the Associated Press and the use of the regular telegraphic dispatches, and was obliged to pay full rates for all telegrams received and published. After efforts pursued for several months and against much opposition, it was admitted as a member of the Association. In 1861, W. J. Fowler, who had been a newspaper correspondent, became a member of the firm, and this business association continued until 1865, when Hon. A. C. Wilder purchased a one-half interest, and with D. W Wilder, now a prominent State official in Kansas, joined with F. S. Rew and C. D. Tracy in a new publishing firm known as Wilder, Tracy & Co., and by them the paper was issued until 1868, when Mr. Wilder sold his interest to Tracy & Rew. During this latter period a morning edition of the *Express* was published to meet a supposed political necessity pending a bitter Congressional controversy. This experiment proved to be unprofitable financially. Tracy & Rew continued its publication until 1874, when a stock company was organized consisting of George H. Ellwanger, W. C. Crum, C. D. Tracy, and F. S. Rew, who now control the paper, and assist in its management. It is now, as at its beginning, a radical Republican paper, aiming to be outspoken in its expression of views on all subjects, looking to the public interest rather than to mere partisan success in elections, vigilant in detecting and fearless in exposing wrong-doing, frauds, and shams. It has been repeatedly enlarged in size, and is now the equal in dimensions of almost any other interior public journal in this State, daily containing more news, literary and political matter, than newspapers published in cities of twice the size of Rochester. For this excess of matter the Rochester daily press has always been distinguished.

The Rochester Mechanic, monthly, was started in 1875 by C. R. Tompkins. It is now published by C. R. Tompkins & Co. The object aimed at by this journal is to diffuse a more extended knowledge of mechanics among the class who own and use wood-working machinery. It has a circulation of over five thousand. C. R. Tompkins, editor.

The Rochester Daily Chronicle was established in 1860 by Lewis Selye, with Charles S. Collins editor, who is now associated in the editorial management of the *Troy Times*. Mr. Selye continued its publication until 1870, when it was merged in the *Daily Democrat*.

The Earnest Christian and Golden Rule was started in Buffalo in 1860 by its present editor and proprietor, Rev. B. T. Roberts. In 1864 it was moved to this city, where it is now published. It is ably conducted, and has a large circulation.

The American Rural Home was started January 1, 1871, by A. A. Hopkins and G. F. Wilcox, and was continued by them until May 17, 1872, when Mr. Wilcox withdrew, and P. C. Reynolds became one of the proprietors. In August, 1873, it was organized as a joint-stock company, under the name of the "Rural Home Publishing Company." It is a fine-appearing eight-page sheet, and issued weekly. It is ably conducted, and devoted to agriculture, horticulture, literature, and the interests of the family.

The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener was started in April, 1869, at fifty cents per year, with a circulation of six hundred. A. M. Purdy, editor and proprietor. In 1871 it was greatly enlarged and the subscription price doubled. It has gradually increased in circulation in the States, Territories, and Canadas, and has now a circulation of twenty thousand. It is devoted exclusively to fruit-growing, flowers, and vegetables. Mr. Purdy is editor and proprietor.

The Armor-Bearer was started June 15, 1876. It is a monthly publication, and issued by the Young Men's Christian Association in its interests, and for the churches of Rochester. The grand secretary of the association, F. L. Smith, is the editor and business manager.

The Sunday Times was started by William S. Foster & Co. May 5, 1872. It subsequently passed into the hands of Hynes, Daniels & Co., and, later, was conducted by Daniels & Peck. It is now published by Daniels & Phillips. The *Times* is a weekly eight-page publication. It is the only Sunday morning paper in Rochester, and has a large circulation among the middle and working classes because of its condensed summarization of the week's local and general news. It is a reliable, independent, ably-edited journal, and justly merits its present popularity.

The Sunday Morning Herald was started December 3, 1876, by Barber & Benjamin. It is the youngest of the Rochester press. It is a sparkling and interesting sheet, and will no doubt meet with the success it deserves. Independent.

Von Nah Und Fern (German) is a sprightly weekly publication, issued at No. 149 North Water street, by G. Feuchtinger, Jr.

The following is a list of publications which have existed in Rochester at various times, all now, however, being obsolete:

The Spirit of the Age, semi-monthly, was published in 1830 by Ames & Barnum, and the *Rochester Morning Courier* in the same year by E. J. Roberts.

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The Rochester Mirror was issued in 1832 by E. Scrantom, Du Cudory Holstein editor; and in the following year *The American Revivalist and Rochester Observer* was published by N. C. Saxton. *The Age* was also issued during this year.

In 1834, *The Rights of Man* was published by the Anti-Slavery Society, Dr. Reid editor; and in the same year *The Family Journal and Christian Philanthropist* was issued by W. B. Van Brunt. In 1838–39, *McKenzie's Gazette* was published by Alexander McKenzie.

The Daily Sun was published a few months in 1840 by Alfred Oakley; and during 1841 *The American Citizen* was published here, and at Perry, Wyoming county, by W L. Chaplin.

The Jeffersonian was a daily publication, issued here in 1842 by Thomas L. Nichols; and in the same year *The Christian Guardian* was issued by Rev. J. Whitney.

The Mechanics' Advocate was published a short time in 1843; and the *Rochester Herald*, daily, in 1844. by E. S. Watson.

The Temperance Journal was published a short time in 1846, and *The Penny Preacher* also had a short-lived existence. Published by Erastus Shepard.

The Christian Offering was published a short time in 1847 by S. B. Shaw.

The Genesee Olio, a literary paper, was published in 1847 by Franklin Cowdrey. *The North Star* was issued in 1847, and *The Algemeen Handeelsblad* in 1848. *The Youth's Temperance Banner*, monthly, was published by the Committee of the Youths' Temperance Society of Rochester, and the *Medical Truth-Teller*, devoted to the Thompsonian practice, by Dr. Justin Gates.

The Western Luminary, a Universalist paper, weekly, was published here by Rev. J. M. Root, and was subsequently removed to Buffalo.

The Watchman, a weekly paper, was started here in 1841 by Delazon Smith. It was devoted to the advocacy of atheistic doctrines, and made bold war on Christianity. It was published a number of years and discontinued. Smith was an erratic person, and subsequently figured in politics. President Tyler sent him as minister to the republic of Ecuador. President Polk made an effort to recall Smith, and for a long time could not find him. The joke of the press at the time was that he had been sent to find the Equator, and had been lost in the search.

The Rochester Evening Gazette was published in 1842 by one Clark, a lawyer by profession, and brother of a well-known lady writer, who uses the *nom de plume* of "Grace Greenwood."

The Star of Temperance was published in this city in 1847 by a man named Merrill. It was the organ of the Sons of Temperance, then a powerful organization.

The National Reformer was started in 1848. George G. Cooper, editor. It was devoted to land reform, homestead exemption, ten-hour system, etc.,—measures then advocated extensively. It was discontinued at the end of a year, its measures having been adopted by the political parties and enacted into laws.

C. H. Sedgwick published *The Washingtonian* in 1848, and in the following year *The Rochester Germania*, *The Groninge Courant*, *The Christian Sentinel*, and *Brewster's Insurance Reporter* were issued a few months and discontinued.

The Rochester Daily Magnet was published in 1849 by Lawrence and Winants, C. H. McDonald & Co., proprietors, and discontinued in 1850.

The Wool-Grower and Stock Register, monthly, was established in 1848, with T. P. Peters and D. D. T. Moore, editors. In the following year it was merged in the *Rural New Yorker*. *The Investigator* and *The Annunciator* were published a short time in 1850. *The Cygnet* was also published in 1850 by the Young Men's Temperance Association. *The Flag of Freedom* was published in 1850 by Calvin H. Pease.

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, semi-monthly, was commenced in November, 1850, by James White. In connection with it was published *The Youth's Instructor*.

Anzeiger des Nordens, weekly and tri-weekly, was established in 1852 by Kramer & Felix, Louis Hurtz, editor.

The Evening News was issued a few months in 1852 by R. Chamberlain & Co., and *The National Reformer* was also published a short time during the same year.

The Rochester Daily Union was established August 16, 1852, by Curtis, Falls & Co., with O. Turner, editor. In December, I. Butts became editor, and in 1856 it was united with the *Daily Advertiser*.

Snow & Ingersoll issued the *Rochester Daily Tribune* in 1855–56, and in the latter year John N. Ingersoll published a campaign paper called the *Rochester Daily Free Press*. C. H. McDonnell issued the *Mercantile Journal* in 1856; and in 1858 *The Evening American*, a campaign paper, was published by A. H. St. Germain.

The Journal of the Home, monthly, was published here many years, and discontinued in 1875.

We give the following brief biographical sketches of the older members of the press:

AUGUSTINE G. DAUBY, whose name appears at the beginning of this article, was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, December 17, 1795. His father was a Frenchman, and accompanied La Fayette to this country during the Revolution. Mr. Dauby passed his boyhood in Whitestown, Oneida county, and in 1810 entered the office of Mr. Merrill, as an apprentice. During his apprenticeship he was drafted as a soldier in the war of 1812; but so highly were his services valued by Mr. Merrill that a substitute was provided, and the young printer escaped the dangers of the tented field. In 1816 he removed to this city and founded the *Rochester Gazette*. In 1822 his printing establishment was destroyed by fire, and losing all that he possessed, he returned to Utica, and in the same year connected himself with the *Observer*, and in 1824 became proprietor of that journal. In 1834 he relinquished the ownership, but continued his editorial relation with the paper for many years. Mr. Dauby was earnestly, zealously, enthusiastically attached to the Democratic party, and as a supporter of Monroe in 1816, and again in 1820, he won his early laurels as a political writer. In the many-sided contest of 1824 he bore an active part, and under his management the *Observer* took a decided stand in favor of General Jackson, and also supported him in the campaign of 1828. This campaign was complicated by the anti-Masonic issue, under the adroit management of Thurlow Weed. Mr. Weed and Mr. Dauby had served their apprenticeship, as printers, in Utica, simultaneously, and they knew each other well. Mr. Dauby was the first man who was made a Mason in Rochester, which town subsequently became the home of Thurlow Weed, and the centre of the anti-Masonic agitation. May 22, 1829, he was appointed postmaster of Utica, a position which he continued to occupy for twenty successive years. He was also the first president of the Oneida bank, and remained a director to the day of his death. He died November 27, 1876.

JOHN SHELDON and ORRAN FOLLETT remained but a short time in this city. Nothing is known concerning them except that the latter founded the *Batavia Spirit of the Times*, the first paper in Genesee county. Mr. Sheldon early established a paper in Detroit, Michigan, and was many years a successful journalist.

DERRICK SIBLEY represented Monroe County in the legislature, and subsequently removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died in 1875. His brother, Levi W., died in Rochester in 1844. They were brothers of the celebrated lawyer, Hon. Mark H. Sibley.

FREDERICK WHITTLESEY and WILLIAM W. MUMFORD were associated together in the practice of the law, as well as in the "art preservative." The former was vice-chancellor of the eighth circuit, and was elected to Congress two or three times during the anti-Masonic excitement, he being one of the prominent anti-Masons of the city.

EDWIN SCRANTOM was the first apprentice to the printing business in Rochester. He still resides in this city, at the age of seventy-three years, and is an encyclopædia of its history, remembering when only four rude structures constituted Rochester, now a city of more than eighty thousand inhabitants.

Many years ago a little sheet called *Paul Pry* was secretly printed, and as secretly placed in the village post-office. Its columns teemed with jokes, lampoons, and criticisms, both amusing and severe, aimed at various persons and enterprises, and which, at every issue, threw the town into a blaze of excitement. None could discover at the time who published it; but it was subsequently understood that Mr. Scrantom was the author, who was ever fond of a joke, and still delights in relating amusing incidents of "ye olden time."

EVERARD AND JESSE PECK were connected with the printing and bookselling business in this city many years. The former died in Rochester in about the year 1852, and the latter removed to New Haven, Connecticut, and engaged in the same business, where he is still living, highly respected. Jesse Peck is now, and has been for many years past, deputy collector of customs at New Haven.

THURLOW WEED began his newspaper career in this city in 1824, as the editor of the *Rochester Telegraph*, and the paper was afterward owned and published by himself and Robert Martin until during the Masonic excitement, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Weed arrayed himself against the craft and wrote a lengthy article, wherein he reviewed the Morgan affair, interspersing it with comments not at all flattering to the fraternity, of which his co-partner, Mr. Martin, was a Knight Templar. Martin objected to the insertion of the article; Weed insisted, which resulted in the withdrawal of the latter. Mr. Weed rose rapidly in his chosen vocation, and subsequently filled the editorial chair of the *Albany Evening Journal*, where he became conspicuous as a politician, and is now the senior partner in the large printing establishment of Weed, Parsons & Co., at Albany.

ROBERT MARTIN went to Albany and became associated in the publication of the *Daily Advertiser and Gazette* of that city, where he died.

ELIHU F. MARSHALL was a well-known and respected citizen of Rochester. He was the author of an excellent spelling-book, and died in this city about the

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year 1841. Mr. Spaulding died about the same time at Avon, in a stage-coach, in which he was traveling with his wife. John H. Hunt died in Rochester.

LUTHER TUCKER was among the pioneers of the daily press west of Albany. He was a man of persevering industry, and became widely known as the editor of the *Cultivator*, an agricultural paper published at Albany. He died in that city about two years ago.

HENRY O'REILLY is another name conspicuously identified with the press of western New York. He was also an indefatigable worker in historical matters, and published the "Sketches of Rochester" in 1838. He was for a number of years postmaster of this city, and is remembered by many in connection with the telegraph. He resides in the city of New York. Thomas W. Flagg was connected with the early press, but of him we can obtain no personal history.

THOMAS H. HYATT, after his withdrawal from the press of this city, became connected with the *Daily Globe* of New York, and subsequently removed to San Francisco, where he published an agricultural paper.

MAJOR HIRAM BUMPHREY was an active member of the fraternity many years. He died in this city.

ISAAC BUTTS was an honored representative of the press, and was also identified with the telegraph. He was a Democrat in politics, and died in Rochester in 1874.

ALVAH STRONG became early connected with printing in this city, and is very familiar with the names of early editors and the various publications that have from time to time sprung into existence. He withdrew a few years since from the active duties of the profession, well advanced in years. He resides in this city.

Joseph Curtis, George C. Cooper, John E. Morey, Lorenzo Kelly, and William Purcell have long been connected with the press, and are among its worthiest representatives.

EDWARD ANGEVINE has occupied a prominent position in the editorial fraternity of this city for a period of more than twenty years. He was an active and assiduous worker in the profession, and some time since severed his connection with the *Rochester Union and Advertiser* for the appointment of city clerk, a position for which he is eminently qualified.

Other worthy representatives of the press of Rochester, but of whom we have been unable to obtain a personal history, were D. D. Stephenson, Samuel Heron, Daniel N. Sprague, Erastus Spheard, Harvey L. Winants, Ansel Warren, E. J. Roberts, Elisha Loomis, Albert G. Hall, Peter Cherry, Henry Church Frink, Henry Cook, Samuel P. Allen, William A. Wells, Alexander H. Mann, Dr. Daniel Lee, and R. D. Jones.

EARLY MEMBERS OF THE ROCHESTER BAR.

VINCENT MATHEWS.—First among the names of the honored members of the Rochester bar stands that of Vincent Mathews, who has been properly styled as the "father of the bar of western New York." He was born in 1796, and was of Irish descent. His education was commenced at the Newburg academy, of which the celebrated lexicographer, Noah Webster, was principal. He afterwards attended school at Hackensack, and in 1786 entered the law-office of Colonel Robert Troup, of New York, and, after four years of diligent study, was admitted to the bar in 1790. He located at Tioga when "Newtown," now Elmira, consisted of but three rude dwellings, and entered upon the duties of his profession. His practice extended to Ontario county, and he was present at the opening of the first court at Canandaigua. He represented Tioga in the legislature in 1793 and 1794; was State senator in 1796; and was member of Congress in 1809. He also officiated five years as district attorney of Tioga county. In 1816 he moved to Bath, Steuben county, and formed a law-partnership with William B. Rochester. In 1821 he came to this city, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession from that year until a few months previous to his death, which occurred September 23, 1846. He served Monroe as district attorney, and also represented the county in the legislature. Though the greater portion of his time was devoted to the study and practice of his chosen profession, he was deeply interested in all matters of social and public importance, and was especially fond of the military, in which he rose to the rank of brigadier-general. At a meeting of the bar, held in this city soon after his death, many eulogies upon his life and character were pronounced by various old associates, who felt heavily the loss of their honored friend and safe adviser. The following extract is taken from the remarks made upon this occasion by Judge Sampson:

"In his death, crowned as it was with years and honors, he resembled an ancient oak falling mightily and majestically to the earth after braving the storms of uncounted winters. He contended long with disease, but the last enemy, Death, prevailed, and he bowed his venerable head and died. His pure and useful life affords an impressive lesson to the profession. He confined himself mainly, though not exclusively, to the single object of professional pursuits. Sometimes, indeed, he listened to the call of his countrymen and entered public life, but he always returned with alacrity to his professional labors."

ISAAC HILLS was born in Lennox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 15, 1798. He studied his profession with John C. Spencer, the eminent jurist of Canandaigua, and also with John Dickson, of Bloomfield. He was educated at Union college, and was a classmate of Wm. H. Seward. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1824, and commenced practice in this city, and was the first recorder of the city, and assisted in drawing the original charter. Upon the organization of the Rochester Savings Bank in 1831, he was chosen its attorney, a position which he has filled from that time to the present.

ROBERT BRECKENRIDGE, uncle of John C. Breckenridge, came to this city, and commenced the practice of law with Daniel D. Barnard, at that time a leading lawyer of Rochester. He was subsequently sent to Congress, and was also appointed minister to Berlin. He removed to Albany, where he died a few years since.

MOSES CHAPIN was a prominent attorney practicing here in 1822. He was a most conscientious man, who early and carefully studied the moral and religious duties, and practiced them in all he did or said. He saw the beautiful and good, and followed it closely. He was a man of fine talent, and officiated as first judge several terms.

ASHLEY SAMPSON, a native of the "Green Mountain State," began the practice of law in this city in 1821. He was appointed to the office of first judge of the county, and officiated in that capacity several terms. He also represented Monroe in the legislature. Mr. Sampson was a man of fine abilities, and continued an active practitioner during life.

ELISHA B. STRONG, a member of the bar of Ontario county, was appointed the first judge of this county when it was set off from Ontario. The appointment of Mr. Strong to this position created universal dissatisfaction among the citizens of the new county, who felt that among their own attorneys might have been chosen a man as well, if not better, qualified to discharge the duties of this office.

TIMOTHY CHILDS, another member of the bar of Ontario county, was appointed, with Mr. Strong, to serve Monroe as district attorney. This selection, also, was made by Ontario, totally ignoring the new county to have any choice in appointing officers for these responsible positions.

ADDISON GARDINER became a practicing attorney in this city in 1822, and was Rochester's first justice of the peace. He was not only a lawyer of fine talent, but a man of great popularity with all classes. He was district attorney of the county, and was subsequently appointed circuit judge; and in 1844 was elected lieutenant-governor of New York on the ticket with Silas Wright, of honored memory. He was re-elected at the next gubernatorial election, but resigned in 1846, and was elevated to the bench of the court of appeals of this State. Judge Gardiner long since retired from active business, and is passing his declining years at his pleasant home near this city, highly esteemed by the citizens of Rochester and the Empire State.

SAMUEL L. SELDEN was born in Lyme, Connecticut, October 12, 1800, and removed to this city in 1821, and commenced the study of his profession with the venerable Judge Gardiner, whose partner he afterwards became. Early in life he held the offices of justice of the peace, chancery clerk, and first judge of Monroe common pleas. In 1847 he was chosen a justice of the supreme court of this State, and subsequently was elected a judge of the court of appeals, which office he held until his resignation in 1862. Judge Seldon possessed the judicial faculty in the highest degree, and no member of the court of appeals has secured a more honorable reputation. He died September 20, 1876.

HENRY R. SELDEN came to Rochester in 1825, and studied his profession in the office of Gardiner & Selden. It is a fact somewhat unusual that the same office should at the same time contain three of the future judges of the court of appeals, and those among the most eminent,—Addison Gardiner, Samuel L. Selden, and Henry R. Selden. If we may judge from their legal opinions, as published in the New York State Reports, three more able lawyers will rarely be found. Henry R. Selden was also the editor of the reports so favorably known as Selden's Reports. From the court of appeals he returned to the practice of his profession in Rochester, which he still pursues with all his youthful ardor.

HARVEY HUMPHREY was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in the year 1796. Came with his parents to East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, in 1798. Entered Hamilton college in 1817; graduated there in 1820. Studied law with N. P. Randall, Esq., at Manlius, Oneida county, New York, in 1820 to 1822. Was tutor in Hamilton college in the years 1823 and 1824. Came to Rochester in the latter year. Studied law with Moses Chapin one year; was admitted to the bar in 1825. He held the offices of justice of the peace, examiner in chancery, and was one of the last board of trustees of the village of Rochester, who procured the passage of the first city charter, leaving their successors in

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office aldermen, with a mayor as their head. He held the office of county judge for one term. He is still daily at his office, after a practice of more than fifty-one years, during the last twenty-five of which his son, George H. Humphrey, has been associated with him in business.

JAMES R. DOOLITTLE studied his profession with Isaac Hills, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He began his practice in Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, and subsequently removed to Wisconsin, and represented that commonwealth in the United States senate.

JASPER W. GILBERT began the study of law in this city, where he was admitted to the bar, and held the office of district attorney. He removed to Brooklyn, and commenced the practice of his profession, and was afterwards elected to the office of justice of the supreme court, a position which he still occupies.

ERASMUS P. SMITH commenced the study of law with the talented Sampson, and was admitted in this city, where he began practicing. He was appointed assistant secretary of State, and afterwards went as government agent to China. He has recently returned to Rochester, where he now resides. He is a man of much learning, and the author of a valuable work on political economy.

ORLANDO HASTINGS will be remembered by many as a prominent attorney of this city, who came from Genesee. He represented the county in the legislature, and died in this city.

SELAH MATHEWS, a nephew of the venerable Vincent Mathews, was a lawyer of fair ability, who practiced and died in this city.

E. DARWIN SMITH studied his profession with E. Griffin, and commenced the practice in this city at an early day. He was elected to the office of justice of the supreme court, and retired from that position at the close of 1876, after a long and honorable career.

JOSEPH D. HUSBANDS removed from Cooperstown, New York, to this city, where he still resides, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is register in bankruptcy, and U. S. commissioner, U. S. master and examiner in chancery in both the district and circuit court.

JOSEPH A. EASTMAN, of the firm of Eastman & Van Voorhis, commenced practice in this city in a very early day, and is still actively engaged in the duties of his profession. He is an excellent lawyer, and was prominently identified with the early city government.

Frederick Whittlesey, William W. Mumford, Charles M. Lee, Jas. H. Gregory, Enos Pomeroy, and Fletcher M. Haight were also prominent attorneys and honored citizens. Whittlesey and Mumford were partners in the law practice, and also at one time published the *Monroe Republican*. Other members of the profession residing here in 1838 were William S. Bishop, Patrick G. Buchan, Graham H. Chapin, M. F. Delano, Isaac R. Elwood, Horace Gay, Simon H. Grant, Sanford M. Green, Robert Haight, Theodore B. Hamilton, E. S. Lee, Hiram Leonard, Samuel Miller, Wm. R. Montgomery, John C. Nash.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE ROCHESTER BAR.

Walter W. Adams, Allen Bros., J. S. Andrews, James L. Angle, Geo. Armstrong, Theodore Bacon, C. S. Baker, W. H. Baker, H. L. Barker, A. L. Barton, Bates & Pike, D. B. Beach, L. C. Benedict, O. M. Benedict, Horace L. Bennett, J. B. Bennett, Benton & Dickinson, Omar Binney, W. H. Bowman, M. H. Briggs, S. J. Budlong, W. R. Carpenter, Chumasero & Davison, Clark & Clark, J. C. Cochrane, Cogswell & Perkins, J. A. Colwell, Oscar Craig, P. M. Crandall, De L. Crittenden, W. B. Crittenden, H. R. Curtis, Danforth & Sheppard, Z. L. Davis, Davy & Luckey, C. F. Dean, Fred. Delano, J. W Deuel, Geo. P. Draper, J. M. Dunning, F. L. Durand, Eastman & Van Voorhis, Wm. E. Edmonds, Alfred Ely, Fanning & Williams, Farrar & Lysander, D. C. Feely, E. B. Fenner, E. B. Fiske, N. Foote, Jr., James S. Garlock, L. H. Gillette, L. J. Goddard, C. H. Gorham, Wm. Graebe, Harris & Cooke, Isaac Hills, F. A. Hitchcock, Hovey & White, P. B. Hulett, H. & G. Humphrey, T. B. Husband, J. D. Husbands, F. B. Hutchinson, D. C. Hyde, G. F. Jackson, J. H. Jeffres, James A. Jordan, R. H. Lansing, F. A. Macomber, Martindale & Oliver, J. S. Mathews, Maxson & Simons, B. D. McAlpine, McDonald & Raines, C. I. McDowell, J. A. McGorray, P. McIntyre, M. G. McKinney, E. A. McMath, McNaughton & Olmstead, McPhail & Jones, W J. McPherson, T. C. Montgomery, J. S. Morgan, G. G. Munger, Chauncey Nash, M. Noyes, J. C. O'Brien, T. P. O'Kelly, J. C. O'Regan, John P. Palmer, Chauncey Perry, J. N. Pomeroy, C. J. Powers, J. Rau, G. W. Rawson, Henry S. Redfield, G. E. Ripsom, S. R. Robinson, John E. Roe, Rowley & Johnson, Wm. H. St. John, Henry Sargent, Satterlee & Yeoman, R. H. Schooley, H. R. Selden, Jesse Shepherd, Wm. J. Sheridan, G. W. Sill, V. M. Smith, Jacob Spahn, W. S. Staples, J. W. Stebbins, O. H. Stevens, J. A. Stull, J. Sullivan, D. D. Sully, S. H. Terry, G. W Thomas, Townsend & Sullivan, George Truesdale, Tucker & Bowen, J. C. Van Epps, John Van Voorhis, Quincey Van Voorhis, J. P. Varnum, W. W. Webb, E. Webster, D. Wentworth, H. E. White, R. E. White, F. A. Whittlesey, S. G. Wilcox, Wile & Wile, A. J. Wilkin, C. Williams, J. W. Wilson, Daniel Wood, L. M. Wooden, H. H. Woodward, W. H. Yerkes.

THE FINE ARTS.

A SKETCH OF THEIR RISE AND PROGRESS IN ROCHESTER, BASED MAINLY ON PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.—BY DELLON M. DEWEY.

As I came to the village of Rochester in the year 1833, my personal recollections must date from that time; and as the principal facts relating to the fine arts, previous to that date, have been given by Mr. Henry O'Reilly in his invaluable work on the early history of Rochester and western New York, I take the liberty of quoting from his article on the subject the following

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES RELATING TO THE FINE ARTS, ETC.

"First settlers and first settlements are characterized by works of necessity rather than of ornament. Manifestations of taste and liberality in reference to the fine arts are, however, increasing in Rochester in a ratio commensurate with the prosperity of the citizens. The architecture of our churches and other public buildings, as well as that of many of the private edifices, is generally creditable to the taste of the inhabitants, as well as to the skill of the builders.

"On the death of De Witt Clinton, the Franklin Institute raised a subscription to procure a full-length portrait of the lamented statesman. Catlin, who has since rendered himself conspicuous by his works among the Indians, was the artist selected for the task. The painting, copied from a likeness taken by the same artist for the corporation of New York, was sent to Rochester in charge of his brother, whose untimely fate at a romantic spot is elsewhere mentioned in this volume. The institute having met with some difficulties, the property was disposed of, and the portrait of Clinton fell into the hands of Elisha Johnson, the present mayor, who, we doubt not, would cheerfully do all that could be expected reasonably from an individual in rendering the painting the property of some public institution. Might not a subscription be raised to secure for the public this interesting memorial of departed greatness?

"The traveler who has ever sojourned at the Clinton House of Rochester while Mathies was landlord cannot have forgotten the portrait of the red chieftain which arrested his attention on entering the parlor of that hotel. The striking physiognomy, the piercing eye, the peculiar medallion on the breast, might well have excited inquiry. It was a capital likeness of Red Jacket, that noble *Seneca* whose wisdom, eloquence, and patriotism are worthy of higher fame than will probably crown the champion of a decaying race.

"Mr. Mathies was an eccentric genius, who occasionally seized the palette, and devoted himself for some weeks or months to a pursuit in which some such pieces as this bear evidence of his ability.

NOTE.—This portrait was purchased of his widow, in 1848, by the late Horatio G. Warner.

"The portrait of Vincent Mathews, painted by request of the junior members of the Rochester bar, was executed by Daniel Steele, formerly of this city. It hangs in the court-house. The miniature portraits of General Mathews and Colonel Rochester, drawn for engravings to be placed in the Sketches of Rochester, were painted by V. Pason Shaver, who has just returned to the city, after practicing during the winter in National Academy, at New York. The portrait of General Mathews was drawn from life; that of Colonel Rochester* from a painting made by Harding a few years before Colonel R.'s death. A portrait of Jesse Hawley was drawn by G. S. Gilbert, of Rochester, for presentation by Mr. Hawley to the New York Historical Society, to be preserved in connection with his early writings on the policy of the Erie canal.

"Probably the earliest artist who attempted to settle on the banks of the Genesee was a son of the celebrated Benjamin West, president of the British Royal Academy, of whom Dunlap related a few particulars in his 'History of the Arts of Design': 'In 1810, Raphael West, son of Benjamin West, visited America to improve wild lands, and, although he did not exert his talents as a painter for the public, or exhibit any pictures during his stay, his taste had influence on the arts of the country,—for the leaven cannot be mingled with the lump and produce no effect,—and the drawings he brought with him, and those he executed during his residence at Big Tree (between Genesee and Moscow), and communicated or presented to his friends, must be considered as swelling the tide of western art by a copious though transient shower. Disappointed, discouraged, and homesick, Raphael gladly broke from the Big Tree prison to return to the parental home in Newman street. On his way he visited me in New York. His anger was kindled against Wadsworth, who, like a true American, saw in the wilderness the paradise which was to grow up and bloom there, but which was invisible to the London painter, and, if possible, still more so to his London wife. "Would you believe it, Dunlap? As I sat drawing by a lower window, up marched a bear, as if to take a lesson."'"

"FALLS OF THE GENESEE—FATE OF CATLIN.

"The ill-fated career of Catlin should not be left unnoticed in connection with the Falls of the Genesee at Rochester, particularly as it was admiration of those cataracts which occasioned his untimely fate. He was literally a martyr to his love of nature, and expired amid a scene which his perceptions of the 'sublime and beautiful' caused him to appreciate with an enthusiasm akin to that which has since secured well-deserved celebrity for his brother, the unrivaled picturer of the character and appearance of the red man of the west."

He painted the portrait of De Witt Clinton before starting on his memorable seven years' tour among the Indians.

"The painting was brought to Rochester by the brother of whose fate we now speak. A beautiful morning tempted young Catlin to saunter along the banks of the river to the lower falls. The young artist descended the precipitous banks for the purpose of admiring the scenery from the margin of the river below the falls. The view of the cataract, and the high banks between which the river has worn its passage, is beautiful indeed. After admiring the scenes presented by some curves in the river banks, the young artist returned close to the fall. Here he went into the river to bathe, or perhaps to get a view of the cataract from the centre of the river on the west side. But a short shrill cry of agony soon warned a fisherman that the swimmer was in peril, and the enthusiastic artist sank to rise no more with life! The suspicions of foul play entertained against the fisherman—the only spectator of the tragedy—were dispelled promptly by the consequent investigation; and the belief prevailed that death resulted from cramp."

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE PAINTERS.

The first resident artist in Rochester, so far as I am able to learn, was PAUL HINDS, who practiced the art of portrait and miniature painting about the year 1820. How long he remained here, and what was the character of his work, I have not been able to ascertain.

In the year 1823, HORACE HARDING (brother of the celebrated painter by that name) practiced the art of portrait-painting here. He was recognized as an artist of fair ability. Among his heads was one of the late Isaac Moore.

In the year 1825, GEORGE ARNOLD made his residence here, and devoted himself in part to ornamental and figure painting. He produced many figure-pieces which evinced fine talent. Among the best in that line, I remember well the

* A copy of this portrait appears over his biography in this work.

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painting for the banner of the "Rochester City Cadets," afterwards the "Rochester Light Guards." This was painted about the year 1840, and attracted universal admiration for its artistic beauty. It was painted for the ladies of the city, and presented to the company by them with unusual public ceremonies. Mr. Arnold still resides here, having attained an enviable reputation in his profession as well as a competency of this world's goods, and enjoying the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Mr. J. L. D. MATHIES, of whom Mr. O'Reilly speaks, came here about the year 1825 to 1828, accompanied, as I am informed, by his nephew,—the now famous artist WILLIAM PAGE, of New York,—both of whom were portrait-painters. They opened a studio and an art gallery consisting of their own paintings. Their plan seems to have been to accumulate a number of paintings for the art gallery, which would prove of sufficient interest to attract visitors. Mr. Page painted some historical pieces,—one, the "Children of Israel crossing the Red Sea;" also, the head of an "Old Roman in Chains." They did not secure patronage sufficient at that early day to warrant the enterprise of the gallery, and gave up the idea. Mr. Page remained here about one year and then returned to New York, where he had formerly resided. Mr. Page has long been recognized as one of the greatest American painters. Mr. Tuckerman, in his work entitled "Book of the Artists," says of him, "Of all American painters, William Page is the most originally experimental. He has studied his art in theory as well as practice; he has idealized in a wide range of speculations as regards the processes, the methods, and the principles of adapting them."

Mr. Mathies, having practiced painting more as an amateur than an artist, soon after laid aside his pencil and easel and embarked in a patent-right business, which proved more successful in a pecuniary way. He was proprietor for some years of the "Arcade Restaurant;" also landlord of the Clinton Hotel when he died, about the year 1834.

About the year 1827, a Mr. TUTHILL erected his easel here as a portrait-painter, and executed several paintings. Among them were portraits of the late Dr. Matthew Brown and his wife; also, the father and mother of the late William Atkinson. It was in this year that DANIEL STEELE, a portrait-painter of no mean ability, came here. Mr. Steele was a man of very pleasing address, and soon placed his pictures in the parlors of a large number of our best families. He was regarded as a fine painter. Among his heads, one now in the possession of Dr. B. F. Gilkeson, the portrait of Mrs. Gilkeson's father, may be recognized as a fair specimen of his work. I name as among his best pictures one of Colonel Horace Gay; also one of General Vincent Mathews, which is now hanging over the judges' bench in the court-house. Mr. Steele was first known in western New York while exhibiting a large Scriptural painting called the "Raising of Lazarus," which he had executed at Auburn, I believe. While here he never attempted anything but portraits, with the exception of a Venus, which for many years had a home in one of our flouring mills, and which never greatly increased the fame of the artist. Mr. Steele remained here about seven years.

PHILIP BOSS came to Rochester about the year 1830, from the town of Clarkson, in this county, where he had followed the business of cabinet-making, and where he had unfortunately lost his shop and goods by fire. Possessing some talent for portrait-painting as an amateur, he began the practice of his art here, and produced quite a number of very satisfactory portraits. He was satisfied with small remuneration for his work, and no doubt this induced a liberal patronage. He succeeded very well in his drawings, but evinced very little artistic skill with the use of color or in the effects of light and shadow. In fact, many of his pictures were little more than flat drawings in color. A picture now in the possession of Samuel B. Dewey, of this city, may be regarded as a fair specimen of his work. Mr. Boss was a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and will be well remembered by our old citizens. He removed to the State of Indiana with his family about the year 1850.

GROVE S. GILBERT graduated with honor at the Middlebury Academy, about the year 1825. While there, his genius manifested itself in drawing very life-like pen and pencil sketches of his schoolmates. His first essays in portraiture were made in the village of Le Roy, from whence he removed to Niagara, Canada, where he spent one winter in teaching school. He removed to this city in the year 1834, when he was twenty-nine years of age. He at once opened a studio, and erected his easel as a portrait-painter. Without the advantage of foreign travel, or even a knowledge of the works of the best masters, and having seen but few examples worthy of study, he seems to have invented his own methods, and by intuitive genius to have worked out a system of his own, producing results which have challenged the admiration of the best masters in the country. As an evidence of this, I quote a remark of one of the recognized great masters of New York, on viewing a portrait by Mr. Gilbert. So struck was he with Gilbert's genius in laying on the dead coloring of his portraits, that he remarked, "He would give all he ever knew for the ability to do it in the same manner." Mr. Gilbert was soon recognized as a master in his profession, and has had the honor of painting heads of nearly all of our leading citizens during the last half-century. I remember visiting his studio as early as the year 1835, when I sat for a portrait by the late Colonel Phineas Stanton, of Le Roy, who had procured the consent of Mr. Gilbert to study in his studio. Mr. Gilbert always declined to instruct pupils, giving as a reason that he had no theory or method to give them. "He did not know how he produced effect himself, hence he could not communicate it to others;" but he had no objection to students watching him work, and obtaining what knowledge of the art they could in that way. Thus Mr. Stanton received from Gilbert his first ideas of portrait-painting.

Among Mr. Gilbert's early heads were those of Rev. Dr. Wisner, of the Brick church, the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, of St. Luke's church, and the Hon. Levi A. Ward, which portrait Mr. Gilbert regards as one of his best pictures. It is now hanging in the common council chamber of our city, where also may be seen a number of Mr. Gilbert's heads. One of his best pictures, however, was that of Dr. Matthew Brown. This picture was painted nearly thirty years ago. Mr. Gilbert was solicited to send a head about that time to the Academy of Design, in New York, for one of its annual exhibitions, and this head was chosen by him, and sent for that purpose. This work so excited the admiration of the artists that Mr. Elliott, the distinguished portrait-painter, caused Mr. Gilbert's name to be offered to the association as eligible to honorary membership to that institution. Mr. Gilbert was unanimously elected—a position to which his works had so eminently entitled him. Mr. Gilbert has always been an earnest student and a most conscientious worker. Constantly striving to excel, he has, like most other true geniuses in art, experimented successfully in the various methods of handling, until his works, at the present time, exhibit three distinct "modes" or "manners." His early work, conscientiously drawn with evident care for exact truthfulness in measurement, seemed to lack that ideality which characterizes his middle handling, while for general effect they are admirable specimens as relate to other elements in art. His middle handling produced portraits of great strength and power, characterized by the most exquisite effects in coloring I have ever seen, showing evidently that, like Rubens, his genius is found in his extraordinary talent for color. His last and most highly artistic handling exhibit all of his powers combined in their fullest development. A freer drawing, greater ideality, masterly conception, and management of color, and, above all, that breadth in chiaroscuro so essential to a masterly production, combine to place him among the leading portrait-painters of the country. Mr. Gilbert rarely fails in producing a likeness; most of his pictures are admirable in that respect, which may be attributed to a happy faculty of drawing out the character, emotions, and feelings of his sitters by continuous conversation while at his work. His works have the marks of true genius, and his future historian, by studying them, will find no difficulty in establishing his true position as an artist. It may safely be said that in his life, and in the practice of his profession, he has greatly elevated the standard of art in western New York.

ROY AUDY, a portrait-painter of rather feeble talent, made his temporary residence here in the year 1836. He painted a few pictures, among which was a full-length portrait of Hon. Elisha Johnson, one of our most prominent citizens. This was a very showy work, and attracted some attention. Mr. Audy soon left, and has not since visited the city professionally.

VINCENT P SHAVER, a portrait-painter of more than ordinary talent, resided here from about the year 1833 to 1838. He had a remarkable eye for color, his pictures were well drawn, and he generally succeeded in giving true expression of the character of his subjects. He painted the head of General Vincent Matthews for the members of the bar, which was engraved on steel, and presented to Mr. O'Reilly for his "Sketches of Rochester," and appeared in that work.

ALVAH BRADISH practiced the art of portrait-painting here from the year 1837 to about 1847. He painted a large number of heads. He was a man of decided ability, and produced works of great merit. He may be regarded as the peer of any artist who has ever made his residence here. Among some of his best heads are those of Silas O. Smith, Dr. Levi Ward, and Orland Hastings. Mr. Bradish spent a winter in Montreal at the time Sir John Metcalf was governor-general of Canada, and who sat for his portrait, which was so highly prized as to be engraved on steel, large size; this added largely to Mr. Bradish's reputation as an artist. He returned here, and after a few months left for Jamaica, West Indies. He was somewhat visionary in his ideas for promoting art. He was the author of a grand scheme, the second enterprise here in the way of an art gallery. A society was formed, and consent of the city authorities given to the erection of a building on Centre Square for the purpose, but the enterprise did not meet with a liberal response in the way of contributions, and Mr. Bradish leaving the city about that time, the project was abandoned and the association dissolved. Mr. Bradish returned here again about the year 1865, with a fine collection of tropical fruits, several of which were sold.

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R. B. SMITH was a contemporary of Mr. Bradish, and is still a resident of the city. He has for many years practiced portrait-painting. He has produced many good likenesses. Mr. Smith has high claims for respect as an artist, as he has thorough theoretical knowledge of his profession, and is a lover of art. He has painted a large number of heads here, which generally reflect credit upon him as an artist.

COLLY KIMBALL came here about the year 1835, having in charge an exhibition, which was given in the old court-house, at twenty-five cents admission. The show consisted of several paintings. The most attractive feature of the show, however, was a live alligator. Mr. Kimball concluded to remain here, and soon began painting portraits. He was an indefatigable worker. Of the sixty portraits of the old pioneers now hanging in our court-house, I think he painted the largest number. As likenesses, they are generally conceded good. Mr. Kimball moved from here to Chicago some years since, and I am informed has been quite successful in his profession.

THOMAS LE CLEAR had a studio in the Arcade about the year 1858 or 1859. While here the young artist gave indications of that talent which has since placed him at the head of his profession in this country. He painted a few heads. The only one I can now recall is that of Hubbard S. Allen, who was at that time a clerk in the post-office, nearly under Le Clear's studio.

As Le Clear became identified with our city in his early efforts, it is with pride I copy from Tuckerman a few lines in reference to his success as an artist:

"Among the comparatively few American portrait-painters who have steadily progressed in their art is Thomas Le Clear. To his native faculty for imitation, Le Clear now unites a remarkable power of characterization, a peculiar skill in coloring, and minute accuracy in the reproduction of latent as well as superficial personal traits," etc., etc.

JOHN PHILIPS, the now celebrated artist of Chicago, was in his youth a farmer-boy on the farm of H. N. Langworthy, in the town of Greece, in this county. Mr. P. was a pupil of Le Clear in the year 1839. He soon left for the west, where he has succeeded in his profession to an eminent degree. He has visited us for a few months at intervals, and has done a considerable number of fair heads. Mr. P. paints with a rapid, free, and bold hand, often producing remarkably fine effects in relief. I have known him to paint a portrait in five hours which would require as many days, if not weeks, with some artists. When he chooses to devote time to the careful expression of draperies, he can hardly be excelled. As a successful Rochester boy, he deserves honorable mention in our sketches.

EUGENE SINTZNICH, a landscape-painter, came here about the year 1840. Mr. S. possessed fair talents as an artist, and was also considered a good teacher in drawing and painting. He was employed by Mr. Wm. A. Reynolds to paint views of Niagara on the walls of the entrance to the Arcade. These paintings for many years attracted much attention. He died here in the year 1852.

JOHN BOWMAN came here, in 1841, from western Pennsylvania, and opened his studio as a portrait-painter in the Arcade. He was an artist of more than ordinary ability. He painted a few very fine heads; among which was one of the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse. Among the fine paintings which adorned his studio was a full-length portrait of Thorwaldsen, the great sculptor, holding in his hands the mallet and chisel of his profession. Mr. B. had the advantage of European study. When he came here he had but recently returned from Italy. Having the acquaintance and confidence of the congressman of his district, he obtained from President Van Buren an appointment of bearer of dispatches to Europe, which, of course, gave him a free passage and expenses borne by the government. While in Italy he became acquainted with Thorwaldsen, and painted the above-named picture from life. Mr. R. had fine musical talent,—played the guitar, and sang exquisitely. After about a year our community was one morning terribly shocked in learning of the sudden death of this estimable artist. He was found dead in his bed at his boarding-place,—the old Mansion House. His funeral was largely attended by our citizens and the artists of the city,—eight of whom were his pall-bearers. A few years later the portrait of Thorwaldsen was found in John Thompson's frame-shop, by a well-known citizen, who, supposing it to be the portrait of a blacksmith, and hence an appropriate present for Wm. Kidd (who had then recently gone into the furnace and engine manufacturing business), bought and sent it to his office, where it now hangs, in the possession of Mr. Terry, his successor.

HARRY B. BRENT came here about the year 1840. He painted several fine landscapes from nature; one in particular attracted great attention, "The Residence of Webster, at Marshfield." Another, a composition of singular merit, represented an imaginary view of the scenery of the Genesee at Rochester, one hundred years ago. Mr. Brent married here a daughter of the late Dr. Backus. He left Rochester about the time of the breaking out of the war, and went south, from whence he originally came.

JAMES CLEVELAND practiced the art of landscape-painting here about the year 1840. He also taught drawing and painting. He was a man of fine ability, and did much to increase the taste as well as to develop a knowledge of his art in the higher sense of the term. His paintings were deservedly popular for their artistic merit.

JAMES HARRIS came here about the year 1845. He opened a studio in the Arcade as a landscape-painter and teacher, where he remained for many years. He had many pupils at different times; in fact, for years was the only permanent teacher here. He had the singular faculty of inspiring the minds of his pupils with the idea that he was a master in his profession; hence he was quite successful as a teacher. He was modest and retiring in his manner. He died here, having the personal regard of his pupils and acquaintances.

T. G. GALE practiced his art as a portrait- and figure-painter here about the year 1843, and for four or five years later. Mr. G. had great versatility of talent. He practiced nearly all branches of painting, often attempting large historical and Scriptural works. In some respects he may be regarded as quite successful, although his range of work was altogether too extended to allow him to achieve great triumphs in any one particular line.

A. D. BEECHER came here about the year 1863. He received his early instruction from Colly Kimball. Possessing native genius, he soon took to his own methods in painting. He is an excellent colorist, and produced pleasing pictures as well as excellent likenesses in portraits. His genre paintings, fruit and flower pieces, showed talent. He removed to Chicago about eight years since, where he soon entered upon a most successful career in portrait-painting.

ISAAC E. WILBUR was born near Avon, Livingston county. He early exhibited talent for an artist. He came to Rochester about the year 1860, and commenced the practice of landscape-painting, in which he has steadily progressed until he has now attained an enviable position as an artist. His pictures exhibit correct drawing and pleasing coloring, as well as conscientious and painstaking care in detail. As a teacher, he is evidently successful, and has undoubtedly exercised a correct influence on the taste of his pupils.

Miss HELEN R. SEARLE, the daughter of Henry Searle, early evinced a decided talent for painting. About the year 1865, she began painting small fruit and game pictures. These early attempts were thoroughly artistic, and soon gave her a reputation as a careful student of nature. She was selected as a teacher in drawing and painting for the Bryan Female Seminary, at Batavia, where she remained for several terms, filling her position with rare ability, and continually progressing in her art studies, until her ambition to place herself in the front ranks of her profession caused her to seek instruction in European schools of art. She had excelled in fruit-painting, and hence she left for Europe to find in Preyor, —the leading artist in Germany in that line of art,—at Dusseldorf, a master under whose fostering care she could acquire the practice she so earnestly desired. Her talent was appreciated by her master, and, by her devotion to her chosen profession, she soon produced works of exceeding beauty and delicacy, truthful to nature, exquisite in drawing and color, and of such thorough artistic character as to command large and remunerative prices. She is a finished artist, and reflects great credit, not only upon her native city, but as a representative of the female artists of our country.

Miss M. LOUISE WAGNER, a native of Norwich, New York, received the rudiments of art from her brother, Daniel Wagner. They moved to Rochester and opened a studio, at 95 Reynolds' Arcade, in 1873. Previously they resided in Utica, Ithaca, Owego, and other large villages; but in the fall of 1844 located in the city of Albany, where they began a successful career in miniature portraiture on ivory. These were highly esteemed as art gems, and among their patrons were Martin Van Buren, Gerritt Smith, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, William H. Seward, and many other distinguished men of that period. In 1861 the Wagners opened a studio in New York city, where they remained until shortly before their removal to Rochester. In later years they have applied themselves mostly to portraiture in oil, and landscape, fruit, and flower painting. Strictly conscientious in all that pertains to their profession, they have secured an extended reputation, and exercised a healthful influence upon the growth of art in this city.

CHRISTOPHER W FORKEL, whose studio is in Powers' block, is a portrait-painter. He is "to the manor born;" he was a Rochester boy, who, after spending several years in New York and Europe, has returned here and become a resident artist. Mr. Forkel is eminently powerful in portraiture, and also paints genre pictures of fruit, etc., which reflect credit on him as a most promising young artist.

JOHN W. MILLER, a resident artist, has acquired an enviable reputation as a painter of flowers from nature. A recent work, a large flower-piece, now in the possession of George Ellwanger, is a most creditable production. Mr. Miller is also a fresco-painter, and executes work in that department of art with great skill and refined taste.

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There are a few artists who have visited Rochester, and spent a few months here, who have left good works in the hands of our citizens, as their future monuments. There are also other resident artists here, such as B. S. Mixer, Frank Oertel, Mrs. C. E. Wolsey, Mrs. E. V. Dawson, Wm. A. Duncan, Miss Maggie Ballentine, C. J. Jester, etc., of whom it would be proper to speak, and many of whom deserve to be favorably mentioned, but, for want of proper data as well as space in these already extended series of sketches, the writer is compelled to close this department of his reminiscences.

THE ROCHESTER ACADEMY OF ART

was established in the fall of 1874, its object being the promotion of the fine arts. The institution has now been in existence less than two years, during which time it has had three respectable exhibitions, and has opened a school of design, which has met with fair success. Also, during last winter, it gave to its members and the citizens who desired to attend a course of six lectures on theoretical and practical art topics. This institution is now occupying (by permission of the "Board of Education") the large hall of the "Free Academy" and adjoining rooms, for the "School of Design."

EARLY ART EXHIBITIONS.

It was the custom, some thirty or forty years ago, to have meritorious works of art carried about the country and exhibited. Long before any suitable exhibition hall was erected here, the court-house and ball-rooms of our hotels were used for such purposes. About the year 1843, a fine collection of European paintings, including a full-length portrait of George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence, was exhibited in the court-house. A little later, the great painting known as Page's "Venus" was exhibited in the National Hotel ball-room. Still later, the first and only piece of sculpture ever exhibited here, Powers' "Greek Slave," was shown in a small hall in a building where the City bank now stands. An amusing incident occurred at this exhibition. One of our first ladies took her daughter to see the work. After passing up to it, her modesty became so thoroughly shocked that she drew her handkerchief, covered her face, took her daughter by the hand, and left the room, disgusted. This was long before European travel and art exhibitions had familiarized our "dilettanti" with the sight of nude paintings or sculpture.

In the year 1848, Mr. William A. Reynolds erected the Corinthian Hall building, which was often used for exhibiting paintings, panoramas, etc. Powell's great painting, "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," which now adorns the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, was exhibited in Corinthian Hall soon after it was opened. Peale's "Court of Death" was also exhibited in the same place. A few years since, the late William A. Reynolds, who was not only a cultivated amateur and lover of art, but a liberal patron, interested himself in establishing an art gallery in the large hall over the Rochester Savings Bank. A Mr. Humphrey, who had long been engaged in other cities in art exhibitions, took the general management, and procured a large number of fine paintings for the exhibition, including Church's "Under Niagara," Bierstadt's "Light and Shadow," and other celebrated works. The exhibition for a time proved successful, but was finally closed for want of sufficient patronage. D. W. Powers, in 1876, soon after the Powers block was fully completed, determined to finish the upper suite of rooms in his building for a spacious, permanent art gallery. He entered upon this enterprise with his usual enthusiasm, determined that it should be an honor to Rochester, as well as creditable to himself. He paid a flying visit to Europe, in company with connoisseurs of art competent to aid him in the selection of suitable pictures. In a very few months, probably the finest suite of rooms anywhere to be found in this country—devoted to art proper—were completed, and the walls filled with creditable works of art, embracing copies of many of the best works of the old masters, as well as many originals of great merit, together with several pieces of fine sculpture, forming altogether a picture-gallery of rare merit, for which Mr. Powers is entitled to the gratitude not only of all lovers of art, but of the citizens generally of Rochester and western New York.

Hiram Sibley recently purchased in Europe a large collection of paintings, as the nucleus of a picture-gallery. They were exhibited (by permission) to our citizens by the Academy of Art. The collection is particularly interesting to art students, and possesses many rare old masters of great value, and, when placed in a suitable room, will form an exceedingly attractive feature in our art acquisitions. In the parlors of our citizens may also now be found large numbers of valuable works of art, exhibiting a cultivated taste as well as appreciation of art. Art feeling and art culture here has been greatly stimulated during the past few years by some few persons who have labored efficiently for that object, among whom no man is entitled to greater credit than Dr. M. B. Anderson, president of our university, who is an accomplished connoisseur. His course of lectures before the graduating classes of the university, which he has often kindly opened to these interested in art, have proved of great value. It should be stated here that he was the first college-president in the United States to inaugurate a system of elementary instruction in the theory and practice of the fine arts, especially in engravings, for the young men committed to his care, as a starting point in art culture from which they could easily in after-life, by study and observation, become intelligent amateurs and art critics.

THE SCULPTORS.

Edward C. Clute came to Rochester in 1854, and remained about two years. He was the first to model and execute in marble a life-size bust, in Rochester. His bust of the late James Chappell excited the admiration of art critics at that time. He also executed small *basso-rilievos*, medallions, etc., of exquisite finish and beauty. This city not furnishing patronage, he sought employment for his genius in other climes.

Johnson M. Mundy, a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, came to Rochester in 1863 and opened a studio in Reynolds' Arcade. After seven years of study in the studio of Henry K. Brown, of Brooklyn, New York, he accompanied him in 1860 to Columbia, South Carolina, as an assistant in executing an extensive commission he had received from that State. Then came secession and the attack on Fort Sumter, which forced the artists to discontinue their work and return home. The war being unfavorable to the practice of his chosen pursuit, Mr. M. was thrown upon his resources as a portraiturist in crayons, then residing at Watertown, New York. Since 1863 he has permanently resided in Rochester. Up to the present time he has executed in marble a large number of busts of leading citizens of Rochester and western New York, among which are those of Bishop De Lancey, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Chester Dewey, William A. and Abbard Reynolds, Pliny Bromley, Fred. Douglas, etc. Among other works which have added largely to his reputation are designs for a soldiers' monument, a memorial monument to Charles Sumner, "The Reaper," and several figure-pieces. His products, whether from chisel or pencil, exhibit a careful, patient study of nature which stamps him a conscientious worker. His influence is directed towards a progressive development of art culture, and his efforts to secure a collection of casts from the antique, for the use of a school of design, have met with some degree of success.

ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTURE.

The first resident architect was Captain Daniel Loomis, who came to Rochester in 1820. He furnished plans and built the first county jail on North Fitzhugh street, and twenty years later the stone jail on the "Island." He was also builder of the old "Centre Market," at foot of Market street, of many of the best residences of the third ward erected prior to 1840, and many of the business blocks erected at an early day, among which was the old Rochester Bank building. He died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, Isaac Loomis, who has practiced this profession all his life. He is the architect of several churches, including the Church of the Epiphany, and many residences, etc., in this city and the towns of western New York.

Tinker, Bolt & Ryan date from the year 1828. Saint Paul's church was designed and erected by them, with its spire two hundred and twenty-eight feet high, which when nearly completed was blown down, and the present tower substituted.

Jason Basset was considered the leading architect of the city from 1832 to 1840, the period of his residence here. He had a *penchant* for the pure classic Grecian style of architecture, of which the City Bank building is a good example.

Marvin Austin came here about 1845, and exerted a large influence on public and private architecture for years, at a time when the city was growing very rapidly and more attention was being paid to modern styles. The old court-house was torn down, and the present one erected, by him. He was the architect of the Plymouth church; he also introduced the Gothic cottages for residence in the suburbs. He left Rochester some time since.

A. J. Warner settled in 1847. He has acquired an enviable reputation at home as well as abroad. His work has been done mainly during a period of great financial prosperity, when large wealth had been accumulated and our rapidly increasing population warranted the investment in more costly and elegant buildings,—hence his work is eminently more commanding in appearance than that of many of his predecessors. Among the fine and costly buildings of which he is architect here may be named Powers' Block, new City Hall, Free Academy, First Baptist and First Presbyterian churches, etc. He has also furnished plans for many private and public buildings throughout western New York, such as Soldiers' Home, Bath; City Hall, Erie County jail and hospital, Buffalo, all of which are fine specimens of architecture and have given him a wide reputation.

Charles Coots was for many years a partner with A. J. Warner, and, though a young man, has acquired a fine reputation as an architect.

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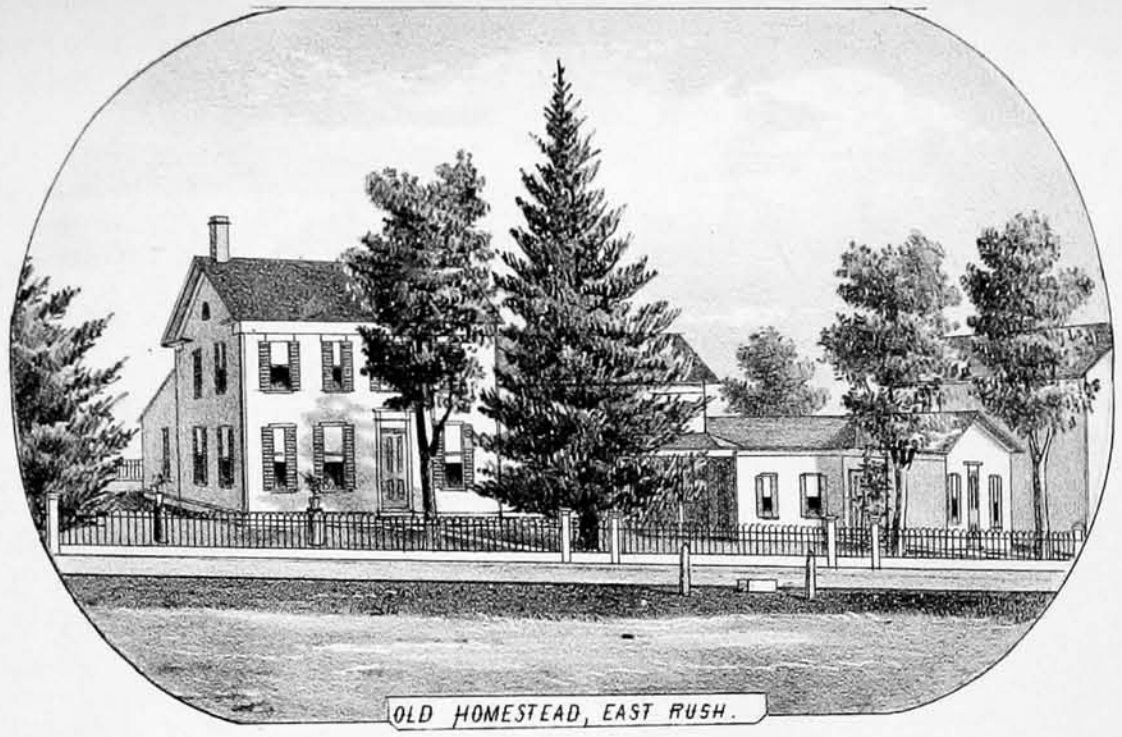
SOCRATES SMITH, M.D.

FOR PERSONAL SKETCH SEE RUSH HISTORY.



OLD HOMESTEAD, EAST RUSH.



RES. OF REV. ISAAC GIBBARD, WEST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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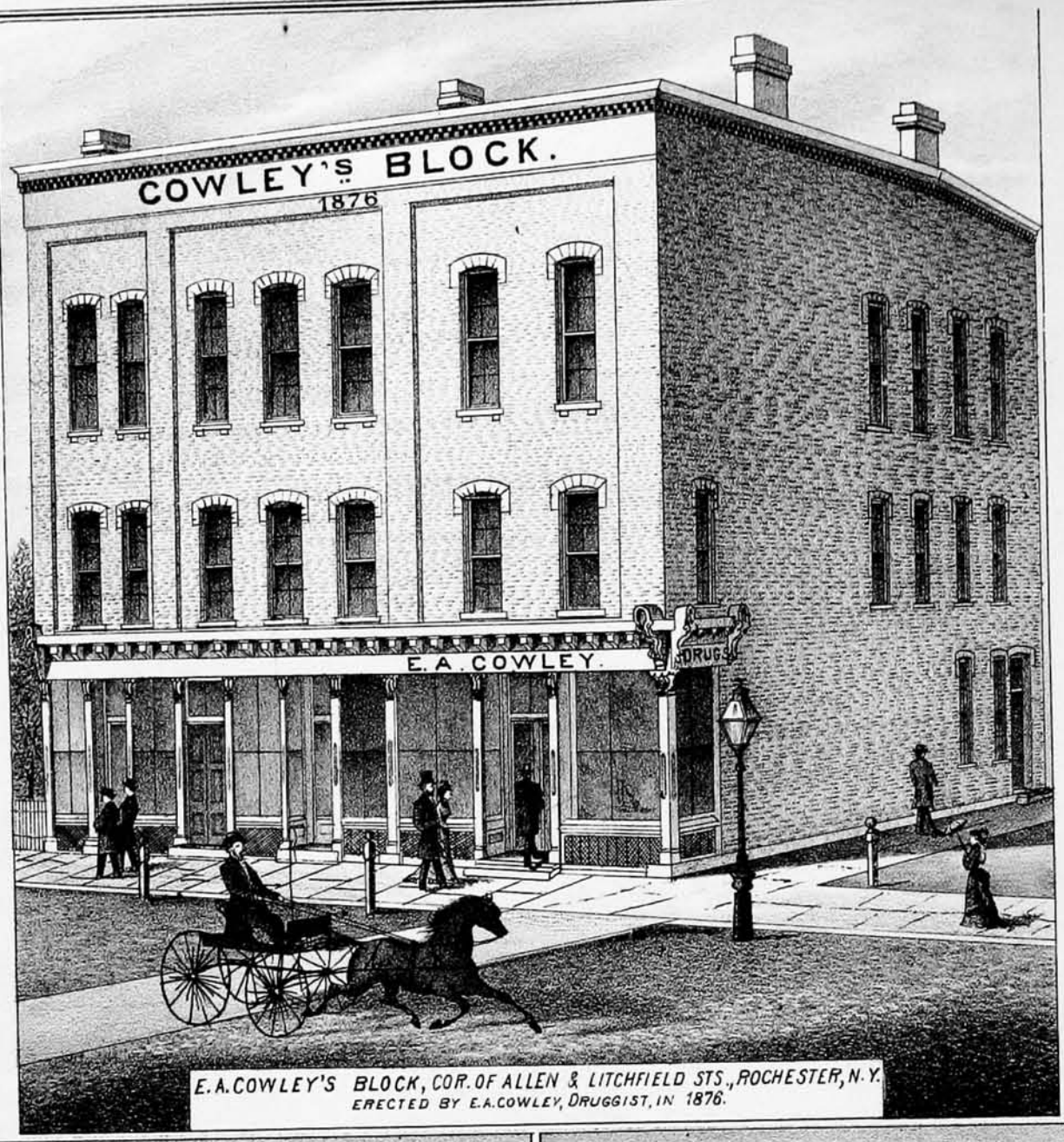
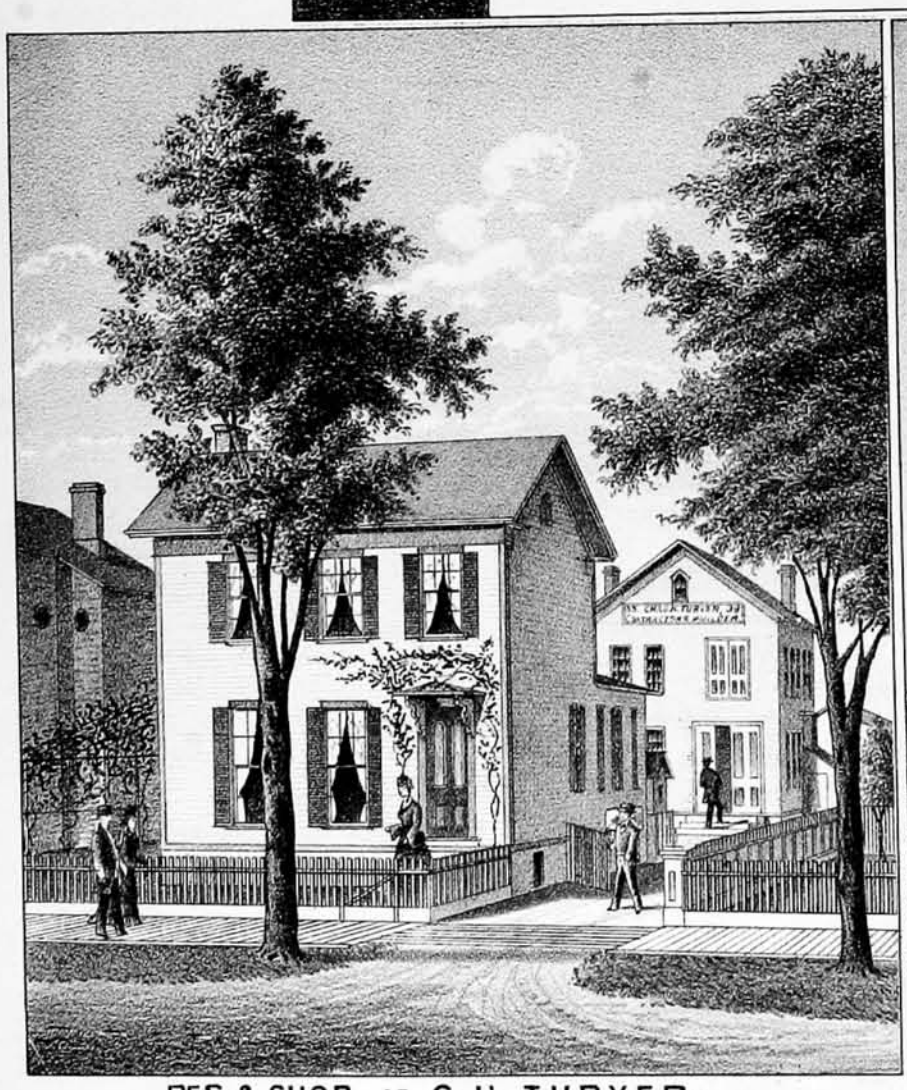
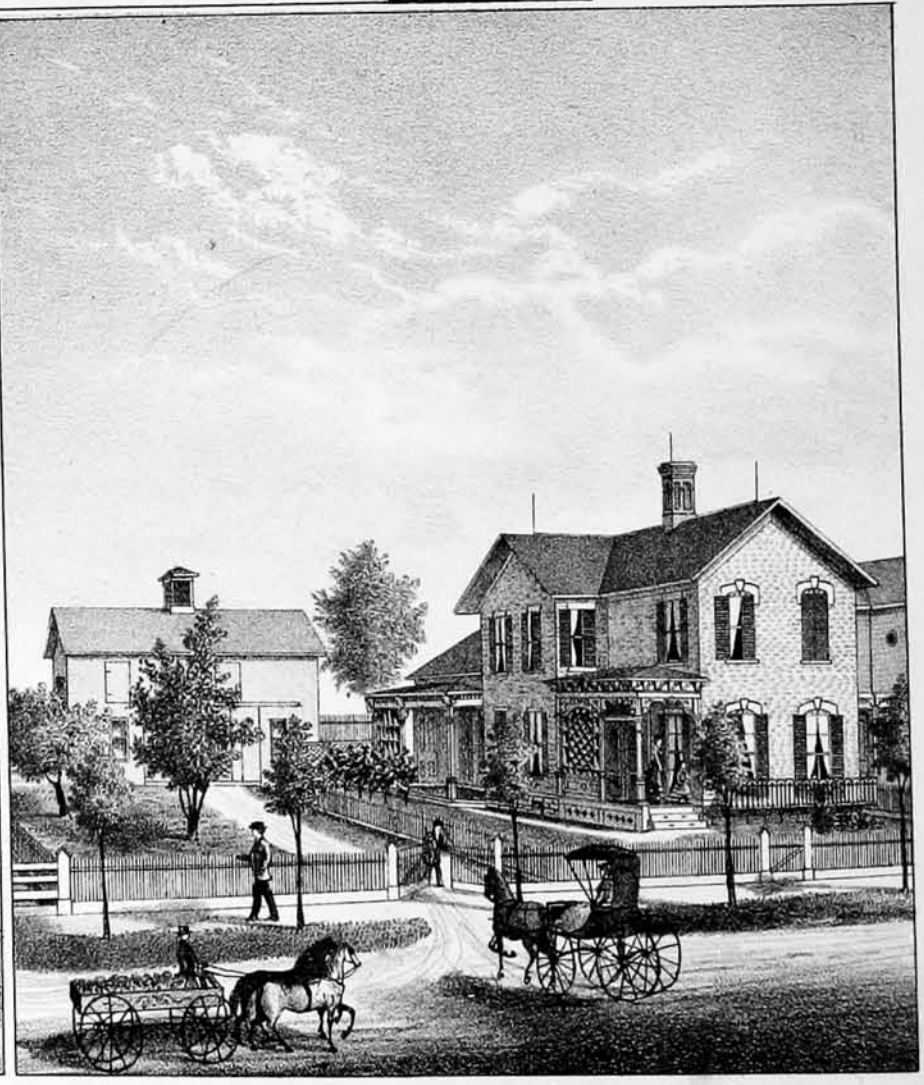


E. A. COWLEY'S BLOCK, COR. OF ALLEN & LITCHFIELD STS., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
ERECTED BY E. A. COWLEY, DRUGGIST, IN 1876.



RES. & SHOP OF C. H. TURVER,
CONTRACTOR & JOINER, STAIR BUILDER & MASON WORK
No 39 SOUTH FORD ST, ROCHESTER N.Y.



RES. OF ABRAHAM MARSIELJE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
No 34 BUCHAN PARK ROCHESTER MONROE CO., N.Y.

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D. C. McCALLUM practiced his profession in Rochester about the year 1840, and for a few subsequent years. He was an accomplished architect, and held a high position in his profession. Among the prominent buildings erected by him are the House of Refuge, St. Joseph's Church, St. Mary's Hospital, and the Odd-Fellows' Hall building, corner of Main and Saint Paul streets. He designed a considerable number of stores, the old Minerva Hall block, opposite the Osborn House, on Main street, and did much to improve the general architecture of the city. He was also the architect of a large number of city and suburban residences, among which is the dwelling of Lorenzo D. Ely, on East avenue, in Brighton. His drawings and studies were carefully made, and plans well adapted to location.

HENRY SEARL came here in the year 1844, and for some twenty-three years was professionally engaged as an architect. Among the public buildings erected by him may be named the Rochester Savings Bank, a pure Grecian style and of rare beauty; the old Third church, which was located on Main street, corner of Stone, a Gothic structure; the Central church, on Sophia street; the Monroe County Workhouse; the Rochester City Hospital, and the Corinthian Hall building. For this latter building Mr. S. invented a new and valuable method for ventilation, which has been largely adopted elsewhere, reflecting great credit on him as a genius in his profession. He also designed a large number of private dwellings, many of which are first-class residences of large dimensions, imposing in style, and mainly characterized by simplicity and convenience. He acquired a large reputation throughout western New York, and designed the court-houses at Lyons, Canandaigua, and Binghamton. He also furnished designs and erected the House of Refuge for the State of Michigan, located at Lansing. Mr. Searl removed from here, in 1867, to Washington, D. C., where he now resides.

HENRY R. SEARL, son of Henry Searl, who for eight years (from the year 1857 to 1865) was engaged with his father as an architect, removed from here to Washington, D. C., in the year 1865, and established himself there as a professional architect. He has acquired in his new home an enviable reputation in his profession. He was recently commissioned to make drawings and plans for the improvement and enlargement of our Rochester Savings Bank, of which his father was the original architect, which plans were adopted, and in which he has succeeded admirably in preserving and carrying out the original exquisite Grecian designs of the original. The plans nearly double the original height, adding about sixty feet, also enlarge the building on the grounds.

JOHN R. THOMAS, one of our most enterprising young architects, commenced the practice of his profession here in the year 1866, and now ranks with the leading architects of the country. Mr. Thomas has during the past ten years accomplished a very large amount of work. He introduced the Mansard roof, which was first applied to private dwellings. Mr. Thomas has made a specialty of the study of Gothic art, believing it will be the architecture of the future in this country. He has also designed largely for private dwellings in the city and adjoining country, among which is the residence of H. A. De Land, of Fairport, one of the most elegant and costly private residences in western New York. He also designed Rochester Theological Seminary buildings, Sibley Hall, on the University grounds, the Opera House, the Monroe County almshouse, the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Virginia, and the New York State Reformatory buildings, at Elmira. In the year 1874, Mr. Thomas received a very honorable appointment from Governor Dix as one of the State architects, and was assigned at once to the charge of the Reformatory at Elmira, which position he now holds.

In Gothic architecture we have two fine churches, designed by the celebrated architect of Trinity church, New York, Mr. Upjohn. These buildings are worthy of mention in this article as creditable alike to the parties who caused them to be erected and to our city. The Third Presbyterian church, on Temple street, in the pure pointed Gothic style, is an exceedingly handsome edifice in its proportions and style. Saint Peter's church, on Gibbs street, which is in the Romanesque Gothic, presents another very handsome ecclesiastical building.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD AND COPPER.

The earliest wood-cut engraver here was MARTIN CABLE. He made a few coarse wood-cuts of our early newspaper-offices, for show-bills, etc. He has left no record by which his fame could be perpetuated.

V R. JACKSON commenced engraving here about the year 1835. He engraved on copper and wood; also the first copper-plate map of the city was made by him about the year 1840. He did a large amount of work on wood, and was a man of decided talent in his profession.

In the year 1846 JOHN MILLER practiced wood-engraving at his rooms in the Arcade. He was quite noted as a card-engraver, and executed a large number of wood-cuts very finely.

About 1845, CHARLES MIX came here and formed a copartnership with Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Mix. This firm for a number of years were the only engravers here. They executed first-class work on steel, copper, and wood, and acquired a good reputation as artists. Miller moved away, and Mix continued the business for a time, when he was succeeded by GEORGE FRAUENBERGER, in the year 1850. Mr. Frauenberger as an engraver on wood or copper, as a draughtsman in mechanical drawing, and as a horticultural draughtsman from nature, has acquired an enviable reputation.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The first attempt at lithography was made by JOHN T. YOUNG, whose name is mentioned by Mr. O'Reilly in the Sketches of Painters, and who made the drawings for his history of Rochester. Young was a teacher of drawing, and an excellent draughtsman. He made drawings of the upper and lower falls, which were sent to New York to be lithographed. He had other fine drawings which he thought he could lithograph here, and for that purpose purchased a lithographic press and the material for lithographing, which was established in a room in the Arcade. He obtained the services of a New York lithographer, and commenced business. His health failed soon after, and he died. In the year 1865 the business was established again by ADOLPH NOLTE, in the Talman block, in the *Evening Express* building. Mr. Nolte employed four hand-presses and the requisite number of men to keep them running by hand. The business went on with varied success until the year 1871, when it passed into the hands of C. F. MUNTZ & Co. and was removed to the building now occupied by their successors on Market street. This firm greatly enlarged the business, introduced modern steam-presses as well as all the modern improvements in the art, obtained the best artists in the country and from Europe, and soon began to produce lithography, plain and in colors, equal in every respect to anything seen in this country. The firm name was changed in 1875 to MENSING, RAHN & STECHER, and the business is now done under the title of "The Lithographic and Chromo Company of Rochester, New York." Other establishments are Ennecker & Karle, 35 State street, and Dodoe & Boyd.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Daguerreotypes were made here as early as the year 1841 by EUGENE SINTZENICH. He was followed in the year 1842 by THOMAS MERCER, who opened the first daguerreotype-gallery. It was situated in the Arcade. During the few succeeding years quite a number of daguerreotype-galleries were started, until the photographic process was invented, when an extensive photograph establishment was opened in the room now occupied by J. W. BACON, in Odd-Fellows' Hall building, corner of Main and Saint Paul streets. Mr. POWELSON about this time opened the photograph-gallery on State street, corner of Market. He was succeeded by WM. ROBERTS, and subsequently by J. H. KENT, who may be said to have done more than any other artist in that line to establish the artistic character of the photograph.

Mr. JACOB BARHYDT commenced the business of photography about the year 1870. He associated with him Mr. S. GREGG. At the annual meeting of the United States Photographic Society, these parties received the prize offered for the best collection of photographs,—an honor conferred upon Rochester art through their skillful operations. A number of photograph-galleries have been opened here of which it would be proper to speak, but for want of sufficient data their names only can be mentioned. Among the most skillful artists who may be named among the early men were Mr. APPLEBY, CHAUNCEY PERRY; of the later ones, TAYLOR & BACON. This firm was succeeded by Mr. BACON, an estimable artist, who still continues the business. FOX & GATES, KEMPE & GATES, M. MONROE, J. W GODFREY, B. F. HALL BAKER, L. SHERMAN, and others, all of whom produced creditable work. One of the later firms established here is that of A. E. DUMBLE & Co. Mr. Dumble is an artist not only as a photographer but as a water-colorist. The "Co." is Mr. B. F. MIXER, who is also an artist as well as a painter in water-colors.

MUSIC.

The following extracts are taken from my address entitled "Musical Reminiscences of Rochester," delivered at the opening of the Rochester Academy of Music in 1863:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The occasion which has called us together seems a fitting one on which to review the past musical history of our city. From this evening we may date a new era. It is proper that while we are looking forward with fondly cherished hopes and anticipations in the future progress of the art, we should take a retrospective view, and pay the tribute at least of a cherished memory to those who have preceded us in their effort to elevate the standard of musical excellence in our city. I have found it almost impossible to procure the exact dates in all cases, but in the main my statements will be found correct.

"The earlier village history, so far as it relates to music, must, for want of an historian, remain shrouded in mystery. I may say, however, that before any

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churches or church bells were seen or heard here, on Sundays the villagers were called together at the school-house for public worship by the music of an old-fashioned tin dinner-horn. I begin with the first introduction of a church organ here, in the year 1825, at Saint Luke's church. I believe that Daniel Clark was the first organist here. He was employed to play the organ and lead the choir at Saint Luke's church until a regular organist could be employed. The earliest organist and composer of note was the Rev. William Staunton, Doctor of Divinity and Musical Doctor, now of the city of New York (this title of Musical Doctor has only been conferred upon some three or four Americans). Mr. Staunton, then recently from Boston, while preparing for the ministry, had charge of the choir and organ at Saint Luke's. He possessed rare musical abilities as an organist and composer.

"The late Benjamin Hill was among our earliest and best teachers of the piano-forte, and practiced his profession from about the year 1830 to 1858. He was organist at Saint Paul's church for many years, and was highly esteemed, not only as an accomplished teacher, but as a perfect specimen of 'the fine old English gentleman.'

"The earliest effort to establish a musical society upon a grand scale was made about the year 1833. It resulted in the organization of a society called the 'Rochester Academy of Music.' Its principal officers were Hon. Addison Gardiner, president; James M. Fish, secretary; and General L. B. Swan, treasurer. The society immediately engaged the celebrated ballad-singer and composer, Henry Russell, as leader and conductor. Mr. Russell possessed rare qualifications as a vocalist. The great secret of his wonderful success as a ballad-singer lay in his clear and distinct enunciation of words, together with a peculiarly clear and musical voice. The society fitted up rooms in the Child block, opposite the old Rochester House, on Exchange street, which for several years was used for musical purposes, under the name of Concert Hall.

"About the year 1839 some eight young ladies and gentlemen, former members of the Academy, organized a musical club, for the practice of glees and light music. This club had for its conductor Mr. Lucius Bell; and for pianist Miss Marian McGregor. The first soprano was the late Mrs. Dalzelle, of Wheeling, Virginia, then Miss Harriet Williams. The club gave several amateur concerts, the proceeds of which were given to the female charitable and local societies. The last concert given was for the purpose of raising a fund with which to erect a monument to the late Prof. Samuel Cooper. The monument was erected in Mount Hope, and was the first erected on these grounds.

"About the year 1840 and '41 the Rochester Union Grays gave a series of invisible concerts at the National Hotel,—the singers being placed behind a screen. Knoup, one of the most wonderful players in the world upon the violoncello, accompanied by Madame De Gone on the guitar, gave a concert at the National Hotel. The Rainer family of Tyrolese Minstrels sang in the same hall. Braham, the great English tenor, also sang in this hall. The first negro-minstrel concert was given by the renowned Christy, at the Eagle Hotel.

"The first public hall designed for concert purposes was erected by Anson House, on the corner of St. Paul and Main streets. It was called Minerva Hall, and was opened by Mr. Dempster in one of his ballad concerts. About the year 1840 Leopold De Meyer, the lion pianist, gave his wonderful performance in that hall. Henry Herz, the Parisian pianist, and Sivori, the renowned violinist and direct successor of Paganini, also gave their performances at this hall.

"Several musical societies have been organized since that time. An attempt was made about 1843 to reorganize the Academy of Music. Mr. Robert Barron was selected as leader, and rehearsals were had at the session-room of the First Presbyterian church. It, however, proved short-lived.

"The next effort in the way of a society was the organization of what was called 'The Rochester Harmonic Society,' under the leadership of the late Prof. Charles Wilson, a deservedly popular and well-known music teacher. Mr. Robert Barron also assisted as musical conductor. Its principal first soprano was Mrs. Hattie Brown Miller, whose musical talent is too well known and appreciated by most of you to need any praise from me. This society was for a while quite successful, and gave several popular concerts. It, however, had its day, and passed off the stage about the time the Jenny Lind *furor* and rage for concerts by foreign artists commenced.

"Mr. Perkins, the father of the present band-leader Perkins, was among our earliest musicians, and a band-master of more than ordinary talent, and for many years furnished our band-music. Captain Cheshire, a well-known bugle-player, for many years occupied so prominent a position that he should not be forgotten. About the year 1840, Captain Adams organized his celebrated brass band. Captain Alexander Scott succeeded him. These two bands were so celebrated at home and abroad as to be worthy of notice.

"The first regular music store, for the sale of sheet-music and musical instruments, was opened about the year 1834 by Mr. B. C. Brown, who carried it on for a few years. Mr. Harvey Warren, about the year 1837, opened an extensive music store for the sale of music, piano-fortes, and musical instruments generally. He was a vocalist, and a good choir-leader, and had charge for a year or two of the music of St. Luke's church. He finally sold his business to the late Rev. George Dutton, who carried it on for several years, when he closed the establishment in the year 1853.

"The late Mr. James Murray, a vocalist and choir-leader, practiced his profession for over thirty years in Rochester and western New York. The late B. W. Durfee was for many years an acceptable teacher of vocal music, and a choir-leader here, and for some time had charge of the music in our public schools. About the year 1860 the late Prof. Fred. Miller took up his residence here. He possessed fine musical talent and culture, and played well upon most musical instruments.

"In the year 1848, Mr. Wm. A. Reynolds erected his Corinthian Hall building. The success of this hall, and the benefit it has conferred upon the musical community, are well known. Completed at a time when concerts by first-class artists had become popular, it has for sixteen years been the popular place for music of all kinds. This hall is remarkable for being the most perfectly constructed for acoustic effects of any in this country, and it has been visited by architects from Boston and other cities especially to get its proportions for perfect sound.

"In the year 1859, Prof. J. S. Black took up his residence here, and commenced the practice of his profession as a teacher of vocal music, his specialty being the culture of the voice. In the course of a year he had gathered around him many pupils and admirers. He conceived the idea of a new musical society for the practice of a higher order of music. A class was readily formed, and the practice entered upon with all that zeal which usually characterizes new societies. The board of directors of the Rochester Savings Bank, in the construction of their noble edifice for a banking-house, and in a spirit of devotion to art, wishing to confer upon the community a munificent gift which should reflect credit alike upon the city and the institution they represent, had designed and constructed this magnificent hall as a perpetual gallery for purposes of art and art-culture. Already had a grant of incorporation been obtained from the legislature, and an organization been perfected under the title of 'The Rochester Academy of Music and Art.' To perfect and carry out the plans of this institution, it remained only to organize the society under these officers and take possession of these rooms."

The Rochester Academy of Music went on successfully for two or three years, when Professor Blake removed from the city to Indianapolis, Indiana, and Professor Henri Appy was called from New York as musical director of the institution. Mr. Appy came to this country with the Jenny Lind troupe brought over by P. T. Barnum, of which he was the leading violin soloist. The academy prospered under his administration for a time, but was finally given up, when Mr. Appy concluded to establish his permanent residence here.

John Kalbfleisch, an accomplished teacher, organist, and pianist, has done much to elevate the standard of music here. He organized the Philharmonic Society, and has been prominent in musical circles for many years.

Mr. Herve D. Wilkins has been a successful teacher here on the organ and piano for several years past. He is regarded as an accomplished organist as well as pianist. He has had charge of the organs of several of our leading churches for years. He has spent some time in European schools of music, especially in Leipsic, in fitting himself as a teacher, and now ranks among our best artists.

Mrs. C. S. P. Cary, a lady pianist and music-teacher, who for some few years past has been connected with the Philharmonic Society as pianist, is justly regarded as one of our best musicians.

R. F. C. Ellis has acquired a fine reputation as music-teacher on the piano as well as organ. He for many years had the organ in Saint Luke's church, and composed some music for the chants, etc.

The Rochester Philharmonic Society, organized about ten years ago, has met with varied financial success, the public patronage not being at any time what it should be. The gentlemen composing the society have labored hard to keep it in existence. It has done much to elevate the character of our instrumental music, as well as to cultivate the public taste, by giving each winter a series of concerts, under the direction of Professor Henri Appy as leader.

The Mænnerchor, a most successful German musical society, has been in existence here for ten years or more. It has given many concerts, and afforded great satisfaction to all lovers of German chorals and songs. The society deserves the highest commendation for its labors in promoting the cause of music.

There is a considerable number of brass bands, singing and other musical societies, as well as professional musicians, all of whom should be mentioned in these sketches, some deserving special attention; but, as the space allowed for this article has already been exceeded, they must wait for a future historian.*

* Because of late receipt and for want of space, Mr. Dewey's article has been considerably abridged.

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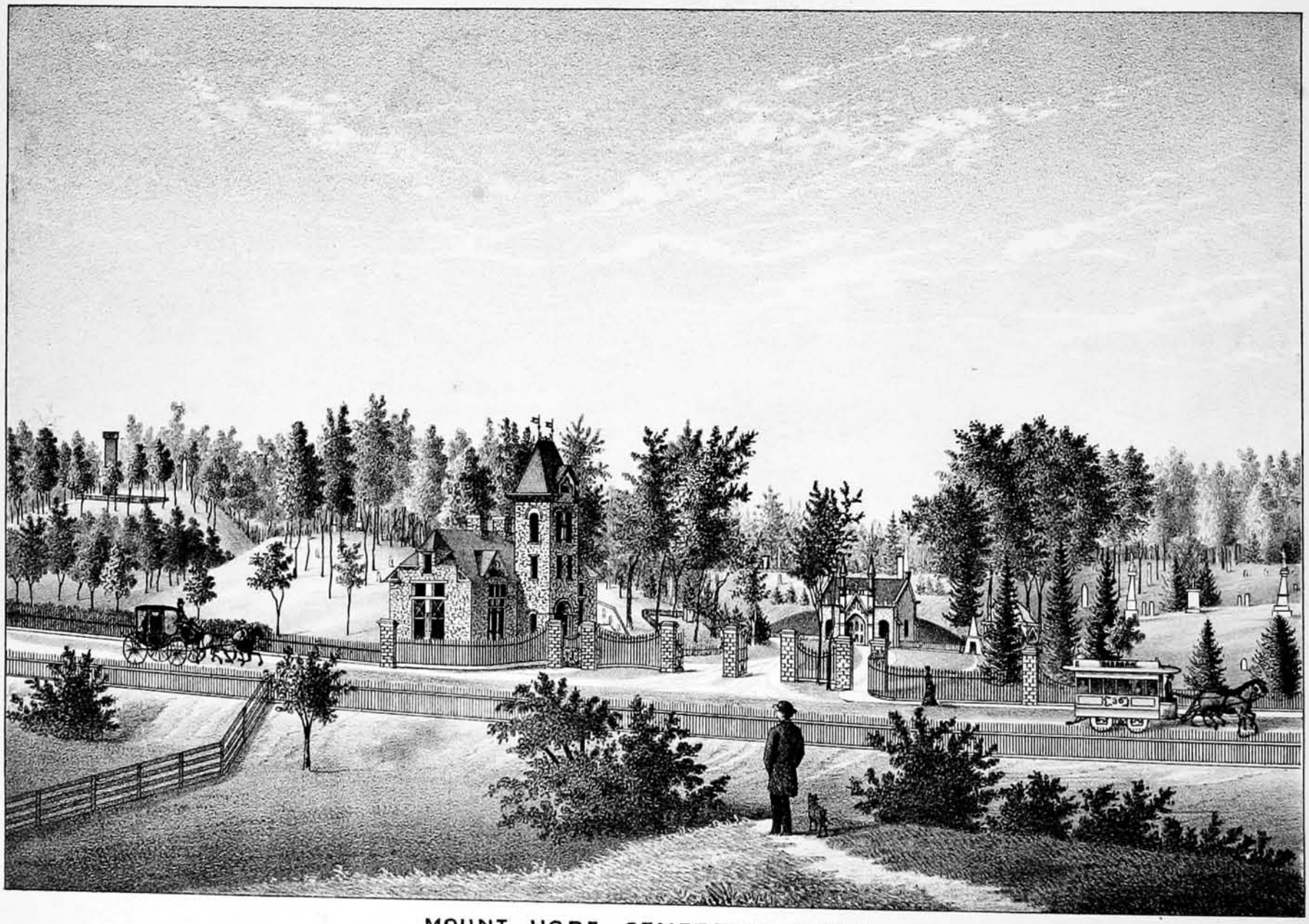
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY, 1838



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY, 1877

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS OF ROCHESTER.



N. Rochester

COLONEL NATHANIEL ROCHESTER.

Identified with the pioneer history of the city of Rochester far more than in name was the late Colonel Rochester. He was the acting resident co-proprietor of the "one-hundred-acre tract," the principal germ of the village and city, and may justly be considered the patron and founder of the prosperous city of the Genesee valley. Thus prominently associated with the inception of the city, a biography of him demands a place in this history. He was one of the founders of an empire of freemen,—our glorious Union,—as well as the founder of settlement in one of its most prosperous localities.

Colonel Rochester was a native of Westmoreland, Virginia, where he was born February 21, 1752. He was a son of John Rochester, whose father emigrated from the county of Kent in England. When thirteen years of age his family removed to North Carolina. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, Colonel Rochester was appointed a member of the committee of safety for Orange county,—the duty of the committee being, to use his own language, "to promote the revolutionary spirit among the people, procure arms and ammunition, make collections for the city of Boston, whose harbor was blocked up by a British fleet, and to prevent the sale and use of East India teas." In August, 1775, he attended, as a member, the first provincial convention in North Carolina. During the session of the convention he received a major's commission and was appointed a justice of the peace. At the meeting of the convention in May, he was appointed commissary-general of military stores and clothing for the North Carolina line. As a member of the convention, he participated in the organization of a State government for North Carolina. He was obliged to resign his office of commissary-general, in consequence of disease brought on by exposure. He was not destined to remain idle in these stirring times. Returning to Hillsboro', he found that he had been elected a member of the legislature, in which he soon took his seat, thus becoming a member of one of the earliest legislative bodies organized and assembled in defiance of British claims to dominion.

About this period, Colonel Rochester was appointed a lieutenant-colonel of militia and clerk of Orange county. He was next appointed one of the board of auditors of public accounts. In 1778 he engaged in business with Colonel Thomas Hart, the father-in-law of Henry Clay, and James Brown, who was afterwards minister to France. After the war, and the resignation of the office of clerk of the court, Colonel Rochester again embarked in mercantile pursuits, first in Philadelphia, but permanently in Hagerstown, Maryland. He filled successively the offices of a member of assembly of Maryland, postmaster at Hagerstown, a judge of the county court, sheriff of the county, elector of president and vice-president in 1808, and president of the Hagerstown bank, which position he resigned when he removed to the Genesee country. In 1800 he first visited western New York, in company with Colonel W. Fitzhugh and Major Charles Carroll. Before they left the country, Messrs. Carroll and Fitzhugh made large purchases near Mount Morris, and Colonel Rochester purchased the mills, water-power, and a portion of the lands upon which he afterwards resided at Dansville. In 1802 the three revisited the Genesee country, and while here purchased the "one-hundred-acre or Allen mill-tract" in what is now Rochester, then called "Falls Town." In 1810 he removed to Dansville and occupied his purchase, erecting a paper-mill, the first in all the Genesee country, and making other improvements. Soon after settling at Dansville he had taken some initiatory steps for the commencement of operations upon the one-hundred-acre tract, and in 1811 had surveyed a few lots and was offering them for sale. He usually had an agent upon or near

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the property, making frequent visits himself. In 1816, Colonel Rochester was for the second time an elector of president and vice-president. In 1817 he attended the legislature at Albany as an agent of the petitioners for the erection of what is now Monroe County, which consummation was delayed until 1821, when it had the benefit of his active personal exertions. He was the first clerk of the new county, and its first representative in the legislature, in 1821–22. In 1824 he was one of the commissioners for taking subscriptions and distributing the capital stock of the bank of Rochester, and, upon the organization of the institution, was unanimously elected its president, which office was accepted upon a condition (dictated by a sense of the increasing infirmities of age and an impaired physical constitution) that he should resign the place as soon as the institution was in successful operation. He resigned in December following. This was the last of the numerous public and corporate trusts of his protracted and active life. The remainder of his days were rather those of a retired patriarch, aiding, by his counsels and matured judgment, in all matters of local concern, manifesting a deep interest in the prosperity of the then thriving and prosperous village, in works of charity and benevolence. Sustained by an implicit religious faith,—that of the Episcopal church, of which he had been a liberal patron, and at whose altar he knelt "an humble recipient of its holy symbols,"—he bore with patience and fortitude protracted and painful disease, which terminated in his death on the 17th day of May, 1831, in the eightieth year of his age.

Almost constantly filling important public stations, he was at the same time the founder of business establishments, the promoter of local prosperity, and after having in advanced life sought and secured a quiet rural life, he broke out from it and became the patron of new settlements,—the founder of a city! There are few examples of a life so varied and active.

The feelings of the citizens upon the death of Colonel Rochester may be inferred from the abstracts from the minutes of various public bodies.

An extra meeting of the corporation of Rochester was held to express the regret felt at the loss of the "venerable Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, the founder of the village." The corporation recommended the citizens to suspend their ordinary business during the funeral services, and resolved to attend the funeral in a body. The resolutions expressed "sympathy with the family and the public in the loss which both have sustained by the death of so useful, so distinguished, and so estimable a man."

The vestry of St. Luke's church resolved that the church should be arrayed with funeral emblems, in testimony of respect for the "founder of the village, and one of the earliest officers of the church," etc.

The Rochester Athenæum, through their secretary, L. A. Ward, expressed "their high esteem for his many public and private virtues," etc., "and his integrity as a man will long be among our cherished recollections."

The Rochester bank passed resolutions of "regret for the loss of Colonel Rochester, who was the first president of the institution."

The court of chancery being then in session, Addison Gardiner presiding as vice-chancellor, resolutions were adopted that the court and bar adjourn to attend the funeral of Colonel Rochester, upon whose character some remarks were made by John C. Spencer and Simeon Ford.

The field, staff, and line officers of the several corps in and around Rochester resolved that they would parade with their respective corps at the funeral of Colonel Rochester,—General Jacob Gould, Colonel Newton, and Colonel Riley being appointed a committee of arrangements.

In 1788, Colonel Rochester married Sophia, daughter of William Beatty, of Frederick county, Maryland; born January 25, 1768; died December 9, 1845. He had a family of twelve children, ten of whom survived him. Two died in infancy. His children were all born in Hagerstown, Maryland, except Louisa L., who is a native of Dansville, New York.

William B. Rochester, his eldest son, was born January 29, 1789. He was prominent in social and political circles; was the first circuit judge of the eighth district of this State, under the constitution of 1823; was appointed minister to the congress of Panama; and was the Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1826. He was aboard the ill-fated steamer "Pulaski," which was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina, June 15, 1838, and was among the lost.

John C. Rochester, born February 28, 1792; died in Missouri, March 1, 1837.

Sophia E. Rochester, born November 29, 1793; married Jonathan Child in 1818; died in Rochester, March 3, 1850.

Mary E. Rochester, born November 29, 1793; married Harvey Montgomery in 1812; died March 2, 1849.

Thomas H. Rochester, born September 23, 1797; died in Rochester, October 6, 1874.

Catharine K. Rochester, born July 4, 1799; married Dr. A. Colman in 1819; died in 1835.

Nathaniel T. Rochester, born March 14, 1802. Resides in Rochester.

Henry E. Rochester, born January 7, 1806. Resides in Rochester.

Ann C. Rochester, born February, 1808; now Mrs. S. M. Gates, of Warsaw, Wyoming county.

Louisa L. Rochester, born in Dansville, Livingston county, in 1810; now Mrs. William Pitkin, widow of the late William Pitkin. Resides in Rochester.



NATHANIEL HAYWARD

was born in Vermont, June 23, 1795. His father was a native of Charlton, Massachusetts, and the ancestors of the Hayward family came to America in the "Mayflower." He remained with his father's family until thirteen years of age, when he went into the employ of General Salem Town, with whom he remained until he came to Monroe County. He was drafted in the war of 1812. He was married in Charlton, Massachusetts, and in 1823 came to what was then the town of Brighton, and, purchasing seventy acres of land, commenced life in what at that early day was considered the western country. This tract when purchased was nearly all wild, but Mr. Hayward has lived to see it transformed to fine lands, and it is now within the limits of the flourishing city of Rochester. Has had six children,—viz., Adeline L., Edwin S., Sarah Maria, Mary E., Ruth Ann, and Louisa Jane,—all of whom are living except the two last mentioned, who died in infancy. Adeline L., now Mrs. Grant, resides in Irondequoit, near Rochester; Sarah Maria, now Mrs. R. W. Wilson, is a resident of California; and the other children are residing in this county,—the daughter, Mary E., with her parents. Mr. Hayward has manifested much interest in all matters pertaining to the public good, and in religious movements he has ever shown that devotedness to the cause of Christianity that bespeaks a man of God and one that looks to the welfare of all. Mr. Hayward is now on the down-hill of life, and it is pleasant to know that he is surrounded by a large circle of relatives and friends by whom he is highly esteemed. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and has been an elder in that body more than forty-three years.

Edwin S. Hayward, his only son, was born in Charlton, Massachusetts, March 8, 1822, and, at the age of twenty-three, united in marriage with Rebecca D. Watson. She died August 21, 1852. He married Lucy E. Smith in 1853, who was born in Montgomery county, New York, August 13, 1822. He received a liberal education, and has officiated as superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, etc. Mr. Hayward is pleasantly located on a fine farm, opposite the old homestead, is a progressive agriculturist, and one of the prominent and influential men of the county.

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ABELARD REYNOLDS

was from Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He came to Rochester in 1812, and removed his family here in 1813. He and his wife are still living, both of whom are past ninety. His early business was a saddler. His first purchases were lots 23 and 24, where the Arcade now stands, and this was the first frame house built on the west side of the river, or on "the one-hundred-acre tract." In November, 1812, one year previous to getting his family settled, he was appointed postmaster. The net proceeds of the first half-year were three dollars and forty-six cents. He was the first saddler, the first postmaster, the first magistrate, and the first inn-keeper on the one-hundred-acre tract, the original site of Rochester, on the west side of the river. In 1838 he was elected alderman of the first ward, and in 1820 first trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, organized September 20 of that year. He has also held the office of State legislator. The Arcade, when built, was considered a model structure, and as such was visited by persons in other parts of the country and transferred to other localities; in one instance, in Watertown, New York, it has received an exact imitation. The changes which have been wrought upon this site approach the magical and marvelous. When the Arcade was first erected, the old Allen mill near by was standing in ruins, the first half-finished bridge of Main street was standing, and the workmen were halting, because the people of the counties of Ontario and Genesee were halting in their opinions whether the structure would not be built more for the accommodation of the wild animals to cross upon than for the necessities of civilization. Mr. Reynolds used to say that "everything lay concealed amid chaotic confusion."

Mr. R. when he came here was seeking out a locality where he intended to settle for life, first going to different parts of Ohio. Then he was strongly tempted to choose Charlotte, at the mouth of the Genesee. He finally encountered Enos Stone, the first settler here, who told him to look at the water-power and survey "the Dismal Swamp," on the west side, which he did jocosely. After fording the river he not only surveyed the "Dismal Swamp," but went down to Charlotte, where things appeared to him still more dismal. He was then advised to select a place for his future residence "in the clean upland woods, where he could see to shoot a deer at the distance of thirty rods;" instead of doing which he pitched, in the language of one who was disgusted with his choice, "upon the most undesirable and forbidding spot that language can describe." But his choice was the right one, as time proved. How deep beneath the surface the richest veins may run, when that surface often is the roughest and most forbidding!

EDWIN SCRANTOM.

To the subject of this sketch we are indebted for much information regarding the early history of Rochester, he being a son of Hamlet Scrantom, one of the pioneers who came to Rochester with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, arriving here May 1, 1812. The family settled in a log house which stood upon the lot now occupied by D. W. Powers' magnificent block, and, at the time they entered that log cabin, they were the only white family on the west side of the Genesee river, while all around them, on all sides, were wigwams of Indians, and the whole land was covered with the primeval forest.

Mr. Scrantom's ancestry dates back two hundred and thirty-seven years. The great ancestor of the family was John Scrantom, whose name will be found among the planters who bought the town of Old Guilford, Connecticut, of the old sachem squaw, Menunkatuc, in 1639. John Scrantom, it is supposed, emigrated from some part of Wales. His record, both in the religious and civil calendar of Guilford, was good, and his services among the early pilgrims in their first settlement, and in their labors to form themselves into a community, were acknowledged and valuable.

A descendant of John Scrantom, named Abraham, settled in Durham, Middlesex county, Connecticut, about the year 1760. This was the great-great-grandfather of Edwin Scrantom. The first Abraham Scrantom had a son, born in Durham, also named Abraham, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and his son, Hamlet Scrantom, born in Durham, was the father of Edwin Scrantom. The Scrantoms of Durham, like their ancestors in Guilford, were sterling men, enterprising and useful citizens, and strict and persistent to follow in the religion of their fathers.

Hamlet Scrantom identified himself, early on his coming to Rochester, in the furtherance of every good enterprise for the planting and perpetuity of the civil and religious institutions of the place. He was one of the first trustees of the first school district established here, and helped, personally, to build the first "little red school-house" that stood, in 1813, on the ground now occupied by the Rochester high school, on Fitzhugh street. He and his wife brought together the first assemblage of worshipers who held religious services on Sunday in Rochester, and out of that first meeting grew the now First Presbyterian church.

Edwin Scrantom was the third son of Hamlet Scrantom, and was born in Durham, Connecticut, May 9, 1803, and came to Rochester with the family in 1812. He attended school at the red school-house, mentioned as built by his father, and afterwards, for a single winter, went to a grammar school on Exchange street. In September, 1816, he went as apprentice to A. G. Dauby, who in that year established the *Rochester Gazette*. In 1826, Mr. Scrantom, in company with Whittlesey and Mumford, purchased the *Monroe Republican*, which was a continuation of the old *Gazette*, and for a few years published the *Republican*. Then he established a literary paper, the *Rochester Gem*, which was published several years, and was very successful, until 1833, when he sold his paper and went into mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Levi W. Sibley. Mr. Sibley, whose sister Mr. Scrantom married, began to decline in health, and died of consumption in 1844, after having spent two winters in Florida, and trying various other expedients to regain his health in vain.

From 1844 to 1870, Mr. Scrantom continued in the mercantile, auction, commission, and land agency business, and for thirty-five years, in this city and its surroundings, he was an active business man, and was constantly selling goods and property at auction, "closing up and closing out" the unfortunate in all kinds of business, and during all this time he was largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of domestic woolens and cotton goods. He has been an active, enterprising business man, and for forty-five years as well known and as well liked and respected as any in the city. During his busy life he reared a family of children, four of whom, now living, are intelligent, useful, and respectable citizens in the places of their residence. Himself and wife were among the early members and workers of the Brick Presbyterian church, joining that society in 1830, when it was in straitened circumstances. For about thirty years Mr. Scrantom has been an elder in the Brick church, and, being a singer, he has sung in the choir and the lecture-room over forty-six years, and although past seventy at this writing—December, 1876—his voice is still heard as leader there in the songs of the sanctuary.

Of a retiring mould, nervous and timid, he has never striven to be popular or prominent, but has done his duties unostentatiously and quietly. His education was limited to the common school and the printing-office, and he says he has always been careful not to be aspiring in anything, knowing that he was not qualified for any station out of humble life. He thinks his greatest help and treasure in this world was his charming wife, and that of his many worldly losses, her death in 1870 was the greatest, and more than them all. Mr. Scrantom is now nearly withdrawn from business pursuits, and will soon be gone to the world beyond, with the pioneers, most of whom have gone before him. We are warranted in saying that he is held in high estimation by the community in which he has lived more than sixty years; that he has always been on the side of temperance, of moderate living, of Christianity, and of laying up treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt, believing "that where your treasure is, there will the heart be also." He thinks it was a good providence that dropped him into the wilderness of western New York in his boyhood; he is proud of the city that has sprung out of the wilds of that early day, and which he has seen grow, and that he had been one of the workers amid that growth. He says his hopes of life began here, and now his hopes of life, at the close of a long earthly career, are in the heavenly world, and that he shall go from the city of earth to "that city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

CHARLES J. HILL.

An example of untiring industry, a pioneer of Rochester, and a present citizen of most honorable standing, Charles J. Hill has demonstrated business qualities of high order, and to acquire superiority in a chosen calling has put forth unremitted exertions. He was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, on April 13, 1796. His father was a New England farmer, and Charles J. Hill, one of a numerous family, passed his childhood in unmarked quiet until the age of twelve, when he was taken into the family of Noah B. Benedict, a lawyer of distinguished merit. How far one character may influence another is not known, but constant association with a mind refined, cultivated, and experienced was of a powerful and beneficial effect at this period of life. Four years passed away in attendance upon a select school, and at the age of sixteen a choice of future occupation was presented, to study for the law or to engage in trade. The latter was chosen, and

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the youth became a clerk in a store situated in Bethlehem, a neighboring village, and there remained till 1816, when, his employer ceasing to do business at that point, he came westward to reconnoitre for a permanent situation. The site of Rochester, an undrained swamp in an almost unbroken forest, presented slight attraction, and Mr. Hill returned to Utica, where he remained till fall, when he once again came to Rochester, and in November engaged as book-keeper for the firm of Messrs. Bissell & Ely. With this and other firms he remained till November, 1818, when, in company with A. V. T. Leavitt, he engaged in general mercantile business on his own account. The firm of Leavitt & Hill continued till 1825, when Leavitt became a silent partner, and C. J. Hill conducted the business in his individual name for three years, and then took as a partner Lewis L. Peet, and as the firm of Hill & Peet remained till 1831 in the business of merchandising. This period of thirteen years was marked by the extension of trade to other counties. Enjoying the confidence of the community, his store was a favorite resort, and his trade was heavy, but not remunerative beyond a fair living. The goods used the first year in carrying on business were brought by six-horse teams from Albany to Rochester, and full four weeks were employed on each journey.

In 1831, Mr. Hill began milling in the stone mill on Water street. The mill adjoining, built in 1817, was purchased about 1838, thoroughly rebuilt, and is yet in service. Eleven years engaged in milling, four years in civil service, and then till February, 1876, Mr. Hill continued to be a flour-manufacturer, the first in the city in respect to hours engaged, years of business, and character of product. A son, grown to manhood, was taken into partnership in January, 1850, and when the father withdrew the son continued and continues the business. The flour ground by C. J. Hill was sought for as a superior article. It was without exception manufactured from the best quality of white wheat. For years the grain used was grown upon the famous Genesee flats, but when this source partially failed choice Canadian wheat was imported. The brand of C. J. Hill and of C. J. Hill & Son was never dishonored by imperfection. That brand was a safe guarantee of an excellence which was widely known and thoroughly appreciated. The paramount idea of the manufacturer had ever been to provide of the best quality rather than any great quantity. The flour was used freely at home, and when shipped to eastern cities satisfied the most exacting, as it honored the worthy and experienced miller.

On the completion of the Erie canal to the east side of the Genesee river at Rochester, Mr. Hill erected the first warehouse on the canal, and soon had engaged in a heavy business of exporting. Giving more hours per day to his business than any other miller in the city, public and official life was regarded more as a duty than a pursuit, and various official positions held were the result of acquiescence to the desire of others, and not of his own seeking. Had disposition favored, there is every evidence to show that honorable position was at his command and capacity to do himself full justice. He was a trustee of Rochesterville from 1820 to 1822, a supervisor at the second city election in 1835, and at other periods since, county clerk from 1844 to 1847, and was elected mayor in 1842 on the Democratic ticket. He was appointed commissioner of deeds by Governor Bouck and the senate in 1843, and elected president of the Pioneer Society of Western New York for one year; commissioned as quartermaster of the Twenty-third Division New York State militia in 1823, at a time when the law required the major-general with his staff to review at least one brigade annually. Mr. Hill was required to traverse several counties to discharge the functions of his office. A review began at Oak Orchard creek, mayhap closed at Honeoye Falls. During the same period Daniel D. Barnard was in commission.

Mr. Hill has been one of the board of managers of the Western House of Refuge, and was one of the vice-presidents appointed by the board. Prior to the orgnization of a bank in Rochester he was a director in the Geneva bank, and has served as a trustee in the old Rochester Savings Bank. In pursuance of a legal requisition to destroy a certain class of bank paper, he was appointed to that office by the comptroller and served in this locality. In politics a consistent and life-long Democrat; in society a supporter of public charities, and liberal to the cause of religion; in sympathy with the association of Masonry, he has been a Knight Templar, and so far as supplying the masses with a free common school education a friend and adherent of that system; a church member since 1821, he was elder in the First Presbyterian church for twenty years, and one of the incorporators of the Plymouth church a score of years since; a live Sabbath-school man, he has often served as superintendent; served as vice-president of the Genesee Sunday-school Union, an organization including the thirteen western counties of his State. He was married June 15, 1823, to Miss Salome Morgan, a native of Massachusetts, and now, at the lapse of over half a century, both are living happily in the enjoyment of good health and a comfortable home. His first residence was a brick dwelling, the first erected in the city of Rochester; it stood on the site of William Alling's house. Mr. Hill built a residence on Plymouth avenue, near his first home, and here he dwelt for full forty-four years, and has since occupied his present ample and comfortable home on the corner of Prince street and University avenue. Conscious of the educational influence of a library and of the publications of the day, these agencies are placed at the disposal of his family; and while Mr. Hill may review a long and busy life it is not as of one driven by business, but rather as of a man who saw life as a beneficent gift for worthy bestowal, and by honorable profession and fair dealing discharged his obligations to society, and now in serene old age enjoys the fruits of his labors in the comforts of an excellent home, the society of relatives and friends, and the high respect of the whole community as the oldest surviving of the *millers of the Genesee*.

HIRAM SIBLEY.

It is not proposed in this sketch to place before the reader a detailed history of the career of this public-spirited man. That would require a volume in itself. The history of this city would, however, be incomplete without a mention, at least, of the founder of Sibley Hall. Hiram Sibley was born in North Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 6, 1807. He remained there until sixteen years of age, and then came to western New York, and resided three years in the town of Lima, Livingston county. He then removed to Mendon, where he established a manufacturing village, now known as Sibleyville. He successfully managed a foundry and machine-shop in this village for a period of ten years, and then, removing to Rochester, engaged in the real estate business. He was elected sheriff in 1843. It is a fact well known that the chief movers of the organization of the Western Union telegraph resided in this city, and it seems that Mr. Sibley conceived the project. He was the first to advocate the building of the trans-continental line of telegraph. Upon proposing the scheme it met with disfavor from his associates in this city, whereupon he immediately went to New York, and, calling a meeting of telegraph men, laid before them his plan for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by lightning. A committee was appointed by the meeting to report upon the proposed plan, and they reported as follows: first, that it was next to impossible to build such a line; second, that if built the Indians would destroy the line in the territories; and, lastly, that it would not pay if built. That was the decision rendered by the assembled wisdom of all the prominent telegraph men in New York. Cyrus W. Field and Peter Cooper were among the number, and they, together with William M. Evarts, endeavored to persuade Mr. S. to drop the whole scheme as one utterly impracticable. He replied, with his characteristic promptness, that he should take the evening train for Washington and endeavor to get an appropriation for the construction of the line, and that it should be built if he had to build it alone. He went to Washington, advanced the money, and obtained the necessary appropriation. The line was constructed, and the result shows that it was a grand conception. Mr. Sibley was president of the Western Union sixteen years, and was succeeded by the present president, William Orton. He also conceived the plan of connecting the two continents by way of Alaska and Siberia, and visited Russia, where he made the necessary negotiations with the czar. He was magnificently entertained at the royal court, and received many distinguished honors at the hands of Alexander. The company constructed the line along the coast to Alaska, and had built fifteen hundred miles in Siberia, when it was announced that Cyrus W. Field had successfully accomplished the laying of the Atlantic cable. This line was then abandoned.* Since resigning the office of president of the Western Union he has been largely engaged in the construction and management of railroads in the western and southern States. At present he is regarded as the largest farmer in the world. He is interested in the largest farm in Illinois,—the Sullivant farm, which contains forty thousand acres,—and is the owner of fourteen farms, which he operates. Mr. Sibley founded and endowed the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, of Cornell University, at Ithaca, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, also Sibley Hall, in this city, which is one of the finest buildings in Rochester.

Mrs. Sibley also manifests much interest in all matters of charity and benevolence, and has given largely to the City hospital and various charitable institutions throughout the country, amounting in all to fifty thousand dollars. She has ever cherished with tender recollection the place of her nativity, and a few years since erected in her native village, North Adams, Massachusetts, St. John's Episcopal church, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. This fine church edifice stands upon the spot where both Mr. and Mrs. S. were born.

Mr. Sibley has reached the scriptural age of threescore years and ten, but still possesses his youthful vigor of mind and body, and manages his immense business with all the executive ability that has characterized his long and active career.

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* They attempted to do what would have been the grandest achievement of modern science if the cable had proved impracticable.

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HON. THOMAS PARSONS.



CORNELIUS R. PARSONS.
(PRESENT MAYOR.)

Measures of public import require careful consideration, intelligent fidelity, and administrative efficiency, qualities which, united with pleasant address, courteous manner, and good sound common sense, were prominent characteristics in the life of Thomas Parsons. A native of Chievely, Berkshire, England, where he was born January 7, 1814, he acquired a knowledge of fundamental branches in the common school, and when a youth of fourteen began to earn his livelihood by engaging as a shepherd. Four years passed in this employment, which, although ancient and honorable, supplies nothing to the inspiration of ambition, and in 1832 he embarked for America, in advance of his parents, and found his way out to the Genesee country. He sought employment and found it upon a farm in the town of Wheatland, Monroe County, where he remained four years and labored faithfully for his meagre salary of seven dollars a month. In 1836 he came to Rochester, and by assiduity in various efforts acquired some means, with which he began his career as a lumber manufacturer. Intelligent, observant, and efficient, his business became extensive, and his dealings in oak and other heavy timber for ship-building placed him in the front rank as a lumber merchant, and directed attention towards him as a man of more than ordinary capability. His operations were extended to Tonawanda and to various parts of Canada. At a later period he not only had a mill near the upper falls, in Rochester, but had purchased extensive tracts of timber land in Canada, and, with two mills running, became known as one of the heaviest lumber dealers in the Dominion, whence he shipped to all parts of the country. Ship-timber was exported in large amount to London, and his lumber found ready market in New York and other States.

In business operations Mr. Parsons became widely and favorably known. An unwonted energy of character and undaunted persistency were manifested in his bearing amid occasional misfortune, and his fearless entry upon business operations of great magnitude.

Interested in public affairs and active in politics, Mr. Parsons was an alderman during six years, from 1851 to 1857, being elected to that office by the Democratic party, with which he was politically identified. A member of the common council, he was known as a man of influence, a worker, and one faithful to every trust.

In 1858 he was a member of assembly, and became distinguished as an efficient representative in that body. "He was the author and originator of the Pro Rata Railroad Freight Bill, which caused much excitement among railroad men. Had this bill become a law, it would have compelled the roads to carry freight for the people of the State as cheap, in proportion to distance, as were the rates for the same character of freight carried for the citizens of other States." Zealous in urging the measure, it was ordered engrossed for a third reading, but failed to pass for want of time. Successive legislatures continued to agitate the subject until the railroads measurably ceased their unjust discrimination.

In the year 1860, Mr. Parsons, ceasing to act with the Democratic party, sustained the nomination and administration of Abraham Lincoln. His election to the senate, in 1866, by the Republicans, was the result of an exciting canvass, wherein his opponent was defeated by a majority of six hundred. He was placed upon the canal committee, and upon the committees on engrossed bills and of privileges and elections. The commercial concerns of the State received his especial care, and the canals found him a stanch supporter. Bringing to legislation the prudence, deliberation, and foresight which had insured his success in business, he suffered no interest of his constituents to be neglected, no measure of public utility to lack advocacy. Not pretentious as a speaker, he occupied little time in debate and won attention by earnest and direct expression.

The office of United States collector for the port of Genesee was tendered Mr. Parsons without his solicitation, and he filled the position during 1868–69 with his usual fidelity and intelligence.

His childhood of indigence, his early manhood of wearisome toil, served as the crucibles wherein sterling qualities were refined and tested as preparatory for public service and higher obligation. In all business relations he was honorable and upright, ever the same in private, business, or official life. Sociable, benevolent, and possessed of ennobling Christian virtues, he won friends among all classes, and by sound judgment and prompt decision gave weight to his opinions and strength to his purposes. In appearance he was of medium height, his features were regular, his face thin, his forehead broad and high.

He was married to a daughter of Richard Gorsline, and at his death, which took place February 10, 1873, he left a wife and five children to mourn an irreparable loss. A son, James W. Parsons, a lumber dealer, and for a number of years a member of the common council of Buffalo, from its twelfth ward, died at Erie, on January 5, 1873. Surviving children are Cornelius R., Clifford W., Frank G., Julia L., and Charles B. Parsons. As an earnest official and capable man of business, Thomas Parsons did much for Rochester. Although at his decease he had reached the age of but fifty-nine years, his loss was deeply felt, as his influence had become extensive.

Rochester is a city of rapid and substantial growth. Her sons have imbibed her progressive spirit, and proved themselves reliable. Cornelius R. Parsons, young in years, old in experience, and already concentrating great responsibilities during a brief period of life, has attested his capacity in the council chamber, his ability as a presiding officer, and, in sympathy with the people, has been called to the mayoralty,—Rochester's youngest and most popular chief magistrate, a man of conceded ability and good sense. Mr. Parsons was born in York, Livingston county, on May 22, 1842, came to Rochester in 1845, was educated in our public schools, under the instructions of John R. Vosburgh, an able and most excellent teacher. His boyhood gave indication of the man: frank, generous, and unassuming, his old home in the Fourteenth was a very citadel of strength; and the workingman recognizes in him a never-varying, unchanging friend. With business tact and rare executive ability, he engaged in lumbering, and, while his father was active in the extension of business in the Dominion, he conducted the milling interest at Rochester. Circumstances in life were favorable, and they were perceived and improved. Whether as a lumber merchant or presiding over a council, the same promptness was uniformly evinced, and an aptitude for public service was freely recognized by his associates and numerous friends.

In the spring of 1867 he was elected member of the common council, and was twice regularly chosen to the same position, in the springs of 1868 and 1870. The last year of his second term he was chosen president of the board, with the general concurrence of his colleagues of both parties in his fitness for the place. Always showing a deep interest in public affairs, he devoted his time to public duty without emolument, and while his efforts were marked by energy and persistence, his motives and influences have never been called in question. In all party strife his clear record and unblemished character have preceded him as a subtle and powerful force. With inherent native power, he has ever represented popular interest and personified self-government. It was said of him by one who knew him well in the council, that as a presiding officer he was almost without a rival. His decisions were not delayed, and once made were firmly maintained; and in his statement of questions to the house he was clear and explicit. His ability was unquestioned, and his rulings were almost universally sustained. His retirement from the position of president of the council, by reason of expiration of term, was marked by kindly expression from his associates, and a valuable and valued gift was bestowed as a remembrancer of more than ordinary attachment. Removing to the seventh ward, Mr. Parsons was again, in the spring of 1874, elected alderman from that part of the city. Seven years' experience in municipal affairs, at a period when public improvements of great magnitude were in progress, and for a time having these progressive measures in charge, gave Mr. Parsons a thorough knowledge of city government, and suggested his nomination by the Republicans for the office of mayor.

The campaign was active and virulent, and the candidates were subjected to a storm of bitter detraction, which served but to rally the masses to his support, and prove the value of a good record in a political campaign. The election resulted in a majority for Mr. Parsons of two thousand three hundred and thirty-one, against Colonel Brackett, a man of great influence, worth, and capacity. This popularity, remarkable in extent, was an invaluable testimony of past efficiency and present confidence.

At the meeting of the council early in April, 1876, Mayor Parsons issued a message excellent in its character and suggestions and creditable to its author. It is regarded as a sensible and practical document, whose suggestions are being fully realized. The power of appointment of members of the executive board was vested in the mayor, and his designation of persons from both parties indicates a thorough knowledge of men qualified to serve.

Vigilant in the exercise of official duty, he is a man of the people, and with hearty cordiality greets his visitor, and with promptness renders an opinion or makes a decision. Eminently social, he has a multitude of friends; believing in the ancient and honorable associations of Odd-Fellowship and Masonry, he is a member in each order; and rightly regarding happiness in life as identified with religious obligations fulfilled, he is a member of the Church of St. Peter.

On the 6th of October, 1864, Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Frances Whitbeck, daughter of Dr. J. F. Whitbeck, a physician of eminence and long experience in the city.

Young, capable, and aspiring, a judgment of the future by the past promises much to his honor in official administration. His progress has been remarkable, as his honors have been early won. His responsibilities find intelligent fulfillment in measures of public utility, advised as seen necessary and advantageous, and divested of speculation and extravagance.

As Jonathan Child, the first mayor of Rochester, remembered that friends and fellow-citizens conferred confidence and power for the sole purpose of advancing the common good, so Cornelius R. Parsons, the mayor of to-day, has the same remembrance and a like design.

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AMON BRONSON.

A truthful representation of a worthy life is a legacy to humanity. As such we present an outline of the business and official character of Amon Bronson, —a resident of Rochester for forty-four years, identified with all its interests, and a prominent, successful business man. He was born in the town of Scipio, in Onondaga, now Cayuga county, on the 23d of March, 1807. Little indebted to schools for education, his application to study was none the less efficient and advantageous. His authors were few and well chosen; their teachings were understood, assimilated, and utilized. In his library history and science predominate, and fiction has no place.

Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he removed to Avon, Livingston county, where he acquired and practiced the trade of a carpenter, whereby he learned of an open field in the lumber trade, in which he engaged with ardor as his pursuit for life. In the year 1832 he came to Rochester, purchased the lumber yard on Exchange street, and gave his mind, with untiring energy and unwearied patience, to carve for himself a pathway to unexceptional, yet undoubted success. The first to establish the lumber business in the city of Rochester, he sustained for a period of forty-four years a leading position among those engaged in the same branch of trade, and was frequently approached for advice, assistance, and counsel, which uniformly reflected credit upon himself and his associates.

His life was characterized by untiring energy, strict integrity, and honorable dealing. Enterprising, thorough, and reliable, his trade became extensive and lucrative. Exact, and yet generous, his many employees saw in him a man of strong mental power, superior, genial, and considerate, regardful of all in interest, and actuated by innate sympathy for the unfortunate and esteem for the high-minded.

In all dealing he was never known to oppress a debtor. To those without means or credit he supplied both, with a knowledge of men rarely found deceptive. Himself just, upright, and honorable, he influenced others to like action, —emulative of his virtues, dreading his reproachful look. His honesty shone conspicuous, unshadowed by the slightest cloud of distrust. His fidelity to right was equaled only by his ability to perceive it. None questioned his word, whether given during the routine of business transaction or expressed in the ordinary relations of society: it was as good as his bond.

Long and assiduously devoted to one pursuit, skill, caution, and method combined to safety, harmonious action, and eminent success. Familiarized with the minutest detail of his concerns, punctual to the moment in meeting an agreement, lenient to the unfortunate, he was accorded genuine respect; the entire community gave him their confidence, and his assured progress was observed without envy. He labored from a love of activity, and not alone for acquisition of wealth. He had in view no ultimate elegant leisure. With unselfish motive he plied his vocation, and gave of well-won means to the benefit of the public and the needy. A mind less active would have sought recreation, ease, and rest where he centered all thought and time on business. Confident of self, impatient of dictation or obligation, he sought no partnership, but conducted his affairs with a certainty and regularity not the less assured from the absence of noise and bustle.

Amon Bronson was more than a business man. All enterprises having for their object the advancement of the people, the city, and the welfare of the country obtained his hearty commendation and support. He was to an eminent degree a public-spirited and benevolent man. His benefactions are mainly known to their recipients. Of a disposition which shrank from notoriety, he was unostentatious in the alleviation of distress, and generous in his gifts. Many are the poor who, but for his substantial aid, would have lacked their now comfortable homes. It has been said of him, "The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, for he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy; he delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him." Kind and sympathetic, his heart responded to appeals for charitable and benevolent objects, and the philanthropic institutions of the city found in him a sincere and liberal friend. He was deeply interested in the City Hospital, to which he contributed largely, and in the Industrial School and other laudable institutions.

In person, Mr. Bronson was above the ordinary height. His deep, dark eyes twinkled with merriment, anticipating and enjoying a witticism, or spoke a volume of reproof to mis-statement or maladministration. His dress was neat and plain. His habits were temperate and abstemious. Socially, he was reticent, yet genial and courteous, winning and retaining the regard of those with whom he came in contact. His gait was an index of the man,—never hurried, but uniform. To and from office and house he traveled day after day for years, with a regularity marked and proverbial.

A believer in the elevating tendency of religious influences, he aided in the upbuilding of the churches which adorn the city. For many years he was an attendant at St. Luke's church, and was during his entire life one of the most thoroughly practical Christians to be found in any community.

Capable and efficient in the management of his own affairs, he was called to engage in various offices of trust. For years he was a trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank, and was for a time a director in the City Bank. In the former institution he had been a prominent member from its first organization, and the board of trustees, at a meeting held July 29, 1876, entered upon their record the following: "We hereby record our appreciation of his unquestioned integrity of character, and of the benevolence and generosity of his disposition, so constantly manifested, not only in his relations to this board, but in all his social and public relations in this community where he has lived so long."

Political advancement Mr. Bronson never sought, and many solicitations to accept public preferment were courteously yet firmly declined. He was an alderman for one term, and was elected supervisor from the third ward from 1859 continuously to 1867. At elections he received the cordial support of both political parties, and their unanimous action was a high personal tribute to his worth.

In the board of supervisors he served as chairman on most of the important committees, and performed the duties of the position ably and acceptably. To older citizens his signal services during his term of office are well known. In unearthing fraud his sagacity and business ability were of great service. By a searching investigation into the accounts of a defaulting treasurer, deficits were discovered and losses exposed.

During the civil war he was on the committee of bounties, and frequently advanced large sums from his own purse for the use of the county. He was known as a war Democrat, and, without stint, threw his influence in behalf of a government imperilled by rebellion. A consistent Democrat, he was never a bitter partisan, and when, in 1865, an unsought nomination for senator had been accepted through the urgent request of many prominent citizens, it was a proof of popularity, and confidence of capacity and worth, that he ran largely ahead of his ticket in a senatorial district hopelessly Republican.

He was married in 1840 to Miss Ann Emerson, daughter of Thomas Emerson, and in 1848 built the residence on Plymouth avenue, where he resided till the close of life. In domestic relations the testimony is uniform and emphatic as regards consideration, kindness, and indulgence. When in the full enjoyment of physical and intellectual vigor he was stricken with paralysis, on November 13, 1869, and incapacitated for other than a general supervision of business affairs. A second shock in July, 1876, was final, and under its influence he gradually passed away, retaining his mind to the last. His funeral was attended by many friends, who followed his remains to Mount Hope Cemetery. The Rochester board of lumber dealers closed their places of business and attended the funeral in a body, and the employees of the firm of A. Bronson & Son formed part of the funeral train. In 1873, Amon Bronson, Jr., had been admitted as a partner, and succeeded to the business. He is an only son.

Resolutions of respect were passed by the Rochester board of lumber dealers, by the employees of the firm, by the board of trustees of the Monroe County Savings Bank, and by the board of supervisors at their regular meeting on October 11, 1876. The following resolution, introduced by Supervisor Pond, was put to motion and adopted unanimously, by a rising vote: "Desiring to recognize in a suitable and appropriate manner the great loss which the county of Monroe has sustained in the death of Amon Bronson, who died July 28, 1876, we hereby record our high regard and reverence of his character and ability as a citizen and public officer. His honesty of purpose, his strength of mind, his breadth of thought, together with his noble, generous heart, will ever be a bright, conspicuous example to this community and in this board, where he so long lived and labored, giving so liberally of his time and best effort for the good and interest of his fellow-citizens."

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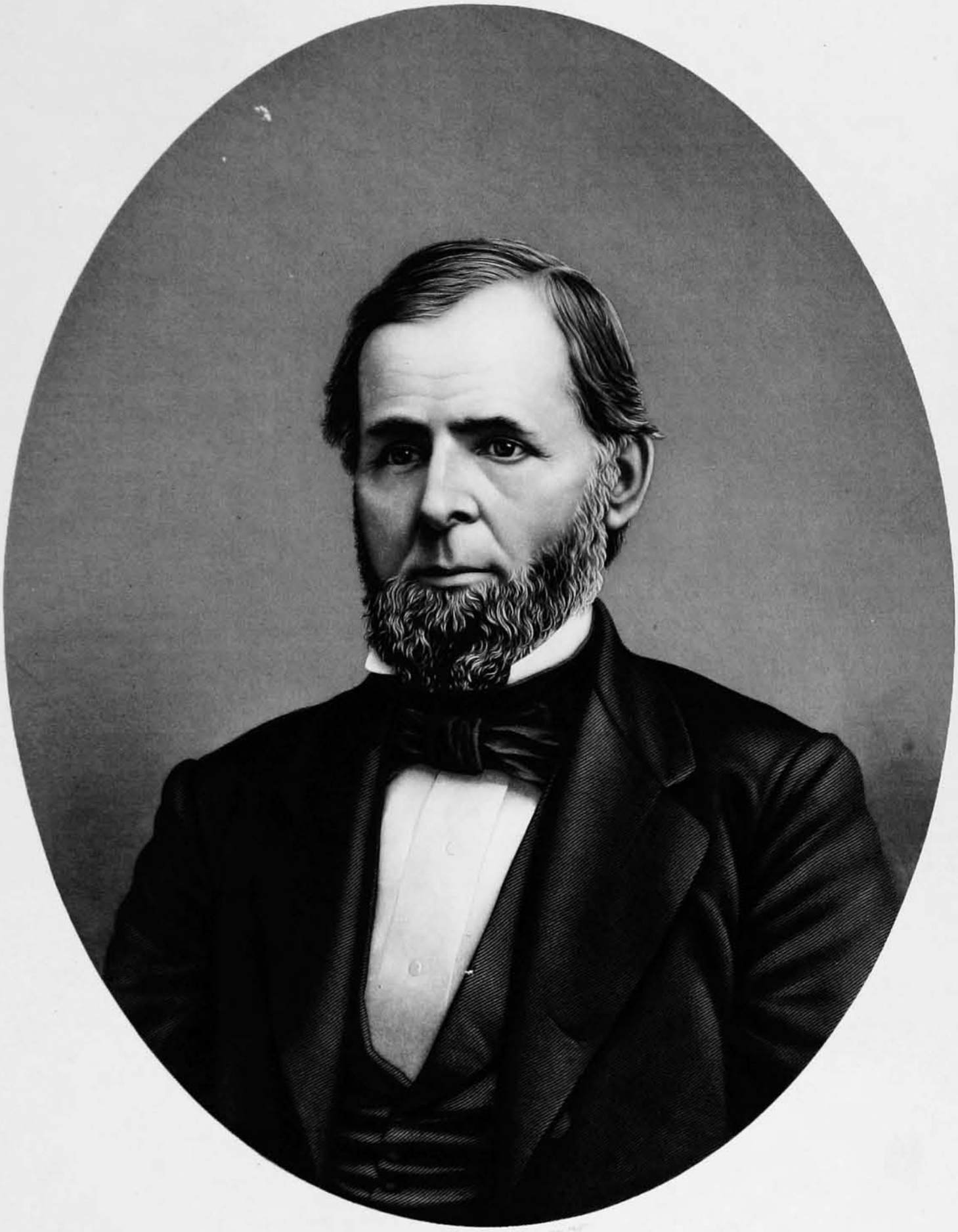

AMON BRONSON.

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DR. DOUGLAS BLY

was born in West Henrietta, Monroe County, in the year 1824. In early age in school he made rapid progress, and gave indications of much promise. Upon reaching the age of discretion he determined to study medicine, and to this end attended the medical college at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1851.

To perfect himself in his profession he made a voyage to Europe. On reaching the continent he went immediately to Paris, and registered himself as a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After studying here some time he received his degree, made a tour of Europe, visiting many of the places of note in the old world, and returned to this city in 1854. He began the practice of medicine, and was very successful as a physician. It may also be mentioned in this connection that soon after his return from Europe Dr. Bly delivered a course of lectures on anatomy, in this city, to a few whom he favored with tickets. In the capacity of a lecturer he displayed a knowledge of his subject not unworthy of one making more pretensions.

He at once assumed a prominent position in the medical fraternity of Rochester, and while practicing here discovered an antidote for strychnia-poisoning, which gave him a national reputation. At the twelfth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held in the city of Louisville, May 3, 1859, he was present as a member, representing the Monroe County Medical Society, and in the proceedings of the association we find the following passage: "The paper of Dr. Bly on accidental poisoning by strychnine was read by the author, and as individual cases are not reported in the transactions of the association, thanks were returned for the communication, with a request that it be published in the medical journals." He invented and patented an artificial limb which is justly celebrated, and known all over the country. Leaving the practice of medicine, he turned his attention to the manufacture and introduction of artificial limbs. He began their manufacture in this city, and soon after in New York. The merit of his patent being recognized by all, he made a contract with the government during the late rebellion to supply all soldiers whom misfortune compelled to use artificial limbs. The demand in the west became so great that Dr. Bly found it necessary to establish manufactories in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other prominent cities. After the close of the war he closed contracts with many of the southern States to supply disabled soldiers, and in consequence he carried on business in Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, and in other prominent cities in the south. These facts alone attest the great worth and popularity of Dr. Bly's invention, not to speak of the thousands who have testified and are ready to testify in regard to the value of his patent limbs. Besides the manufacture of these artificial limbs, in which he was extensively and successfully engaged at the time of his death, Dr. Bly was engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania. This business consisted in buying large oil territory and sinking wells. In this he was also very successful. He also did a large real estate business with Chauncey Perry, whose daughter he married as his first wife in 1870. On the consummation of this event, Dr. Bly and his bride made a tour of the southern States, and two years later they visited England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France, and Italy, returning in November, 1872. But four months after her return to this city Mrs. Bly was taken ill, and died eight days later. This was a heavy loss to the doctor, and he felt it severely. In October, 1874, he was again married. He chose as his wife the daughter of F. H. Amidon, of New York, with whom he lived most happily, and who survives him to mourn the loss of a most affectionate and indulgent husband.

By his first wife he had no children, but by his second left an only son, Perry Amidon Bly, then aged five months. Dr. Bly was universally respected and beloved. He always bore the deportment of a man of the highest culture in society, and in every department of life he was a man who made his presence felt by his social and intellectual acquirements; honest and upright in business transactions, a citizen virtuous and law-abiding, a friend firm and steadfast, a husband indulgent and affectionate. He died in Rochester, May 10, 1876.

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GEORGE G. CLARKSON

was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 3, 1811. He came with his father's family to America in 1819, and settled in Philadelphia. Here they remained about two years, and returned to Edinburgh. In 1825 he returned to America, and located in New York city, and in 1842 removed from New York to Rochester, where he has since remained. Mr. C. was educated in Edinburgh. Early in life he engaged in merchant tailoring, and has successfully carried on that business since. Upon locating at Rochester he immediately manifested much interest in all public matters, societies, etc. He was president of the Athenæum, and is a prominent Mason and Odd-Fellow, and in the latter fraternity held the office of district deputy grand master. For a number of years has served as trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank, and for the past five years has been president of that institution. He was elected mayor of Rochester for the years 1874–75, and discharged the duties of his official position to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1833 he was married to Mary M. Parsells, of New York. Their family consisted of six children, viz.: George P., a manufacturer, residing in Buffalo; Thomas B., an attorney, residing in New York; Jesse E., wife of George Thrall, present proprietor of the Grand Central, at Omaha; Alonzo R., book-keeper, and Frank M., civil engineer, residents of Rochester; and Mary M., wife of Lieutenant Wm. C. Manning, United States army. Mrs. Clarkson died in 1863. In 1865, Mr. C. united in marriage with his present wife, Miss Elizabeth E. Bushnell, a native of Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York.



COLONEL JOHN GRAHAM KLINCK

was born in Madison county, New York, August 17, 1820. When a young man he came to Rochester, where he resided for a time, and was an active member of the Mechanics' Association. From this city he went west, and at the breaking out of the rebellion entered the Union army, and rapidly rose from the rank of captain to that of brevet-colonel. He was chiefly employed, however, as quartermaster. On his return to this locality he became a resident of Brighton, and by his public spirit, generosity, and benevolence at once took rank among the leading men of the city. He was a strongly built, energetic, untiring man, with an iron constitution.

Colonel Klinck was a prominent Odd-Fellow, being a member of Genesee Lodge and Glide Encampment. He was the chief mover in the organization of Klinck Lodge, and was also a member of the Veteran Grays. January 1, 1840, he united in marriage with Laura B. M. Bowen, of Rochester. She was born in Waterford, Ohio, April 13, 1820. Their family consisted of five children, viz., Frances A., Graham B., Millard F., Martha L., and Lilly S., all of whom are living, except Millard and Graham.

Colonel Klinck was killed by the falling of a building, December 5, 1873. The following is an extract from a eulogy delivered on the deceased by the Rev. Dr. Muller: "The struggles which he had been forced to make in early life tended to develop all his energies of mind and body. He was a man whose intense convictions made him a determined advocate of any cause he espoused. His benevolence knew no bounds. One of his last acts—that of lecturing on the night before his death for the benefit of a widow and her children—illustrated the whole tenor of his life. He was a man of radiant spirit; a man whose face was always full of cheer and sunshine; in a word, one of those rare men who make the world all the better for having lived in it. As a father he was affectionate and kind; as a friend, generous, true, and constant; as an Odd-Fellow, he was a beloved brother, one to whom friendship, love, and truth were no unmeaning terms; as a soldier he was brave and true, and as a business man honorable and enterprising."

ISAAC ASHLEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Galway, Saratoga county, New York, December 3, 1796. He was the youngest of a family of six children. In 1802 he went with his father's family to Richfield, Otsego county, thence to Brookfield, Madison county, thence to Sangersfield, Oneida county, and from thence to Paris. In 1817 he came to Conesus and negotiated for the purchase of thirty acres of land at one dollar per acre. This tract was located near Hemlock lake. He commenced business with a capital of $12.50, his other earthly possessions consisting of the clothes upon his person. He had no axe with which to begin the clearing of the forest, nor a morsel of bread to eat. He was, however, possessed of an indomitable will, and in every way well qualified to endure the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. In the year 1825 the Erie canal was completed, and during this year Mr. Ashley, together with a brother, came to Rochester, and commenced keeping a small public-house. He remained in this house about two years, and was then out of business about fourteen months, the only period from the 1st of May, 1825, that he has not been keeping a hotel. He next became the proprietor of the Union Hotel, a small wooden structure located on the present site of the office of the *Rochester Union*, where he remained three years. In December, 1832, he assumed control of the National Hotel, which he left May 1, 1835, and in the following month took possession of the Clinton Hotel, where he has since remained its popular and efficient landlord. February 23, 1829, he united in marriage with Charlotte Carlisle, of Genesee county. She died in January, 1873, deeply mourned by relatives and friends. Mr. Ashley has reached the age of over fourscore years, but is yet hale and hearty, with every appearance of being spared many years. He is one of Rochester's most highly esteemed and venerable citizens, and may the remaining years of his earthly pilgrimage be passed peacefully, and when the insatiate archer, Death, summons him away may he go

> "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
> And lies down to pleasant dreams."

JOHN STRAUB

was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1825. He remained there until sixteen years of age, when he went to Switzerland, and stayed about a year. From this place he went to Paris, and subsequently to England, and finally returned to his native country, and remained there until twenty-eight years of age, when he determined to seek a home in the new country, and in 1853 he embarked for America. Upon his arrival in this country he immediately proceeded to Rochester, where he located, and where he has since remained. He first worked at the butcher trade, and subsequently engaged in the grocery business, in which, by industry and honest dealing, he has succeeded in building up a good trade. His fine business block is a four-story brick structure, located on Lake avenue, and is a model of beauty and convenience. It was erected in 1874. Mr. Straub was married to Susanna Moss, in this city, in 1855. A few years since, desiring to see the "fatherland," he made a trip to Germany, and, after a pleasant visit, returned to America, content to remain in the land of his adoption.

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Hiram Sibley



James Vick.

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C. R. TOMPKINS.

C. R. Tompkins, one of the prominent manufacturers of Rochester, was born October 27, 1822, in the town of Fishkill, New York. His ancestors were all mechanics, and many of them mechanical geniuses, his grandfather belonging to the type and style of General Putnam. When nine years of age, his parents removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, where he was brought up and educated. His father, John G. Tompkins, was by trade a cooper, carpenter, and joiner, but his principal business, in which he engaged very extensively, was the manufacture of packing-barrels for the New Haven market. All the proceeds of his labor, aside from the actual support of his family, were devoted to the education of his children, for whom he manifested the greatest solicitude and interest. The subject of this sketch was early entered into the medical academy at that place (formerly known as the old law-school), at which he graduated, when seventeen years of age, for the practice of medicine. After completing his academical studies, his parents wished him to take a thorough collegiate course in that profession, as their choice, and for which his studies had been preparatory; but, with a strong predilection for mathematics, his favorite study, and an inherited genius for mechanical work and appliances predominant, he threw up the study of medicine, already distasteful to him, and determined to perfect himself as a machinist. With this in view, he came to this State, and at Matteawan, on the Hudson, commenced his trade as an apprentice at machine forging. This was his first apprenticeship. After serving his time, he worked six months as a journeyman; but while an apprentice, being unusually apt and skillful, he received wages nearly equal to those of a journeyman. After recruiting his health, which had failed him, he served a second apprenticeship at machine finishing, which he completed with great success. His highest ambition then was to be at the head of the machinist trade, and whatever he undertook he grappled with a will and a determination to succeed. Immediately after completing his first apprenticeship, he married Miss Gertrude Dates, of Poughkeepsie, whose grandparents—of Holland—were the first settlers in Hackensack. He was married at the latter place, February 15, 1843, by Rev. C. Van Cleef. He resided about one year with his wife at Matteawan, and then removed to Newburg, where, his health failing him, he was compelled to retire from business. Soon after he removed to Middletown, Orange county, where for four years he was principal of the Middletown Union school. Having then regained his health, he associated himself with the New York and Erie Railroad as engineer, from which he was soon after transferred to the Newburg branch, and given charge of its shops. Here he remained as master-mechanic about three years, when he resigned his position, and in the following fall, about the time of the consolidation of the New York Central Railroads, he accepted the position of engineer on the new line running between Albany and Utica. Not being satisfied with the position, he left it in the winter of 1853, after remaining with the company about six months. In the following spring, in 1854, he came to the city of Rochester, where, a few months subsequently, he took charge of the tool manufactory of Gibson & Co. He remained in this position—as manager—until June, 1856, when he founded his present business, which, by his energy and intelligent management, has grown and been extended to its present proportions, as represented in this work. Mr. Tompkins is one of the solid, substantial men of Rochester, to whose business grasp and energy the city owes its growth in prosperity and wealth for the past twenty years. Since receiving a partner in his business he has transferred to him a great part of the care and responsibility of the enterprise, while he and his family devote themselves more to the enjoyments and comforts of life upon the well-earned abundance of his labors. Mr. Tompkins has four children now living,—three daughters and one son. The eldest daughter is the wife of Thomas Smith, and the second the wife of C. S. Siddons, both living in the city. His mother is still living at the age of eighty-five years, his father having died five years ago at the age of seventy-nine, and kept house to the time of his death. His ancestors were noted for their longevity.

LEWIS SWIFT

was born February 29, 1820, in the town of Clarkson, where, also, he passed his boyhood, acquiring his early education within the walls of Clarkson Academy. But naturally gifted with keen observation, a retentive memory, and the power of discrimination, nature was to him an open book, and early he became remarkable for his love of natural science, which, in later years, was concentrated on astronomy, in which branch, by important discoveries therein, he has achieved an enviable fame. Passionately fond of books, and reading critically, his mind became a storehouse of knowledge, garnered from the choicest fields of literature; and hence, though he claims no college as his alma mater, he is emphatically a learned man, though possessing great simplicity of character and without ostentation. His title of A.M. has been bestowed by acclamation of the people.

His specialty as an astronomer is comet-seeking, in which he has been, and is, an indefatigable watchman, keeping vigil night after night while the world has slept, and that, too, exposed to the inclemencies of our northern clime with only heaven's canopy above him.* But his search has been rewarded by the finding of six comets. Of three the original discoverer, one of which, Comet III. of 1862, was very brilliant, being surpassed in brightness and length of train by only six others of this century, and was, aside from this, an important comet, inasmuch as it gave rise to the theory of the identity of shooting-stars and comets. This comet, found by him July 16 of that year, was two days later seen at Cambridge observatory, and a half-hour later still at the Dudley observatory; ten days later it was found in Europe. It was visible for three weeks, and on August 27 had a tail twenty-five degrees in length. Its period equals one hundred and twenty-three years, and consequently it will not return until the year 1985. This comet travels in the path of the August meteoric shower. Of the remainder he has the honor of independent discovery, so called, being first in this country. Among these is the comet of 1871, which for some weeks he hoped to claim as his own by right of priority of discovery, but tidings coming from Europe of its having been seen there eight days previous, he was obliged to accept secondary honors.

Our distinguished visitor of two years ago, the Coggian Comet of 1874, was seen first in this country by him, and he also had the last view of it as it descended beneath the waves of Lake Ontario to return no more forever. His eye, so thoroughly trained to descry faint telescopic objects, continued to see it, while others failed because of its nearness to the sun.

In 1869 he, with a party of astronomers led by Professor Hough, of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, went to Illinois to observe the total eclipse of the sun, and carried thither his telescope, the largest on the ground. The published and tabulated reports of that expedition, as given in volume ii. of the Annals of the Dudley, attest how much reliance was placed by its chief upon his observations. Possessed of natural eloquence, and filled with love for his chosen science, he has betaken himself to the rostrum, where his enthusiasm finds graceful outlet and imbues his hearers with a kindred interest in the great themes of which he treats. His lectures are given under the auspices of the Northwestern Lyceum Bureau of Janesville, Wisconsin, whose manager, J. A. Bliss, a genial man of much energy and observation, was born in Rochester. He has been twice married, his first wife dying in 1863. He has five children.

* Professor Swift had formerly, at his home in Cortland county, an observatory with revolving dome and telescope equatorially mounted, but since his removal to Rochester has star-gazed under the open sky.

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HISTORY OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES

OF

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

INTRODUCTORY

AMERICA is a nation of pioneers; its whole history is the history of early settlements, with all the exciting scenes and deprivations of frontier life, and the gradual unfolding and development of a community complete in its organizations, distinctive in its character and expressions, and rich in the higher elements of domestic, social, and religious life. Each locality, in all the general features of its record and experience, is inevitably reflected by that which succeeds it. The pioneer moves on to the front, plunges into the interminable forests with his household goods around him, and rises a king and conquerer. Strong, self-reliant, and panoplied in the aggressive energies of his ancestors, the priceless legacy of over two hundred years that have coursed down through the generations from Plymouth Rock, he girds himself for the conflict, and while with strained vision he strives to penetrate the wilderness beyond, his ear catches behind him the hum of the advancing tide of empire. Here he erects his altar, builds his home, levels the forest, calls down the sunlight to thrill with life the sleeping soil and adorn its surface with blossom and fruitage, until nature, smiling in her supreme loveliness, yields him the richest treasures of her bosom. Here is laid the key-stone in the arch of a new social structure, above which are to cluster and unfold all the arts and elements of the highest civilization. From its free inception and unfettered growth were evolved those sterling forces that enabled our fathers to institute and perpetuate a republic which, for adaptability to its people, finds no parallel on the planet. The very surroundings of the American pioneer implant within him a spirit of liberty that tolerates no abridgment, and the conscious manhood, thus unfolded as a heritage to his children, becomes the strongest pillar of defense to their liberties. Here we see the importance of collecting in successive order all the scenes and events of a community's growth, from the earliest settlement, its first germ, to its full organization and its most recent form, together with the influences, local characteristics, or other combinations that may have modified or directed its development. We are thus enabled to grasp the science that underlies and governs its life, and to comprehend those immense forces which in the first settlement, two hundred and fifty-six years ago, and through the countless repetitions of its history in subsequent years, have unrolled an empire of forty millions of people. The whole work, from birth to maturity, is typified in the history of a single locality, and, as a lesson of life, should be perpetuated in imperishable records to our children and children's children, as the science of communal, and even of national, development.

NORTHAMPTON.

Before proceeding to the history of the towns west of the Genesee river, it is necessary to understand the existence and dissolution of a local organization, now obselete, which formerly existed, and embraced all that part of the State lying between the Genesee and Niagara rivers. Although now existing only in the early records, and the memories of old citizens fast passing away, it once had life and form, with its officers, elections, laws, and powers that have left their impress on the early works and improvements of western New York, and the political formations that have followed. Like the miserable worm, which, in the everlasting circuit of nature, dies and loses its form in giving birth to the butterfly, it laid the groundwork of all the county and town organizations now dotting its surface, whose growth was matured by the decay of the original structure. At that time all the western part of the State belonged to Ontario county, and on April 4, 1797; that portion of the county west of the Genesee was organized into the town of Northampton. Below are given the minutes of the first meeting, held at the house of Peter Shaffer, in what is now Scottsville, together with the names of the first officers elected, as recorded in the original town-book, now in possession of the clerk in the town of Parma, viz.:

ORGANIZATION.

"The first meeting of the people of the town of Northampton, county of Ontario, April 4, 1797, at the house of Peter Shaffer. *Be it remembered*, that in town meeting, held in the town of Northampton and county of Ontario, on the 4th day of April, 1797, the votes were taken by Gad. Wadsworth, Esq., of the town of Hartford, for the town of Northampton."

Supervisor, Colonel Josiah Fish; Town Clerk, Eli Granger; Assessors, Peter Shaffer, Jeremiah Olmstead; Commissioners of Highways, Gideon King, Peter Shaffer, Joseph Morgan; Constable, Hinds Chamberlain; Constable and Collector, Simon King; Path-masters, Christopher Dugan, Joseph Morgan, Josiah Fish; Overseer of the Poor, Peter Shaffer; Fence-viewers, Christopher Dugan, Isaac Scott.

The officers elected were sworn, according to law, to the faithful discharge of their respective offices, by Gad. Wadsworth, Esq. Fifty dollars were voted to be raised, to pay the necessary expenses of the town.

For the first year of the organization of this town, public money was granted for school purposes, as appears from the following record, under date of 1797. It appears from a certificate received from Richard M. Green, clerk of the board of supervisors, that there will be due to this town, the ensuing year, $35.64 for the support of schools in the town. In the following year, 1798, this sum was increased to $61.36.

A bill, showing the receipts and expenditures for the first year of the town of Northampton, was presented by Colonel Josiah Fish, supervisor, and accepted in town meeting, April 5, 1798, a correct copy of which is here given:

Statement of money granted and expended in the year 1797, *by Josiah Fish, Supervisor.*

Money granted by the town	$50 00	
" " board of supervisors	10 00	$60 00
Paid to Peter Shaffer, for service	7 50	
" Maj. Elijah Kent, for service	12 00	
" Eli Granger, "	4 50	
" Gideon King, "	4 50	
" Jeremiah Olmstead, "	4 50	
" for town books	7 00	
" to Thomas Whitcomb, for election-boxes	18	
" Col. J. Fish, for his own services	7 50	
Amount of expenses for the year 1797	47 68	47 68
Balance due, in the hands of the supervisor		12 32
Paid Simon King, for collection		3 00
Town fees		75

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Peter Shaffer was elected the first school commissioner of the town in 1798, and in 1799 the first school committee was chosen, which consisted of the following persons: Chapman Hawley, Joseph Morgan, and Josiah Fish. In the same year the town was divided into five road districts, and in 1800 into seven districts, some of which extended from the Genesee to the Niagara river. In 1801 was voted a bounty of three dollars for every wolf killed, which, in 1806, was increased to five dollars, and one dollar per dozen for rattlesnakes. The very sparse settlements, widely scattered over the vast expanse of territory embraced within the jurisdiction of the town of Northampton, made the execution of official duties, on the part of town officers, extremely difficult for many years. There were but very few roads opened, and those were in a condition so new that in some seasons of the year travel was almost impossible, and the tax collector found it more profitable to himself, in some instances, to pay the dues from his own scant resources than to attempt to penetrate to some of the most remote settlements. Especially was this the case in the northern portion of the town previous to the opening of the Ridge road, when the most practicable road to the Niagara was across Lake Ontario, and up on the Canada side. The only Indians in the vicinity belonged to the tribes of the *Tuscaraoas* and the *Canawaugus*, between whom and the young settlements there always existed the most friendly intercourse. Never, from the earliest settlement in this most beautiful portion of the State, were there any violated pledges, or injudicious action in any way tending to disturb the peaceful relations between the two races, which forever remained unbroken. There were two old and well-beaten Indian trails: one leading from Canawaugus, near the site of the village of Avon, northward to the mouth of the Genesee river; the other from the mouth of the river, westward to where Lewistown now stands on the Niagara river. Over the former was opened the original Canawaugus road, and projected to the Atchinson settlement, but which was long ago vacated, and the name applied to the road now leading from Spencerport to the lake, through Parma. The latter was opened as a public highway at the outbreak of the war of 1812, to facilitate the movement of supplies, and followed the summit of a ridge nearly the whole distance, which gave it the name of Ridge road. Other highways were opened in various localities, for the convenience of distant settlements, without much regularity, most of which were afterwards vacated and reopened on lot lines.

At a special meeting, called for the purpose December 8, 1807, the town of Northampton was divided into four separate towns, viz.,—Pulteney, to consist of East and West Pulteney; Bayard, to consist of the Triangle tract and the country west; Fairfield, to consist of Fairfield and Braddock's Bay townships (now Ogden and Parma); and Northampton, to embrace the two river townships lying between Fairfield and the river, and now known as Greece and Gates. The committee appointed to carry this action into effect were Joseph Tucker, Richard Abbey, Gibbons Jewett, and Zaccheus Colby. The name of Fairfield was immediately after changed for that of Parma. Colonel Josiah Fish, first supervisor of Northampton, officiated six years, from its organization to March 1, 1803; Simon King, two years, to March 6, 1805; and Gibbons Jewett until the division of the town, and of Parma, to April 7, 1812; in all, seven years.

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SWEDEN

THE "Triangle tract" is a body of land triangular in shape, lying between the "Mill-seat tract," originally owned by Phelps and Gorham on the east, and the "Holland purchase" on the west. It is twenty-eight miles in length, about nine and one-half miles wide on Lake Ontario, and terminates to a point on the line between the towns of Le Roy and Pavilion, in Genesee county, and embraces over one hundred and thirty thousand acres of land. Its eastern boundary is a line parallel with the general course of the Genesee river, and its western is a transit or meridian line. It was originally owned by Robert Morris, from whom it was purchased early in 1801 by Le Roy, Bayard, and Everts, of New York city, who had it surveyed the same year by Richard Stoddard, and offered for sale. It was divided into five townships, numbered from south to north, and each township into sections, generally one and one-half miles square, which were subdivided into twelve farm lots of one hundred and twenty acres each. In 1802, a road was opened four rods wide through the centre of the tract, leading to Lake Ontario, which has since been known as the Lake road. This road was given by the company, and was not included in the lots lying alongside of it. Settlements were commenced at Le Roy, and a grist-mill built there in 1801, but no sales beyond that town. In 1802 lands were offered for two dollars, and two dollars and fifty cents, per acre. At that time, this tract, with all the country west of the Genesee, belonged to the town of Northampton and the county of Ontario, with the county seat at Canandaigua. On December 8, 1807, up to which date a few sales had been made, and a less number of settlements had crept northwardly along the Lake road, the town of Northampton was divided, and the "Triangle tract," with the wild, unbroken country lying west, of indefinite extent, were combined under one town organization. It was designated at the time of division as Bayard, but immediately after changed to Murray. In 1814, when the town of Sweden was incorporated, this tract was divided into four towns, Le Roy, Bergen, Sweden, and Murray,—Sweden then embracing its present limits and Clarendon, in Orleans county, and Murray the two towns of Clarkson and Hamlin, and the town of Murray, in Orleans county.

On the fifth day of April, 1814, the first town meeting of the town of Sweden was held at the house of Reuben Stickney, and its organization effected by the election of the following officers:

Supervisor, John Reed; Town Clerk, Elisha Stewart; Assessors, Joshua B. Adams, Henry Hill, John Marshal; Road Commissioners, Alanson Dudley, Zenas Case, Calvin Gibbs; Poor-masters, Benajah Warden, Record W. Vining; School Commissioners, John Reed, William James, Calvin Gibbs; School Inspectors, David Glidden, William Sheldon, Lyman Humphreys, Elisha Stewart, Amos Frink, Peleg Sanders; Collector and Constable, William James; Constable, William Luther; Pound-master, Reuben Stickney; and twenty-seven overseers of highways.

According to census report made November 25, 1813, there were, within the limits of the present towns of Sweden and Clarendon, one hundred and forty families, and one other person, comprising eight hundred and nineteen souls, divided as follows, viz.: twenty-two males and twenty-two females forty-five years of age and over; one hundred and fifty-four males and one hundred and thirty-four females between eighteen and forty-five, and two hundred and sixty-five males and two hundred and twenty-one females under eighteen. The number of electors with freeholds who rented tenements of the yearly value of forty shillings was one hundred and forty-two; of the value of twenty to one hundred pounds, none; and of the value of one hundred pounds and over, five.

The town of Sweden, with its present geographical limits, comprises the third township of the Triangle tract. It extends north and south six miles, and has an average width of five and three-quarter miles, embracing twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-two acres, or about thirty-two and three-fourths square miles. The surface is generally level, though quite undulating in some parts, and the soil very rich and fertile. It is mostly a sandy loam, gravelly, or mixed with clay in some places. In no part of western New York has a finer quality or greater yield of the cereal crops been produced. Of late years, in common with all this belt of country, much attention has been paid to fruit culture, especially apples, which are now a staple crop, and of superior quality and yield. Every year the area of orchards is increased, which in a few years will absorb a large proportion of the surface. Streams flow in every direction from the centre of the town, which is more elevated. The Salmon rises west and southwest of the centre, and flows east, then northeast into Ogden. The west branch also rises south of Brockport, flowing northeast. In the west part of the town a considerable stream rises and flows southward into Riga. Other smaller brooks and tributaries rise from springs, supplying abundant water and good drainage. The Erie canal and Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central Railroad extend east and west across the northern part of the town.

We of the present day, who have witnessed the rapid settlement of our western States during the past quarter of a century, can have but a faint idea of the slow and tedious process of settlement sixty and seventy years ago, nor appreciate the difficulties and discouragements by which it was attended. Our western States have been opened by railroads and water communication before the emigrant has been invited thither to take possession of the open prairie lands, which were ready to receive the plow and the reaper, and which are gratuitously offered to all who have the courage to possess them. Western New York had no railroad, no water communication, and but few and poor wagon-roads. These must be traveled over some five hundred miles to arrive from New England, whence most of the settlers came. Then to purchase land at high prices, which were covered with a dense and heavy growth of timber that must be chopped and cleared away before he could plant, sow, or reap, was no ordinary undertaking. Many who came made the journey on foot, carrying all their possessions on their backs. Those who came with families had a lumber-wagon with a large box, over which was a covering of canvas or cotton cloth spread on hoops, into which were packed all the household goods, beds, clothing, provisions for the journey, wife, children, and other necessaries for furnishing a log cabin, which he had in prospect of erection in the woods. In this pleasure-car the family would be on the way two or three weeks coming from New England. No wonder that, under such circumstances, settlements were slow. Those who settled early on this tract were poor, for here lands could be bought on credit, being only required to pay interest and make improvements. But little capital was brought into this country by the emigrant, hence the wealth of to-day has been drawn from a productive soil through the labors of an industrious people. The earliest settlements made in this town, before recorded, were in 1807, by Nathaniel Poole and Walter Palmer, on the Lake road between Brockport and Sweden Centre, and later in the same season by Samuel Bishop, Isaac White, Stephen Johnson, and Joseph Hoskins; though the records of the land sales at Le Roy show that several lots were located in 1803, and that previous to 1807 some thirty lots had been sold within the three towns, yet it is not evident that they were settled on. But as no record of date was ever taken from those early settlers until they had removed or died, those given by the later settlers render the dates of the first somewhat uncertain. In 1808, John Reed settled in the south part of the town, and located about nine hundred acres of land, the same that his son John B. Reed and Asa Rowe and family now occupy. Timothy Tyler located south of the centre of the town; Edward Parks, south of Brockport; and Deacon Rice, at the place since known as Wilkie's Corners, the same year; also James Stickney and Amos Stickney, from Oneida county, and Reuben Stickney, Jr., Israel Stickney, and Lewis Gardner. These settlements were all made along the Lake road, which was the only road then opened in the town. Reuben Moore, Zenas Case, and Elder Zenas Case, Jr., settled in the east part of the town a little later, and about the same time settlements were commenced on the road known as the Fourth Section, by Elijah Steward, Walter Steward, Uriah L. James, William James, Simeon Palmer, and Joshua B. Adams. Benjamin S. Sheldon settled in the same neighborhood a year or two later; and in the same year William Warden, Aaron Hill, and Moses J. Hill, on the town line road leading west from Wilkie's Corners to Holley. In 1810 and 1811 settlements were made in the east and south parts of the town by Joseph Hutchinson, Joseph Luce, and Aramel Butler; also Roland Saunders and Edward H. Raleigh on the Lake road south of the centre. In 1811 or 1812, Levi Page and Ezra Brown settled at West Sweden, and Abijah Capen one mile west of the Lake road.

A few others, not here mentioned, had settled in the town prior to the war of

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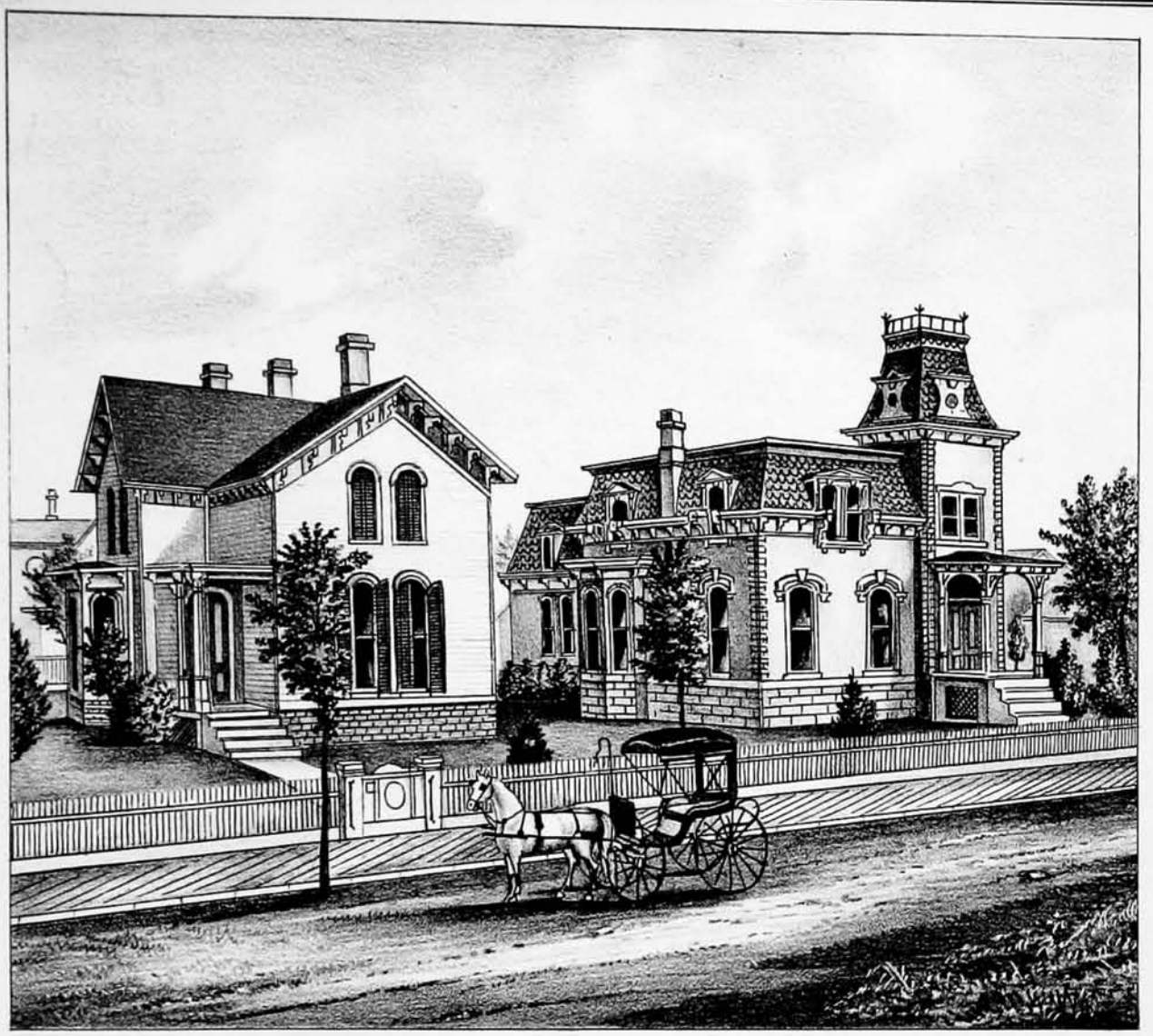

RES. OF **L. T. UNDERHILL**, BROCKPORT, N. Y.



RES. OF **FRANK F. CAPEN**, SWEDEN, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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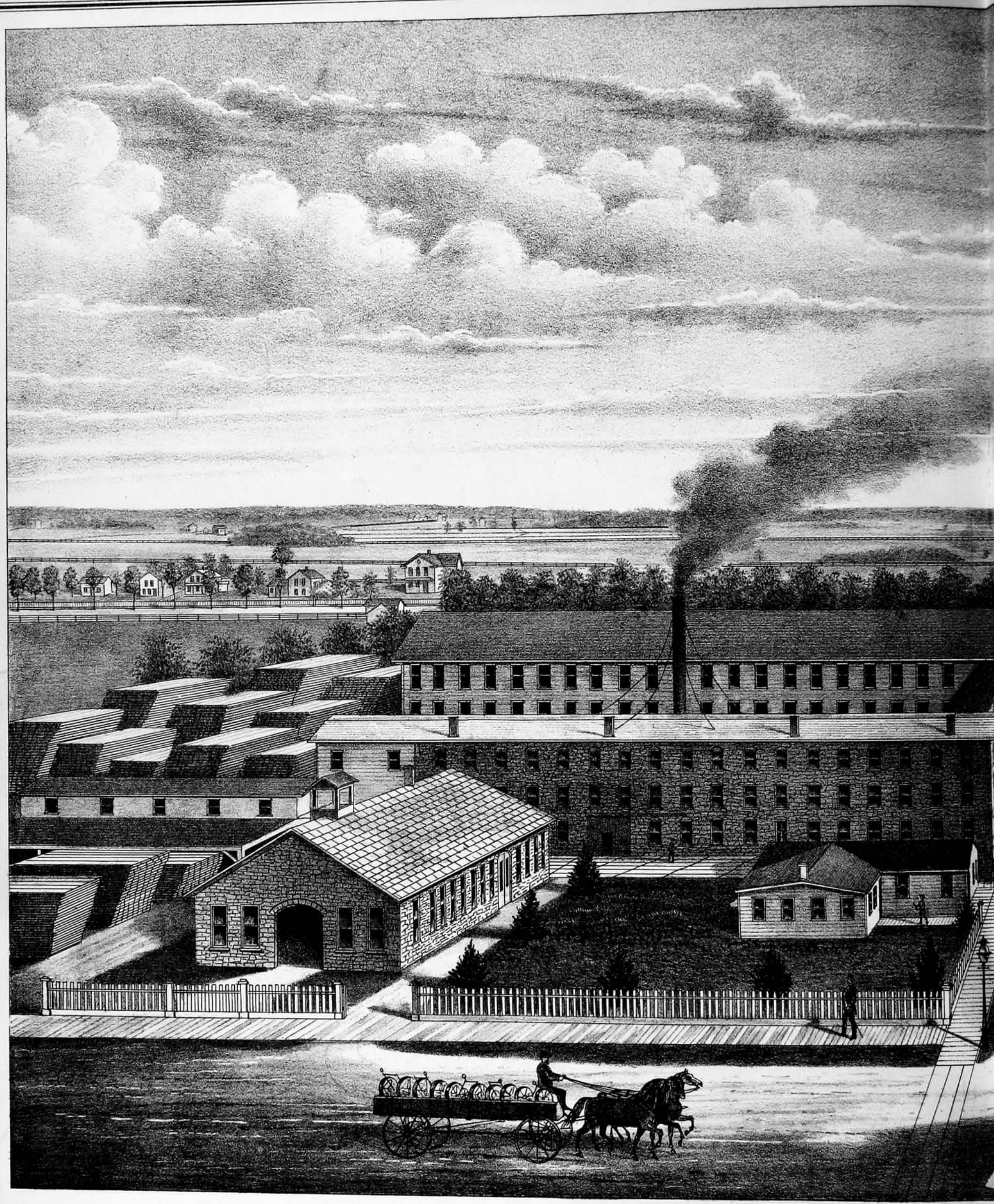

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER

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CO., BROCKPORT, N Y

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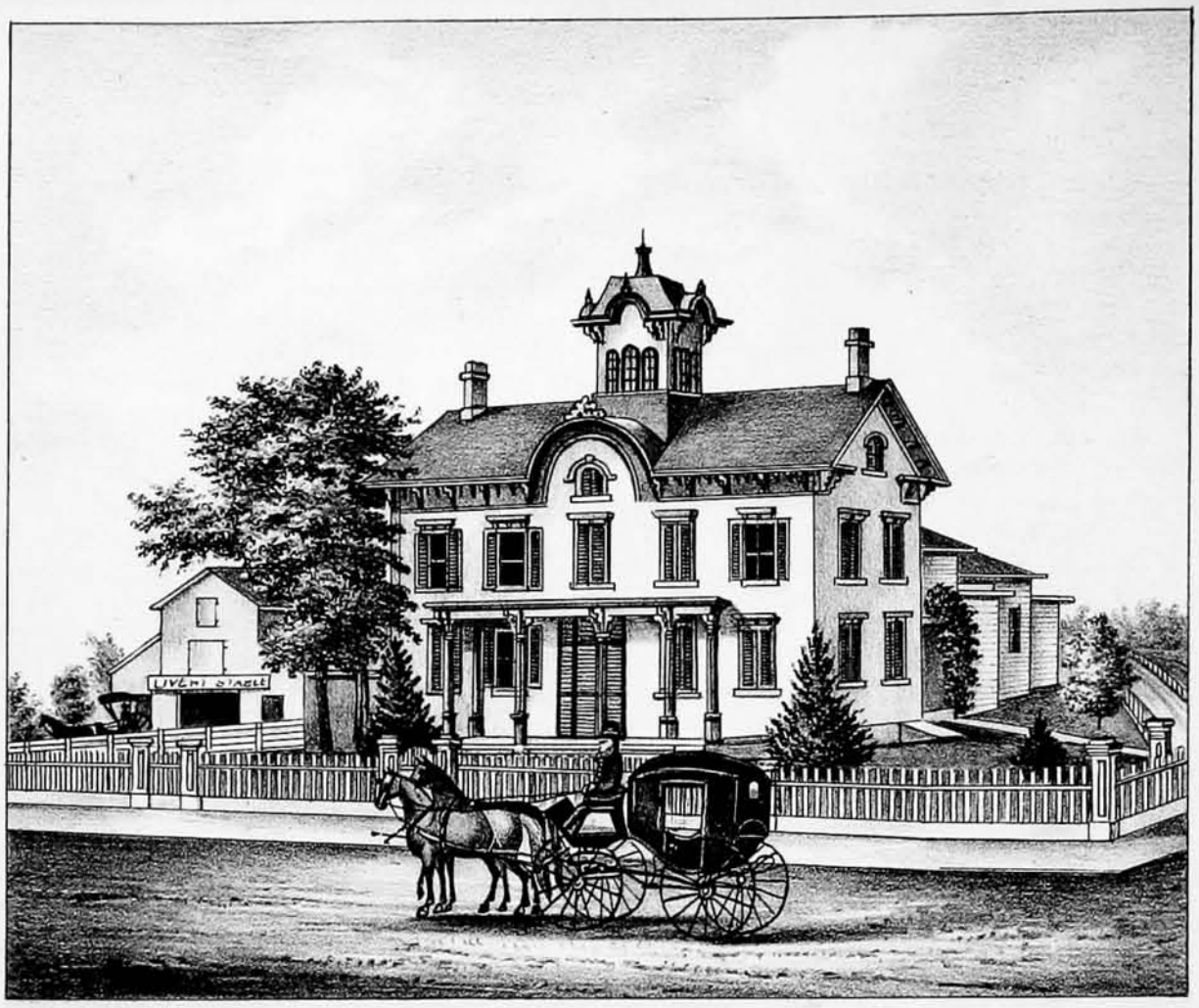
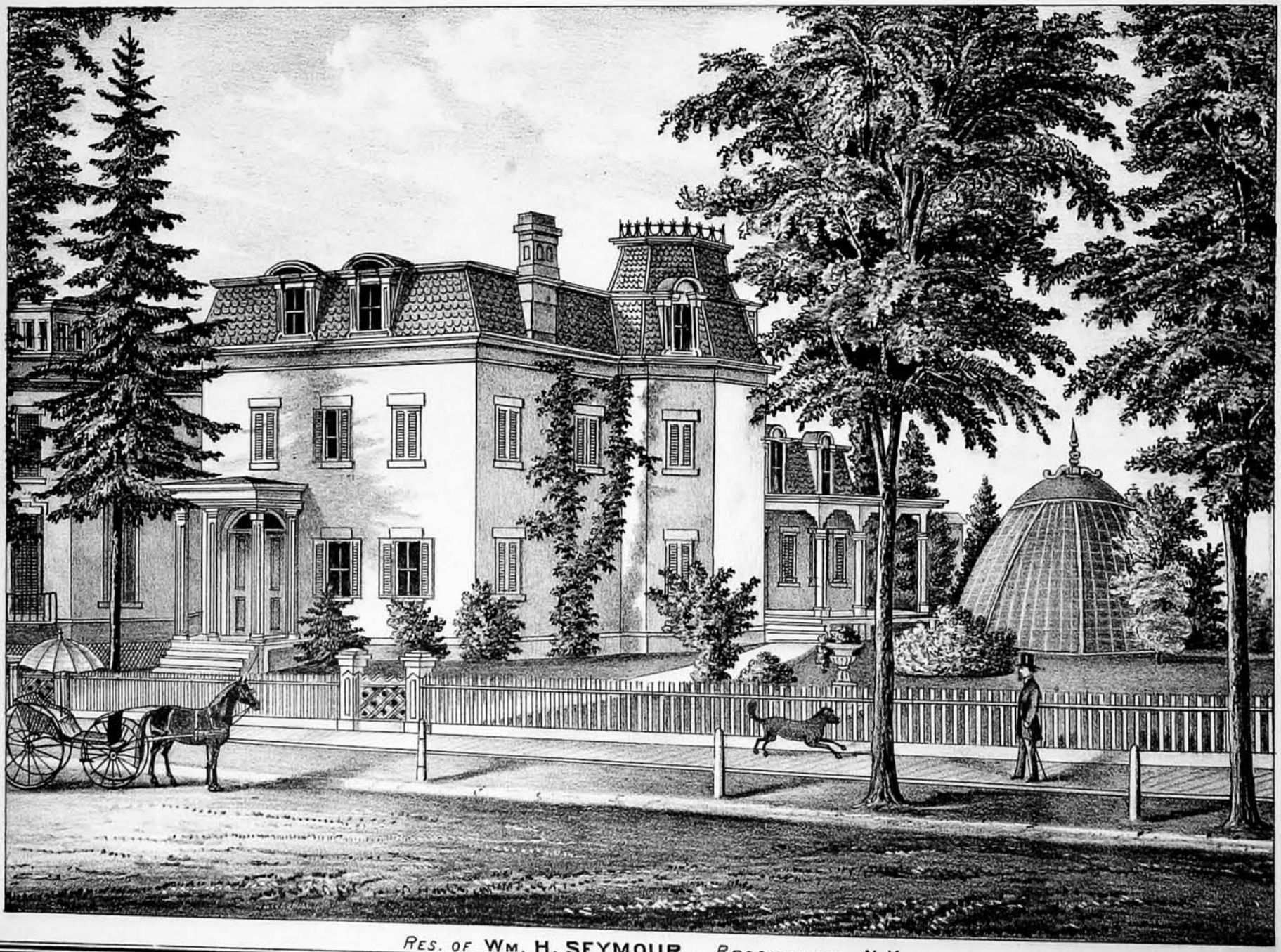


RES. OF **SANFORD GOFF**, BROCKPORT, N. Y.



RES. OF **WM. H. SEYMOUR**, BROCKPORT, N.Y.

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1812, yet but a small portion of it was occupied up to this date, and during the war settlements were greatly retarded or almost discontinued, though some came in as others who came before were frightened away. Requisitions were frequently made on the settlers to go to the frontier to keep back the invading army, when many rendered patriotic service to their country. Some fell in defense of sailors' rights, and others returned to renew the battle with the forest, which was now just beginning to be cleared away. During the war some settlements were deserted, and but very few were advanced.

The prices of grain and provisions were extremely high, and those who had raised something to sell reaped a fine harvest. Oats were sold for two dollars per bushel, wheat at three dollars or four dollars, and other products in proportion. These extreme prices made it very hard for the coming settlers who were to rush in at the approach of peace. After the war, and as soon as men could devote themselves to the pursuits of civil life, settlements were renewed with more vigor than before. At the first election of town officers, in 1814, there were but five men living in the town, which then included Clarendon, who were entitled by law to hold office; consequently, much difficulty was experienced for several years in obtaining the number of officers necessary. The organic law of the State required solid qualifications for office,—a freehold estate to the value of one hundred pounds; and an elector, to vote, must possess or rent a freehold to the value of forty shillings. To obviate this difficulty it was not uncommon for men to get a small amount deeded to enable them to hold office. Since those days the country has evidently progressed, as men now often get elected to office with no qualifications whatever, either solid or substantial.

During succeeding years the settlement of the town rapidly advanced, and a more thrifty and enterprising population succeeded many of the early settlers, who sold their claims and removed farther west to pioneer other new countries, as is usually the case in new settlements. The year 1816 was remarkably cool and unproductive, and barely enough was raised to support the population and keep the new comers from want and hunger; and for two or three years following, so little land was brought under cultivation, and so great the demand to supply immigration, that food was very dear and difficult to obtain. A few years later, as lands were improved and a surplus raised, prices fell to almost nothing, there being no market where transportation could be found without great expense. The only outlet to an eastern market was at the mouth of the Genesee river, whereby the lake and the St. Lawrence tide-water could be reached. The best quality of white wheat brought only thirty-one to thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel, and, when drawn over bad new-country roads, made the condition of the farmer extremely discouraging; especially so, as nearly every one was in debt for his farm, and must raise money to pay interest or lose the property, with improvements his labor had made. Of the settlers who came into town during the five years succeeding the war, when most of the land was occupied, it can be truly said they were of the best and noblest character. They were the most enterprising sons of New England, descendants of the Pilgrim fathers,—young men who were reared upon the granite hills, inured to labor, and taught that industry, economy, and virtue were elements in a moral and religious character.

During the first decade most of the land was cleared, neat and comfortable buildings were erected, lands fenced, orchards planted, roads made, and societies organized. Never did a people labor more diligently, or accomplish greater results under like circumstances. Lands were productive, and had largely increased in value, so the farmer who had only cleared and improved his land found himself possessed of a valuable property, though the original purchase money had remained unpaid; which was the condition of many of the landholders up to 1825, when a new era dawned upon the country by the opening of transportation through the Erie canal. The names of those early settlers who were most active in the formation of society, in directing and arranging the municipal affairs of the town, establishing schools, and building churches, as well as reclaiming the forests and beautifying a land unsurpassed in wealth and excellence of soil and climate, and in social and intellectual advantages, by any other rural district of our country, may well be recorded in the annals of its history. Among the number were Jos. Staples, Robert Staples, Peter Stutphin, Oliver Spencer, Edmond Spencer, Chauncey Staples, John White, Jas. Stickney, Amos Stickney, Sam'l H. Davis, Abel Root, Jos. Randall, Chester Roberts, Elvis Lee, Sam'l Morgan, David Morgan, Dr. David Avery, Dr. E. B. Elliot, Levi Pond, Humphrey Palmer, Thaddeus Stone, Oramel Butler, Daniel Butler, Nathaniel Bangs, Dudley Root, William Root, Julius Comstock, Eli Gallup, Aaron Root, Samuel V Way, Timothy Tyler, Jos. Hutchinson, Sisson Taylor, Reuben Allen, John House, Job Whipple, John Clarke, Mr. Bronson, Thos. Cooley, Lieutenant Crippen, Deacon Niles, Zadoc Hurd, Elisha Locke and sons, Samuel C. Bentley, C. J. Whitcher, Uriah L. James, Wm. King, Alanson Thomas, Elder Brackett, Royal Barlow, Elder Bigalow, James Jackson, Walter Phelps, Artemus Lyman, James Hart, Peleg Thomas, Seth L. King, E. H. Raleigh, Asa Babcock, Wm. Ward, James White, Silas Parker, Abijah Capen, Ezra Brown, Rowland Sanders, Simeon Palmer, Benj. J. Sheldon, Aaron Hill, Moses Hill, Daniel Freeman, Jos. Preston, Benj. Remington, Elisha Brace, Lyons Udell, Samuel Chadsey, Wm. Seldon, Erastus Lawrence, Samuel Bishop, Silas Judson, John Reed, John Beadle, Elisha Steward, Chauncey Robinson, Elisha Huntley, Eldridge Farewell, Jacob Cooley, Harmon Cooley, and many others. The early social, moral, and religious character of the people may well receive a passing notice. Notwithstanding the severe toil and privations of pioneer life, it is not without its enjoyments. No people were more cheerful than the toilers in clearing away the forests, and none have been more kind or ready to aid their fellow-men. It was common, when one had a hard job of work, to make a "bee," at which his neighbors would join and help him out. "Raising-bees" were quite frequent, which would generally close with a ball-play or other sport. Logging-bees, husking-bees, apple-paring bees, were common occurrences, always attended with some amusement, but always work before pleasure. Society was open to all who conducted themselves with propriety; there was no class society, no aristocracy, for all were equally respected who were equally worthy. Crime was rare, for it was more creditable to work than steal or cheat. Men expected to labor, and the smartest workers were the noted persons. There were few politicians, but honest men held office. Religiously, men were more zealous, more emotional, more tenacious, and more sectarian, but whether more Christlike we will not attempt to say.

Great changes have taken place within the past half-century in society, morality, religious views, and, we trust, for the sake of civilization, towards a better condition. In all that pertains to the arts of civilized life their progress has been marked. In the general intelligence of the people, in agricultural knowledge and practice, in the right direction and use of labor, in the knowledge of mechanical principles, and the application of those principles to useful ends, and in all that enables man to accomplish more with less physical force, in substituting mind for muscle, they have advanced, and are not behind the progress of the age. John B. Elliot was the first physician settled in town. He located on Beach ridge, one and a half miles south of Brockport, at an early day, and afterward removed to Brockport, and opened a drug store. Dr. Ralph A. Gillet settled at the Centre in 1830 or 1831, in the practice of medicine. In the early settlement of the town, sickness of a malarial character prevailed. Fever and ague was the common lot of all, and physicians were much needed. After a few years Dr. Gillett opened a store in dry goods and groceries at the Centre, still practicing his profession. Daniel J. Avery and D. N. Glazier also opened stores at that place a few years later, and considerable trade was directed here for several years, but on account of the proximity of Brockport, mercantile business was closed up here about 1850.

Dr. S. M. Olden succeeded Dr. Gillett as town physician in 1839 or 1840. After about ten years' practice he removed to Brockport. Dr. Huntley also located, and practiced there until about 1855, when he too moved to Brockport, where he still resides, since which time there has been no physician located in the rural districts, and Sweden has been notably a healthy section.

Nathan Poole built the first log house on the north side of Beach ridge, where he settled. It was constructed of logs covered with bark, the floors of hewn plank, and the chimney of sticks and mud, and without nails, spikes, or screws. James Beadle built the first frame house, and kept the first tavern. It was located about one-half mile south of Sweden Centre. Jehiel Davis built the first grist-mill in town in 1813 or 1814, in the eastern part, on Salmon creek; and Roswell Burroughs the first saw-mill, on the same creek, in 1815. William and James Hollister erected the first distillery, in 1816. In 1826 and 1827 there were three distilleries in town to supply the home demand for whisky, and one grist-mill to supply the same with bread. The first corn was raised in 1807, and the first wheat in 1808; and the first orchard planted was by Samuel Johnson, in 1809 or 1810.

The population of the town, by the census of 1875, was 5259, and the number of dwellings 1030. The assessed value of real and personal estate in the same year was $3,389,861. The average value of real estate per acre was $145.11. The valuation of real estate was $3,054,356; personal property, $412,660. The amount of taxation, exclusive of local school taxes, was $22,778.38. The value of real estate exempt from taxation was $136,300. The number of churches, 11; church organizations, 13; and the value of church property, $51,500.

The interests of education were not overlooked in the busy life of the early settler, but due attention was given to the maintenance of good common schools; beyond these few advantages were offered to the young. The common schools were perhaps behind those of the present day, but were conducted much the same, though parents then owned and educated their own children, interesting themselves personally in their progress and discipline. Now, since children have become the property of the State, and the State assumes the right and authority to educate them, it may be that parental care and responsibility have been too much withdrawn, and that a little of that old-fashioned discipline handed down

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from our New England parents, and enjoyed by the children of the early settlers, would improve the manners and conduct of those of the present day. All this part of the State was settled by a class to whom schools for their children, and church organizations as the central pillar of society, were of the highest importance. Consequently, as soon as their homes were made and some of their indispensable comforts secured, we find them looking about for some means of instruction for their children; and, if regular schools and school-houses were impracticable, the children met at private houses, and received the first rudiments from some of the older members. The first schools taught in the town were on the Lake road near the Centre, and extended in other parts of the town as rapidly as the settlements required. In those days, on account of the sparse settlements, many children were obliged to travel long distances through the woods, and in the winter season over bad, unbroken roads, which we, with our conveniences, can never appreciate. But may not these drawbacks have taught our fathers the value of what few opportunities they possessed?—for they were more diligently improved in those days than at present. We have now in Sweden eleven good school-houses and districts, with efficient teachers trained in an institution within her own borders.

Below are given the names of the supervisors of the town from its organization down to and including 1876, with the date and time of service of each, together with the town officers of 1876, viz.: John Reed, 1814 to 1820, both inclusive; Silas Judson, 1821 to 1823; James Seymour, 1824 to 1825; Joseph Randall, 1826 to 1829; Robert Staples, 1830 to 1835; Samuel H. Davis, 1836 to 1838; Joseph Randall, 1839 to 1840; Nathaniel Palmer, 1841 to 1842; Robert Staples, 1843 to 1847; Humphrey Palmer, 1848; Robert Staples, 1849; Asa Rowe, 1850; Samuel H. Davis, 1851 to 1853; Frederick P. Root, 1854 to 1858; Chauncey S. White, 1859 to 1860; Henry Root, 1861; Thomas Cornes, 1862; Samuel H. Davis, 1863 to 1864; Thomas Cornes, 1865 to 1866; Walter C. Fairbanks, 1867; Luther Gordon, 1868 to 1869; F. F. Capen, 1870 to 1871; E. W. Young, 1872 to 1873; Ira Crawford, 1874 to 1875; and Lucius T. Underhill for 1876.

Other officers are—Town Clerk, Henry C. Hammond; Collector, Charles W. Root; Justices of the Peace, Lucius P. Beadle, Daniel Holmes, John Allen, Ransom Chickering; Assessors, Ezra H. Graves, Charles P. White; Commissioner of Highways, James W. Spencer; Overseers of the Poor, Heman Barlow; Excise Commissioner, George Burrows; Auditors, Francis Haight, W C. Fairbanks, William H. Roberts; Constables, Edgar B. Fellows, Amos Coats, James S. Pollock, L. E. Andrews, James Mufford; Inspectors of Elections, first district, Asa Rowe, H. L. While, F. F. Capen; second district, William J. Edwards, T. K. Burch, Ransom Chickering.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SWEDEN

was organized at Sweden Centre on September 5, 1816, by a council convened for that purpose, and consisting of the following persons: Rev. Comfort Williams, of Rochester; Rev. Alanson Darwin, of Riga; Rev. Henry Smith, from the Female Missionary Society of Utica; Rev. Elam Clark, from the Youth's Missionary Society of Oneida; Deacon Ward, of Bergen; Deacon Davis, of Parma; Justus Brown and Asahel Finch, also of Parma. The first members were Theda Clark, Abigail Smith, Lydia Lee, Sally Hollister, Lucretia Bennett, Abigail Beedle, Daniel Avery, Elisha Smith, Samuel Blair, Joseph Langdon, Rebecca Cone, Anna Brown, Artemus Lyman, Sarah Stickney, Rosanna Avery, and Silas Judson. Daniel Avery was chosen clerk of the society. The first minister was Josiah Pierson. On January 4, 1819, when the church numbered thirty-three members, Silas Judson was chosen delegate to the Ontario presbytery, and on June 23, 1833, it was received into the presbytery of Rochester, and became a regular Presbyterian church, having been organized as a Congregational church. The first deacon of the church was David Fancher, who was chosen October 6, 1819. The first church building, a wooden structure, was erected in 1821, and dedicated by Rev. Abraham Foreman, previous to which services were held in the school-house at the Centre. The present church edifice was built of brick, completed and consecrated in 1836. The officers of the church are (1876) Joseph Staples, Joseph Sutphen, Samuel V. Way, Chauncey S. White, Horace Chapman, and Wesley Nelson, and the membership eighty-three. The Sabbath-school was organized in the school-house, in 1818 or 1819, of which Dr. Daniel Avery and Calvin Gibbs were superintendents. It now includes one hundred and twenty-four pupils and nine teachers, with Wesley Nelson superintendent. Connected with the school is a library in charge of Charles Ellis, librarian, which was purchased in 1826.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF SWEDEN

was organized in the east part of the town, on May 6, 1819, with the following membership, viz.: Rebecca Niles, Daniel Freeman, Nabby Freeman, Joseph Lee, Rhoda Douglass, Davis Douglass, Patty Lee, Samuel G. Lewis, Hannah Allen, Judah Church, Sarah Lewis, Amos B. Niles, Eunice Cooley, Henry Niles, Nancy Howard, Orrin Case, Olive Lee, Jildin Tennant, Nancy Cooley, Reuben J. Allen, Almy Howard, John Smith, Amy Allen, Barnard M. Howard, Susanna Bently, Samuel Bently, Betsey Phillips, Sybel Case, and Anna Smith. The first clerk was David Douglass. Meetings were held at private houses, when there were no roads, and the way was found by marks on trees, and later, alternately in the north and south school-houses, until the erection of the present church building, in 1835 and 1836. It is a stone structure, located in the east part of the town, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars, and dedicated Wednesday, September 14, 1836, by Elder Coleman, assisted by Elders Putnam and Case. The first pastor of the church was Elder Vining, who began his pastorate June 26, 1819, at an annual salary of seventy dollars. He was succeeded by Elder Arch. Grant, February 9, 1824, at seventy-five dollars; Elder Zenas Case, April 16, 1825, at forty dollars; Elder Willey, January 14, 1831; Elder Zenas Case, 1832; Orson D. Fuller, 1835; Allen Crocker, June 11, 1838; D. Loomis, January 15, 1843; Elder Beckwith, as a supply; Benjamin F. Mace, October 18, 1847, for six months; Elder Norman Thomas, January 20, 1849; Zenas Case, 1856; Winfield Scott, August 5, 1860; and Elder Howard, July 26, 1862. There is no pastor at present, and has not been for thirteen years. The building is out of repair, and not used for worship, though the organization remains in existence, of which M. Cooley is the present clerk.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SWEDEN CENTRE

was organized some time in 1855, in the school-house at the Centre, with forty members. For many years previous a class had existed in this part of the town, and regular services held. The meetings of the society were continued in the school-house until the completion of the present edifice in 1856, which was begun soon after the organization. It was erected at a cost of five thousand dollars, of which one hundred and fifty dollars was furnished by the Ladies' Aid Society, and supplied with an organ at a cost of ninety-five dollars. It was dedicated March 8, 1856. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Latham, who served two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Rufus Cooley, one year; Sheldon Bowker, one year; John Alabaster, two years; J. B. Wentworth, two years; P. R. Stover, two years; Smith Williams, one year; E. A. Rice, one year; Ryan Smith, one year; William Drake, one year; E. P. Beebe, three years; J. O. Wilsey, one year; J. Rogers, one year; James Wallace, one year; Ira Richards, six months, when he died; and John M. Johns, who is pastor at present. The trustees are Nathan Lock, Chester Hart, and Darwin Stickney. The church is in a flourishing condition, with a membership, at present, of thirty. The Sabbath-school was organized in March, 1856, in the new church building, as soon as completed, and began with fifteen teachers and forty-five pupils. Ichabod Beadle was chosen first superintendent, Mrs. Chester Hart assistant, and Darwin Stickney secretary and librarian. The school now numbers fifty teachers and pupils, of which Orrin Doty is superintendent, Miss Ada Lock assistant, and Miss Frank Ellis secretary and librarian. The library contains one hundred and fifty volumes.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST SWEDEN (DISSOLVED)

was organized in that part of the town, as near as can be ascertained, some time in 1835, through the efforts of Rev. S. M. Chace, of Brockport. The trustees were J. Cook, William Warn, and Nathaniel Fox. The church building was erected in 1836, forty by thirty feet in size, and at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. It was located at West Sweden, and is still standing. During the years that this society kept together, it changed ministers so often that it is impossible to obtain a complete list. The first pastor was Rev. Philo E. Brown; second, Wallace Lock; third, Rev. Mr. Fellows; fourth, Reuben Frost; and fifth, Rev. Mr. Filmore. Among the succeeding ones were Revs. Judd, Anderson, Kingsley, Abell, and last before dissolution, Rev. Mr. Baker. A flourishing Sabbath-school was organized at the time the church edifice was completed, with Truman Richmond as superintendent. A good library was also established, containing one hundred volumes. This society sprang into existence from a class that had been formed in an early day by members living in this part of the town and the northern part of Bergen, but on account of a modification of religious belief, which, at that time, spread considerably among the Methodist churches of the country, the society became small, and in 1855 dissolved.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF WEST SWEDEN

began then to take form from the seceders of the original society. The organization was perfected in the old building, in 1860, by a transfer to it of all the church property belonging to the old organization. This church has no officers,

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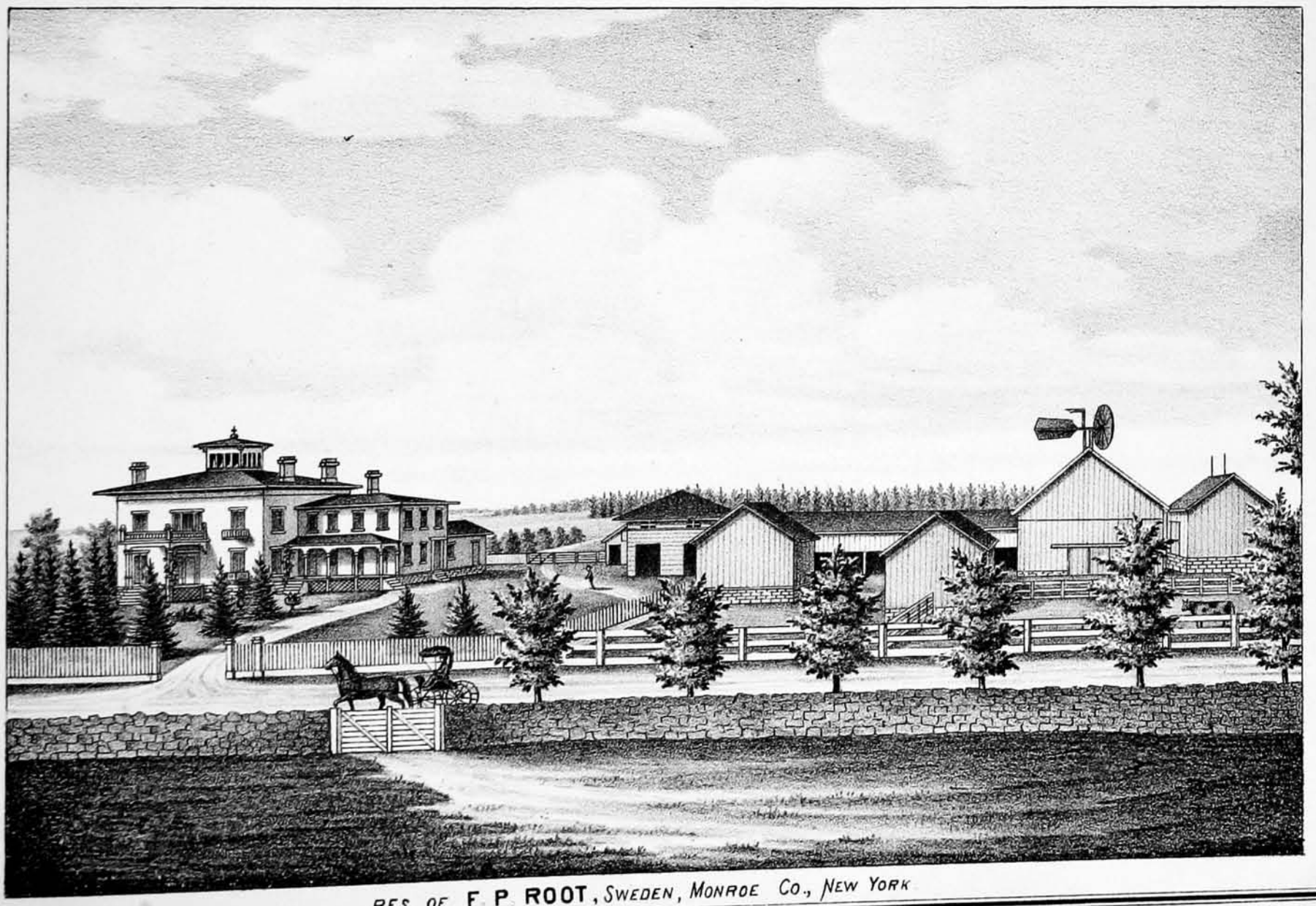
F. P. ROOT.



MRS. F. P. ROOT.



RES. OF F. P. ROOT, SWEDEN, MONROE CO., NEW YORK

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but transacts all its business in open meeting. It first began with twenty-seven members, and its services are conducted in connection with the society at Brockport, the same minister officiating in West Sweden in the morning, and in Brockport in the afternoon. Its first minister was Rev. John Wells, succeeded by Revs. Moses Downing, Levi Wood, E. Herrick, Geo. Marcellus, Melvin Burritt, A. H. Green, E. P. Sellers, Nathan Brown, Geo. Marcellus, and J. W. Reddy, the present incumbent. The Sabbath-school was organized with the church, in 1860, with about seventy pupils, and a corresponding number of teachers. Loring Hill and Franklin Smith were the first superintendents. It now has eighty pupils and about fifteen teachers. Loring Hill and Frank Cowan are the superintendents at present. The female members of this church wear a peculiar dress, remarkable for its plainness.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF SWEDEN AND BERGEN

was organized in the school-house, at West Sweden, January 7, 1835, by delegates from the Baptist churches in Brockport, Byron, Holley, Sweden, Ogden, Le Roy, and Parma. Rev. D. Eldridge was moderator, Rev. Zenas Case clerk, and Rev. Mr. Crane, of Le Roy, preached the sermon. The first members were Rev. John B. Potter, who was also first pastor, Wm. D. Potter, Seneca Anderson, Edmund Spencer, Guy Chapell, John Jennings, James M. Hollister, Lyman Davis, Geo. Davis, Curtis Cook, Shubael H. Reed, Alfred Robinson, Horace Lord, Timothy Baker, Horatio Reed, Susannah Potter, Lucy Anderson, Wealthy Spencer, Cornelia Spencer, Clarissa Chapell, Mary Jennings, Elizabeth Jennings, Eleanor Miller, Julia Davis, Mary Davis, Abigail Churchill, Sally Adair, Betsey Cook, Sarah H. Reed, Almira Robinson, Melissa Lord, Sally M. Langdon, and Jane G. Reed. First trustees, John Jennings, Edmund Spencer, and Mr. Troop. The first and only deacons were Seneca Anderson and James H. Walker. Horatio Reed was first clerk, and for four years, James M. Hollister fifteen years, and Horatio Reed again and last. Services were held in the school-house at West Sweden until the erection of the church building, which was begun and completed in 1835, and is still standing. It was located at West Sweden, and cost about two thousand four hundred dollars. No corner-stone or dedication services. John B. Potter, the first pastor, occupied the pulpit two years, Martin Coleman twelve years, Rev. Joel Lyon two years, Rev. S. Parsons four years, Rev. Harvey Silliman about three years, and Rev. R. C. Palmer about one year, since whose incumbency there has been no pastor. It has now no officers, and, consequently, no organization. It has only seven members living. Horatio Reed, one of the first members, is the only male member now living. The Sabbath-school was organized when the first meeting was held in the West Sweden school-house, and was composed of nearly all the members, their children, and many others residing in the vicinity. Horatio Reed was the superintendent. There is no school, and has been none for many years. A library was purchased soon after the school was formed, about forty volumes of which are now in possession of Horatio Reed. The church records show two hundred and fifty-eight names. Forty-two died while members, and one hundred and fifty-eight received letters of dismission to other churches, while fifty-one left without letters.

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VILLAGE OF BROCKPORT.

In the early settlement of this country, Clarkson village was the most important point west of Rochester, at which centered all travel, business, and enterprise. Situated on the great thoroughfare between Rochester and the Niagara river, the Ridge road, on beautiful ground, surrounded by a rich and fertile country, and already the nucleus of an extensive business, it had all the elements of rapid and permanent growth. But in 1817, when the great Erie canal was projected, it was foreseen by shrewd and sagacious men that wherever it should cross the Lake road, then a highway of much travel, there would be a central business point. As soon as the canal was surveyed, and its location fixed at this place, enterprising men bought out the early settlers, and prepared for the accommodation of a business sure to spring up. That portion of the village ground lying west of the Lake road was purchased by Hiel Brockway of John Phelps for thirteen dollars per acre. The east part, from the town line to Market street, was bought by James Seymour of Rufus Hammond for seven dollars per acre. The southeast corner, from Market street to Parkes' farm, was bought of Benj. Knight by James Seymour, Abel Baldwin, and Myron Holley. Those lands bordering on the road were surveyed into village lots, and building commenced in 1822, by Hiel Brockway, James Seymour, Joshua Fields, Luke Webster, John G. Davis, and Charles Richardson. Hiel Brockway was the largest owner of village land and commanded the most means, and, by common consent, gave name to the place. He was a man of great enterprise and business capacity, and to build up the town, and add to the value of property, he offered liberal terms to those who would erect buildings. He also gave lots for the erection of churches, and, some years later, grounds for a college.

The village of Brockport was incorporated and charter adopted in 1829, pursuant to an act that passed the legislature April 6, the same year. The first officers elected are not now known, as the early records are all lost. In 1852 the charter was remodeled. A board of five trustees constituted the village government until the adoption of the present charter, on June 25, 1872. The first election under the new charter was on July 26, 1872, when the following officers were chosen, viz.: President, Luther Gordon; Trustees, G. H. Allen, Edgar Brown, and Samuel Johnson; Treasurer, J. H. Kingsbury; Collector, John Short; Clerk, Wm. G. Raines; Street Commissioner, B. H. Halsey; Police Constable, David Bennett. The president for 1873 was J. H. Kingsbury; for 1874, M. O. Randall; 1875, James Cotter, Jr.; and the officers for 1876 were—President, M. M. Oliver; Trustees, A. G. Boyd, Daniel Paine, Ezra N. Hill, and Pat. Donnellan; Treasurer, J. H. Kingsbury; Assessors, E. H. Graves, Wm. H. Roberts, and Chas. Benedict; Collector, Edgar Brown; Clerk, John D. Burns; Street Commissioner, David Toaz; Police Constables, E. B. Fellows, Jas. Mufford, and L. Andrews; Board of Health, M. M. Oliver, President, C. M. Winslow, Wm. Bradford, and Dr. Wm. B. Mann, Health Physician.

The first fire company, called No. 1, was organized July 9, 1832, with thirty-four members, and disbanded November 10, 1835. On the same day No. 1 was reorganized with thirty members. On July 4, 1837, No. 2, with twenty-five members, was formed; and on May 28, 1838, Davis Carpenter was chosen chief engineer, and Geo. P. Eddy assistant engineer. On June 3, 1843, Hook-and-Ladder Company disbanded. In the same year the fire department was reorganized, as follows, viz.: Chief Engineer, Davis Carpenter; Assistant Engineer, John Efner; Fire Wardens, Seth L. King, Harry Backus, Samuel Kingsbury, Roswel Smith, and Oliver Landon. Water Witch, No. 1, with twenty-five members, Geo. B. Aloone, foreman, and Jas. Elliott, assistant, was organized 1843, and disbanded April 25, 1847. Fire Company No. 2, with twenty-two members, G. Whitney, foreman, was formed, and disbanded same as No. 1. Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 1, with twenty members, Thos. Buckley, foreman, and Geo. H. Allen, assistant, was formed in 1843. Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company, with twenty-four members, A. F. Brainard, foreman, was organized April 18, 1846, and disbanded May 8, 1848. Fire Company No. 2, "Conqueror," with twenty-one members, John A. Latta, foreman, was formed September 1, 1847. "Conqueror," No. 2, May 21, 1850, and others, reorganized. The fire department was kept up in effective working order until about 1862 or '63, when, the engines getting well worn, all the companies were disbanded, and Brockport has been without any fire department since.

PROMINENT MEN.

Among the prominent men of Brockport, James Seymour was the first sheriff of Monroe County, which office he held five years. In 1827, Mr. —— Storms, the first practicing lawyer of Brockport, was elected to the legislature. In 1833, Levi Pond, a pioneer, was elected to the legislature by the anti-Mason party; and in 1837 H. P. Norton was elected to the same office, and in 1856 was elected surrogate of Monroe County. In 1844, one of Brockport's ablest and most successful business men, E. B. Holmes, after a heated campaign, was elected to Congress as a representative from the twenty-eighth district, and was re-elected two years later. He served honorably to himself and his constituents. In 1853, Dr. Davis Carpenter, of large professional practice, was elected a member of Congress from this district. He acquitted himself with integrity of purpose, and was true to the principles of the party which elected him. In 1842, Jerome Fuller was elected a member of the State legislature. Mr. Fuller emigrated from Litchfield county, Connecticut, and settled in Brockport in 1835, where he early gained a high reputation at the bar. In 1847 he was elected to the State senate, where he became distinguished as a statesman. In 1850 he removed to Albany, and established the *State Register*, a political paper, which he conducted until the fall of 1851. He was then appointed chief-justice of Minnesota. He returned to Brockport in 1852, and resumed the practice of law, and in 1867 was elected a delegate to the State convention. In the fall of the same year he was chosen to the judgeship of Monroe County. Serving a term of four years with eminent distinction, he was re-elected in 1871 for a term of six years, which he is now serving. In 1838, Joseph Randall, of Sweden, was chosen a member of the legislature, and also, in 1857, Robert Staples, of Sweden, was elected, and re-elected the year after, and served with credit and ability.

It was designed in 1823 to make Rochester the western terminus of the Erie canal until the slow and difficult work of cutting through the great ledge at Lockport was effected, especially as the section west of the Genesee river was to be supplied with water from Lake Erie. But through the personal efforts of James Seymour with the canal commissioners it was opened twenty miles farther west, making Brockport the western terminus, and supplied with water from the river. This gave Brockport two years' sway of unrivaled growth and prosperity as the central shipping and business point of an immense section of country north, west, and south. The opening of the canal to this point was in itself a great epoch in the history of western New York. The value of farm produce was doubled by the cheapness of transportation, and merchandise was greatly cheapened by the same cause, while an inexhaustible market was opened to the farmer. In 1825, when the canal was opened through to Buffalo, Brockport, as an important manufacturing and business centre, was assured, and its subsequent history is replete with great enterprises, noted and successful business men, and large wealth.

The first lawyer in Brockport was Mr. Bender, who came in 1823. The first to practice was Mr. Storms, and the next Daniel Burroughs. The first physician was Andrew Millican, who also began practice in 1823. Davis Carpenter was second, commencing in 1824. He is now, and has been, a practicing physician in Brockport for over half a century. Joseph Webster and James Clarke opened the first grocery store, and John B. Elliott was the first druggist. James Seymour built the first brick store, twenty-eight by sixty feet in size, where the Decker bank building now stands. He also built one of the first dwelling-houses, now owned by Mrs. Taylor, corner of State and Market streets. He constructed the first canal-basin and warehouse, in 1823, on land now occupied by D. S. Morgan & Co. Thomas H. Roby was president of the first bank, established in 1838, and Joseph Ganson the first cashier. This bank was opened on the east side of Main street, in the Fields block. In 1840 or 1841 the bank was purchased by John E. Nichols, who became president, when it was removed to the west side into a building owned by E. B. Holmes. It wound up its business in 1846 or 1847. The first store in the village was opened by Charles Richardson, and James Seymour in his new brick store and John G. Davis opened immediately after; also Ralph W. Goold, Thomas R. Roby, and George Allen the next season. The first public-house in the village was kept by Jesse

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Barber. Of the residents at the commencement of the village, in 1822, but two are now living here, and but six who were here in 1826. Prices were low compared with the present, but usually in relative proportion to the cost of living. Labor was about half present prices, and board from one dollar to one dollar and seventy-five cents per week. Whisky, an indispensable article in those days, was eighteen cents per gallon, and "drinks" of "old rye" three cents. Merchants found it necessary to keep it to treat their customers, and grocerymen to keep it as an article of trade as important as coffee or sugar. But the temperance reform of 1829 and 1830 brought a change in public sentiment, and in a measure broke up the custom. Farm produce was also cheap,—the best wheat fifty to seventy-five cents, oats twenty-five cents, corn thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel, and pork and beef two dollars and a half to four dollars per hundred. Lumber eight dollars to ten dollars, and brick three dollars per thousand. Mechanics received one dollar to one dollar and a half, and common laborers sixty-two and a half to seventy-five cents per day, or twelve dollars per month. Articles of foreign production were dear, while home manufactures were cheap.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper started in Brockport was called the *Brockport Free Press*. It was established by Harris & Hyatt, and was first issued December 6, 1827, with Thomas H. Hyatt as editor. The second was the *Brockport Recorder*, first issued January 9, 1828, and edited by Abiathar M. Harris. The third newspaper was the *Monroe Republican*, Warren & Reilley, proprietors, first issued May 30, 1833. On June 17, 1835, two years later, J. O. Balch established *The Jeffersonian* at Clarkson village, one mile north, which lived about one year, and then died. The fourth newspaper established in Brockport was the *Branchport Sentinel*, J. & J. H. Denio, proprietors, and first issued June 16, 1843. On May 30, 1844, the *Brockport Watchman* was established, and issued by Edwin T. Bridges, and was the next in order. The *Brockport Weekly Journal*, first issued September 3, 1852, was the sixth, and was owned by W. Gardner & H. H. Miller; and on October 30, 1858, the seventh weekly paper, the *Brockport Gazette*, was first issued by William Haswell (2d). These seven weekly journals are all now defunct. Some flourished a short and some a longer time, and all filled their mission as pioneers in journalism, preparing the way for a higher, better, and more successful press, and then passed out of existence. The *Brockport Republic* was established and first issued October 17, 1856, by Horatio N. Beach, editor and proprietor. On July 1, 1871, L. T. Beach became proprietor and local editor, with H. N. Beach still associated as political editor. It is still under the same management, a substantial and well-conducted journal, independent in politics, though favoring the Republican party. The *Brockport Democrat* was started July 21, 1870, by Williams & Brink. On the fifth issue, Charles H. Brink succeeded to the proprietorship. Two months later, the paper was issued by Mahon & Brink. Two weeks later, A. D. Mahon assumed charge. In November, 1871, Johnson Brigham became a partner. In May, 1873, A. D. Mahon retired. In August, 1874, C. Marsh purchased it of Mr. Brigham, and published it as the *Democrat and Standard*. In September, 1874, C. & G. F. Marsh assumed charge. The following month George F. Marsh became proprietor, and continued the paper as the *Democrat*. He published it until June of this year, when the firm C. & G. F. Marsh once more assumed charge, and are still publishing it. It is ably conducted and independent in politics. In 1859 W. H. H. Smith established a small daily advertising sheet for gratuitous circulation, called the *Daily Advertiser*, for the benefit of, and supported by, the business men of the town. It was issued very irregularly, and after a few years perished. On August 12, 1875, *The Temperance Times*, a weekly journal, was established by Mrs. Carrie N. Thomas, editor. It is still conducted and maintained by Mrs. Thomas, with the aid of the Women's Temperance League.

MANUFACTURES.

Manufacturing early drew the attention of the enterprising men of Brockport. In the year 1828, Harry Bachus and Joseph Ganson established an iron foundry in a building now standing and used as a dwelling in the rear of the Episcopal church on State street. About 1830 they removed to the grounds now occupied by the Johnston Harvester Company, north of the canal, on Main street. Here the firm changed to Bachus, Webster & Co., and later to Balch, Webster & Co. Then a few years after to Bachus, Burroughs & Co., and again to Bachus, Fitch & Co. This firm commenced as pioneers in the manufacture of threshing machines, with improved machinery, and horse-power to run them; the stationary machines being the only ones in use up to this time. It was also the first to introduce into this section the McCormick grain-reaper, which led finally to the extensive manufacture of reapers, and added largely to the business of the town. It was through this firm that Cyrus McCormick was first induced to make a trial at Brockport of his rudely constructed reaper in the harvest of 1844. So well did it succeed that the firm arranged to manufacture for Mr. McCormick one hundred machines for 1846, which, however, failed to give satisfaction, and were nearly all returned. Improvements, which experience suggested, finally enabled them to manufacture in after-years a successful machine. In 1846, Mr. Bachus, who had been at the head of the business for many years, retired, and the firm was changed to Fitch, Barry & Co, who after a few years were succeeded by Silliman, Bowman & Co. In 1851 or 1852 the firm again changed to Ganson, Huntley & Co., and a considerable business was done in the manufacture of reapers,—the Palmer & Williams machine. This was the first self-raking reaper used in this section, though it was a combination of the invention of the quadrant platform, patented by W. H. Seymour, and the sweep rake patented by Aaron Palmer. These two inventions together made the first successful automatic raking reaper known to have been used. Great improvements have since been made, until now machines manufactured here have a world-wide reputation, having been awarded the first prizes in all the great trials in Europe and America. In 1868 these shops passed into the hands of Samuel Johnston, an inventor, and Byron E. Huntley, a former partner, who commenced the manufacture of the Johnston harvester. Beginning moderately, the business rapidly increased until November, 1870, when a stock company was formed, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, known as the Johnston Harvester Company. Samuel Johnston was chosen president, and B. E. Huntley secretary and treasurer. In 1871 five hundred machines were manufactured, and the demand abroad increasing, Mr. Huntley was assigned as general agent to Europe, and F. S. Stebbins made secretary and treasurer. In 1872 sixteen hundred machines were made, and the foreign and home demand has so rapidly increased since that from five thousand to six thousand are now yearly manufactured. It now has a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, employs over five hundred men, and fills orders from England, France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Prussia, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Africa, New Zealand, and South America. In September, 1875, the present board of officers were elected: Charles E. Dewey, president; Hon. James S. Thayer, of New York, vice-president; F. S. Stebbins, secretary and treasurer; and B. E. Huntley, general foreign agent, with office at London, England. It is a matter of national pride that American skill has so far outstripped the inventions of the world that all enlightened nations are calling upon our manufacturers for this most important and useful machine.

In the year 1844 a second foundry and machine-shop was established, in the east and central part of the village, by William H. Seymour and Thomas R. Roby. But business was hardly begun when Dayton S. Morgan, a young man of enterprise and ability, bought Mr. Roby's interest, and the firm became Seymour & Morgan. Mr. Seymour had been favorably known in the business affairs of Brockport ever since its first start, in 1822,—first a clerk, then a partner, and finally successor of his brother James in the mercantile business. The new firm began moderately in the manufacture of stoves and farm implements. In 1846 it began the manufacture of the McCormick reaper,—the same year that Backus, Fitch & Co. undertook the same enterprise,—and built and sold one hundred machines the first year. They were *the first one hundred successful harvesting machines known to have been manufactured in the world.* During this experience the necessity of improvements was learned, and in 1849 the firm constructed an improved machine, called the "New Yorker." About this time Mr. Seymour had invented and patented some valuable improvements in automatic raking, especially the quadrant platform, which no subsequent invention has been able to supersede or evade. In 1852 a self-raking reaper was built by Seymour & Morgan, and another by Palmer & Williams, which differed somewhat in construction, but each possessing important principles essential to a perfect machine. Both were manufactured by Seymour & Morgan. These were the first self-raking reapers made successful in this country or elsewhere. These patents were subsequently consolidated in one machine, each party holding specified interests. They were renewed by act of Congress in 1866, and many manufacturers of reapers have paid royalty to them. In 1853, George H. Allen became a partner in the firm, which was then known as Seymour, Morgan & Allen, and continued until 1873. In 1873–74 a new reaper, combining important improvements, which experience had taught to be necessary in a perfect machine, to overcome difficulties in all conditions of grain, was made, called the "Triumph." This is the consummation of the forty years' experience, the skill and genius of the firm, and its complete success is attested by the rapidity with which it is being supplied to the farmers of the surrounding country. Seymour & Co. have done, and are doing, an extensive business, building at times three thousand reapers in a single season, and are justly renowned as the first to introduce the American Harvester to the world, the first to manufacture a successful hand-raking reaper, the inventors and first to bring into use the successful automatic raking reaper, and the inventors and builders of the "Triumph."

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George F. Barnett, one of the oldest residents of Brockport, and for several years superintendent in the manufactory of Seymour & Morgan, associated with George B. Whiteside as a partner in business, and commenced the manufacture of a general assortment and variety of agricultural implements and castings in 1850. Their factory is located in the west part of the village, and is doing an extensive and successful business.

Silas Hardy began the manufacture of sleighs and carriages in 1822, on the east side of Main street, south of the canal, which was continued extensively until his death, in 1838; after which it passed into other hands for a short time, or until purchased by John Smith & Co., in 1839. The new firm commenced the manufacture of furniture, and has continued to the present, though largely extended. In 1864 their shops were destroyed by fire, and they removed their factory to a place north of the canal, and in the west part of the village, while a substantial brick block was erected on the old grounds. On the removal of the factory the facilities for manufacturing were so much enlarged that the retail trade was abandoned and the wholesale only retained.

Isaac Barnes began in an early day the manufacture of carriages, in the west part of the village, and conducted it successfully until 1862, when his failing health obliged him to abandon it. A. Boyd & Bro. have since conducted it.

BOAT-BUILDING.

Among the different branches of manufacturing in the early days of Brockport not the least prominent was that of boat-building. Before railroads the packet-boats on the canal afforded the most comfortable and speedy mode of travel. Though at a less rate of speed than the ordinary stage, by running day and night a greater distance was attained. A daily line of boats had been established between Rochester and Albany, connecting with stage lines on the Ridge and Buffalo roads, when Mr. Hiel Brockway, seizing the favorable opportunity, built and equipped in fine taste a number of packets, and in 1828 launched them, and established a daily line through to Buffalo. Mr. Brockway afterwards, connected with E. B. Holmes, followed boat-building several years, which, with the line of packets, became a great source of wealth to them and prosperity to Brockport. In 1839 or 1840 Elias B. Holmes established a new and independent line, called "The Opposition," which reduced the profits very much,—to the gain, however, of the patrons. The completion of the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad in 1850 destroyed the business of the canal packets, and all lines were discontinued. Manufacturing has been the prominent interest in Brockport, to which it owes its past and present prosperity.

OCCUPATIONS.

The occupations followed, and the number of houses engaged in each, in Brockport are as follows, viz., nine physicians, seven clergymen, ten lawyers, two reaper and mower manufactories, one of agricultural implements, one of cabinet ware, three cooperage, one gas manufactory, two lumber manufacturers and dealers, two of marble, two of carriages, five of boots and shoes, four of clothing, three of harness, two of hats and caps, four dressmakers, three justices of the peace, four blacksmith-shops, two dentists, three dealers in flour and feed, four produce dealers' firms, one furniture establishment, two undertakers, four barbers, four restaurants, two hair-dressers, five insurance agents, five hotel-keepers, one bank of discount, one national bank, two photographers, three meat markets, one fish market, two bakeries, one confectionery, three livery stables, two jewelers, three druggists, fifteen groceries, four dry goods, four hardware, two dealers in farm implements, eighteen liquor stores, five fruit dealers, one express agency, two telegraph offices, one fruit-canning, five milliners, one whip-maker, one glove-maker, three printing offices.

THE BROCKPORT UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized in October, 1859, with Hon. E. B. Holmes, president, H. N. Beach, secretary, and Thomas Cornes, treasurer. It leased sixteen acres in the southeast part of the town, for ten years, of Lorenzo Porter and Humphrey Palmer, and constructed one of the finest half-mile tracks in the State. At the expiration of the lease, being unable to secure an extension of the owners, or to purchase the property, it was disbanded, which took place in October, 1869. The last officers were H. W. Seymour, president, Daniel Holmes, secretary, and O. B. Avery, treasurer. Hon. E. B. Holmes was president for five years, L. D. Babcock three years, and H. W. Seymour two years.

THE BROCKPORT CENTENNIAL RELIEF CLUB

was organized July 1, 1876, with seventy-five members, and the following officers: George Norton, president; J. W. Larkins, vice-president; Charles Hallam, recording secretary; C. H. Ginther, financial secretary; Solomon Kitner, treasurer; William Henrich, Jr., messenger.

BROCKPORT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

In the year 1832 or 1833, the Baptist Association of Western New York resolved to establish a college at some point west of Rochester, where the greatest inducement should be offered in the way of local aid towards its erection. Commissioners being appointed to receive proposals and determine location, Hiel Brockway offered to donate six acres of land for college grounds, and three thousand dollars in money. Others offered liberally, and after considerable strife between it, Le Roy, and Warsaw, this place was successful, having offered the greatest inducements. Subscriptions were circulated in western New York, more especially among the Baptist people, and a sufficient amount raised to induce the building committee to commence the erection of the building. In 1834 the work was begun, and pushed rapidly until the building was inclosed, but not without incurring a large indebtedness. In 1835 or 1836 a portion was completed, and a school opened in a collegiate course, with Professor Morse as principal. The great indebtedness very much embarrassed the association, creditors holding mortgages on the property for a large amount of money. Times grew worse, changing to a financial panic throughout the country, and the association found it impossible to complete the building and to maintain a college according to the original plan. In 1836 the association, failing to meet the mortgage then due, lost the building through a foreclosure sale, it falling into the hands of Philemon Allen, a contractor, who, soon after, failed himself, when the property passed to his assignees. The school was closed, as it could no longer be maintained, and Brockport college was known no more, the building becoming literally a harbor for beasts. The Baptist society of Brockport having charge of its erection had also failed, and the original design of establishing a college at this place appeared to have become impossible. But the enterprise of Brockport could not allow an institution of that character to be lost forever for the want of proper effort, or a structure which had already cost so much money to sink into decay. On August 19, 1841, the citizens of Brockport met to consider the feasibility of purchasing the buildings and grounds, which were offered for three thousand eight hundred dollars, and of completing the original design of establishing a collegiate institute at this place. It was proposed to create a fund by issuing certificates of stock, in shares of twenty-five dollars, making each holder a part owner of the property. One hundred and fifty-eight shares were taken by forty-four persons, ranging from two to eight each, and amounting to three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. On September 12, following, a board of twenty-four trustees were elected as follows, viz.: Rev. B. B. Stockton, T. R. Chapen, H. Backus, R. W. Gould, E. B. Holmes, S. H. Davis, Joseph Ganson, F. P. Root, John Efner, J. A. Latta, William Downs, Joseph Roby, W. H. Seymour, J. H. Nichols, S. G. Williams, A. W Cary, George Allen, F. W. Brewster, William Barry, H. Brockway, I. Joslyn, D. Burroughs, Jr., T. R. Roby, and A. Fitch. Two others were subsequently chosen, W. E. Skidmore and Peter Sutphen, and Israel Starks to fill vacancy. J. Ganson was elected clerk, but no president was chosen until July 5, 1842, when T. R. Roby was chosen. It was resolved that, as the Baptist denomination had expended much money in the enterprise, if at any time within ten years they could raise sufficient funds to maintain a church college, and pay the three thousand eight hundred dollars, it should be transferred to that society. A loan was procured on the property, and a subscription raised to complete the building and improve the grounds. The institution was then incorporated as a collegiate institute, and Julius Bates, A.B., formerly a teacher in Gaines (Orleans county) Academy, was engaged as principal for a term of four years, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. The other teachers in the institute during the first year were Oliver Morehouse, J. O. Wilson, J. R. Wilson, David Black, Mrs. N. A. Bradley, Mary Mortimer, Francis Colier, Mrs. R. Morehouse, Miss C. Thurston, and Eliza McCarty. The term began November 4, 1842. Mrs. Bates took control of the house and all the internal management. On January 3, 1843, E. B. Holmes was elected president of the board of trustees, George Allen, vice-president, J. Ganson, secretary, and John H. Nichols, treasurer. Two thousand five hundred dollars additional stock was raised, at twenty-five dollars per share, and a donation of eight hundred and eighty-four dollars from the citizens of the town. The number of the students rapidly increased, and the fame of the school spread abroad, and it was soon classed among the first institutions of the kind in the State. For the years 1844 and 1845, R. W. Gould was made vice-president, and T. R. Roby treasurer, the other officers remaining unchanged.

On the 27th of October, 1845, Julius Bates, the principal, in the height of his success was stricken down with death, and arrangements were immediately made for Professor Morehouse, one of the teachers, to take the management as principal, and Mrs. Bates to continue in charge of the boarding department; and the school was conducted to the end of the term with the same efficiency as under Mr. Bates. In November following Jerome Fuller was elected a mem-

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RES. OF THOMAS CORNES, BROCKPORT, N. Y.



RES. OF D S. MORGAN, BROCKPORT, N.Y.

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MRS. LUTHER GORDON



LUTHER GORDON



RES. OF LUTHER GORDON, BROCKPORT, NEW YORK.

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BLOCK OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

ERECTED BY LUTHER GORDON 1873 & 1874, BROCKPORT, N.Y.

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J. D. DECKER.



"DECKER'S BLOCK", ERECTED BY J. D. DECKER,
BROCKPORT, N.Y.

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ber of the board in place of George Allen, deceased, and on July 14, 1846, was elected president, the other officers continuing. At the end of the term Professor Morehouse resigned, and Jacob C. Tooker became principal until the close of 1849, when J. G. K. Trinar was called to that position, Mrs. Bates still in charge of the boarding department. Under this management the school was conducted with great success and gave general satisfaction. In May, 1853, Mr. Trinar resigned, and Mr. N. P. Stanton and wife, from Buffalo, took charge, the former as principal and the latter as assistant. Under the new régime the school sprang into new activity, and a more than common prosperity prevailed. On January 11, 1854, the board of trustees elected E. Whitney president, B. Densmore vice-president, C. E. Mott secretary, and H. Lathrop treasurer. The school had now attained its highest efficiency, celebrated far and wide, when on Sunday, April 2, 1854, at eleven A.M., while the citizens were at church, they were startled by a great uproar, and, rushing out, beheld their institute wrapped in flames, which, by two P.M., was completely razed to the ground. The school of course was broken up, the students scattered and connected with other institutions, and but little hope remained that the Brockport Institute would ever be re-established. The salaries of the teachers for the first year under Mr. Bates amounted to two thousand two hundred and five dollars; for 1845, for six teachers, to two thousand five hundred dollars,—eight hundred dollars the highest, and Phebe Baker's the lowest, three hundred dollars. Board in the institution was first one dollar and twenty-five cents per week, but in 1852 it was raised to one dollar and forty cents per week to make it self-supporting. On the next morning after the fire the trustees met and came to the determination to rebuild as soon as possible, and with little delay the work was begun under the direction of the former principal, Mr. Stanton, who had been already engaged on liberal terms for a period of years to take charge of the school. On November 1, 1855, it was announced that the institution would be opened on Tuesday, November 27, 1855, under the immediate supervision of N. B. Stanton, Jr., A.M., assisted by a full and able corps of teachers. But meanwhile Mr. Stanton was elected to the State legislature, and was compelled to resign. The trustees had incurred an indebtedness of about ten thousand dollars, and to meet it eight thousand dollars was obtained by mortgage on the property from the University of Rochester, and a second mortgage of two thousand dollars given to David Burbank for that sum loaned, he to become principal for ten years, on complying with specified terms and agreements. The school was opened pursuant to notice, with E. J. Pickett, Simon Tucker, Sarah M. Schoonmaker, and Abbie B. Burt as assistants. On December 23, 1856, the people of Brockport assembled in the college chapel for the purpose of dedicating to the cause of education the new Brockport Collegiate Institute, just completed. The dedicatory address was delivered by President Andrews, of the Rochester University; and Mr. Whitney, on the part of the trustees, stated that the main building was four stories high, divided into one hundred and eighty-two rooms, fifty by sixty feet area, with two wings, each forty by seventy feet area, giving a continuous length of two hundred feet, with the cost of all, including the grounds, of thirty thousand dollars. The school flourished under Mr. Burbank, and became one of the most popular in the State, though he failed to make it a success financially; and on April 9, 1861, he asked the board of trustees to release him from his contract, which, however, was refused. On June 7, 1861, he transferred his rights and interests to P. J. Williams, A.M., of Marion College Institute, assisted by Professor Malcolm McVicar, Mr. Spencer, and Miss Dornberg. Much trouble was experienced in meeting the payments of interest on the mortgage, which, in 1862, had to be raised by subscription. In consequence of this embarrassment, Professor Williams resigned January 14, 1863, and Professor McVicar was employed, on condition that he should be released from paying the interest on the indebtedness. At the end of the year he also resigned, and Professor Morehouse engaged, which, however, was rescinded, and Professor McVicar reinstated, with the agreement that rents and tuition should be raised. But embarrassments continued to exist, foreclosures were commenced, and there seemed to be no resource left whereby the institution could be maintained. A department had been established in connection with the institute devoted expressly to the training of teachers for common schools, which had become popular; and as an act had passed the legislature, April 16, 1866, authorizing the location of four more normal schools, application was made by the board of trustees for the location of one in Brockport, in connection with the academic department. Application was also made by other localities. It was required that suitable buildings should be furnished and deeded to the State before the school would be established. In this locality Geneseo and Brockport became the contestants. The former offered to erect buildings worth fifty thousand dollars and deed to the State. Brockport voted to raise fifty thousand dollars to purchase the institute buildings and erect additions, making the whole worth one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and deed to the State, reserving, however, a portion as an academic department.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The contest was fierce in Albany, but finally decided in favor of Brockport, and confirmed by act of legislature in March, 1867. On the 21st of March, the same year, the last meeting of the board of trustees of the institute was held, at which all right, title, and interests of the board were transferred to the village, and thence to the State. On the 29th of the same month Hon. Victor M. Rice, State superintendent of public instruction, appointed a local board to manage the affairs of the school, as follows: Rochester, M. B. Anderson; Brockport, Jerome Fuller, Thomas Cornes, William H. Seymour, A. F. Brainerd, B. E. Huntley, Daniel Holmes, J. A. Latta, Timothy Frye, J. D. Decker, and Joseph Tozier; Clarkson, Elijah Criswell. Jerome Fuller was chosen president, Daniel Holmes secretary, and J. D. Decker treasurer. The normal school was formally opened April 17, 1867, with the subjoined faculty installed: Malcolm McVicar, A.M., principal; Oliver Avery, A.M., professor of natural sciences; Mrs. H. E. G. Arey, preceptress; Misses Helen Roby, Lucy A. Mead, Sarah Efner, Martha Starks, and Mrs. F. C. Alling, department teachers; Charles D. McLean, LL.B., professor of mathematics; William J. Milne, professor of academic department; Misses Lucina J. Grant, Sarah M. Haskell, Jennie M. Thompson, C. Minerva Chriswell, and Libbie S. Richmond, assistant teachers. On the 29th of June, 1868, Professor McVicar resigned, and was succeeded by Professor C. D. McLean as principal, with Mrs. W. C. Sylla as preceptress, with fourteen assistants, including the academic department. In 1867, $4034.03 was received from the State for the normal department, and $650 from tuition in the academic. In 1868, $14,734.21 were received for the former, and $4797.60 for the latter. In 1870 the total receipts were $20,209.79; in 1871, $29,943.64; in 1872, $26,585.18; in 1873, $21,200.50; in 1874, $20,027.71; and in 1875, $20,829.25. The number of pupils in the normal department in 1867 was one hundred and forty; in 1868, one hundred and fifty-nine; whole number in both departments, four hundred and fifteen. In 1869, in the normal, two hundred and fifty-four, with twenty graduates. In 1873 the whole number in attendance was nine hundred and eighty-three, of which three hundred and forty-six were in the normal. In 1874, total number, eight hundred and seventy-one; in the normal, two hundred and ninety-one; and in 1875 the total number was eight hundred and eighty-six, and three hundred and twenty-five in the normal. Total number of graduates up to this time, one hundred and nineteen. In 1872 a special appropriation of three thousand dollars was made by the State. The value of the buildings and grounds was then estimated at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; the furniture at five thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars; and the library and apparatus at ten thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROCKPORT.

The first society of this church was organized December 10, 1827, by the Rev. John Copeland, in the academy, which then occupied the site of the present Baptist church. Previous to its organization religious services in connection with the circuit had been held in a private house, then in a hotel, but after that event, and until the construction of their first church edifice a year later, at the academy. Among the first members were Luke Webster, Silas Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, Barney Mead and Mrs. Mead, Caleb Kingsbury, Prime B. Hill, and Marietta Smith, the latter the only original member now living. The first pastor was John Copeland, one of the fathers of the old Genesee conference. The original board of trustees were Silas Hardy, Henry Ketcham, Henry Jones, Richmond Tuttle, Hasting R. Bender, and Samuel Kingsbury; the first stewards, Luke Webster, Peletiah Rogers, Barnhart Mead, and Silas Hardy; and the first class-leaders, John Hewett, Caleb Kingsbury, and Silas Hardy. Loring Grant was presiding elder; Barney Mead the first local preacher. Their first church building was erected in 1828. This was the first church edifice of any denomination ever erected in Brockport. It was a brick structure, located on the north side of Market street east of the post-office, constructed under the supervision of Richmond Tuttle, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and dedicated in January, 1829, by Rev. Abner Chase.

In the spring of 1875 successful measures were inaugurated for the construction of a more commodious and imposing edifice. The old structure and lot were sold to John A. Latta for three thousand dollars; a subscription of ten thousand dollars was raised; a lot on the corner of Main and Erie streets purchased for four thousand five hundred dollars; plans and specifications procured of Warner & Cutler, architects, of Rochester; and the contract of building awarded to Mr. Wilkinson, of Honeoye Falls, for eleven thousand dollars. It is now in process of construction,—a magnificent brick structure, costing, with lot and furnishing, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Meanwhile, on the last Sunday in May, 1875, the last religious services were held in the old church, which, with its sacred memories of over forty years, was

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forever deserted, and since then the services have been conducted in the Free-Will Baptist church. On August 8, 1876, the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of their new structure occurred, under the direction of Dr. Dennis, the present pastor, who placed the box with the records beneath the stone. Addresses were also made by Rev. A. D. Wilbur and Rev. T. J. Leak, of Rochester. The present board of trustees are Hiram Miner, Elijah E. Chiswell, Edgar A. Spring, Robert Fellows, William Bradford, Gurden Richards, and George B. Lewis.

There have been thirty pastors of the church, as follows, viz.: John Copeland, Joseph Atwell, Chester V. Adgate, Richard Wright, Manly Tooker, William H. Goodwin, Edward Bannister, Gideon D. Perry, H. R. Smith, Chauncey G. Baker, Joseph T. Arnold, Samuel C. Church, Philo E. Brown, Amos Hard, S. D. W. Chase, Henry Hiscock, Seymour A. Baker, E. M. Buck, William S. Tuttle, William Kendall, Isaac Kingsley, B. T. Roberts, E. A. Rice, Peter Stover, J. N. Simkins, J. B. Wentworth, John A. Copeland, J. H. Rogers, J. C. Hitchcock, and John Dennis. The present membership of the church is one hundred and sixty-five.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BROCKPORT

was organized April 28, 1828, in an old school-house which stood on the corner of Main and Holley streets. It first bore the name of the "Baptist Conference in Brockport," but on the 12th of June following was reorganized as a regular Baptist church by a council of delegates, convened for the purpose, from the churches of Sweden, Ogden, Parma, Murray, Wheatland, and Greece. On August 9, of the same year, the first pastor, Elder J. R. Dodge, was called, to date from June 22. In 1830 a church building was erected on the same lot, and a few feet back of the old school-house, in which the church continued to hold services. It was built of brick, forty-five by sixty feet in size, with basement above ground, and surmounted by a square frame belfry, all at a cost of about three thousand dollars. It stood on a hill back from and elevated above the street, on the site of an old burial-ground. Its first reported membership was fifty-eight in 1829, and its highest one hundred and ninety-five in 1834. On the 10th day of March, 1839, nearly eleven years after its first formation, through a serious defection, this church was dissolved. During its short life it had four pastors—J. R. Dodge, 1828 to 1830; Henry Davis, 1830 to 1833; Daniel Eldridge, 1833 to 1835; and Benjamin Putnam, 1835 to 1837.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF BROCKPORT

was first organized as a Baptist conference from the members of the disbanded church, on the same day of its dissolution, March 10, 1839. On September 1, 1841, this conference, with a membership of thirty-two, was reorganized as the "Second Baptist Church of Brockport," by a council of delegates from the churches of Sweden, Albion, Rochester, Parma, Holley, Ogden, Byron, and Stafford. It purchased the church building of the former church, and in 1842 employed its first pastor, Rev. I. Clark. On November 26 of the same year it adopted the first resolution against the use of intoxicating liquors. It attained its highest membership, two hundred and fifty-four, in 1852. In 1857 a number of members were dismissed to organize a new church in Hamlin, and the special care of the institution of learning restored to the Baptist denomination. In 1863 the old edifice was taken down, the hill leveled, and the present edifice, forty-five by one hundred and nine feet in size, was erected at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. Meanwhile, worship was conducted in the Free-Will Baptist church. On September 23, 1864, the corner-stone was laid, in which were deposited records of the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, of the Collegiate Institute, and the village; a list of volunteers from Sweden; copies of the *Republic, Watchman and Advertiser;* of the *New York Chronicle and Examiner;* the *Pathfinder;* photograph of the old church, and a Confederate one-dollar bill and shinplaster. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Walden, B. R. Swick, and others. The pastors were, in regular order, I. Clark, W. Metcalf, C. N. Chandler, W. H. Douglass, J. H. Walden, E. C. Mitchell, E. Nisbet, P J. Williams, F. F. Emerson, E. Mills, and A. M. Prentice, the present pastor, called in 1874. The present deacons are S. Huntley, M.D., John Smith, and A. N. Braman, M.D., and the present membership two hundred and eighteen. A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church since its formation, now embracing two hundred pupils, with M. Starks, superintendent, Prof. F. B. Palmer, vice-superintendent, and George A. Barrier, treasurer, and a well-selected library of three hundred volumes, with George A. Barrier, librarian.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BROCKPORT

was first organized, August 16, 1827, as the First Congregational Society of Brockport, at the old brick school-house, then the usual place of worship. Peletiah Rogers and Silas Judson were chosen to preside, and themselves, with R. R. Steward, Joshua Field, Frederick Wilkie, and Ralph W Gould, were duly elected trustees. In 1828, in the old brick school-house, the first Congregational church was organized by Rev. A. Sedgwick and Rev. Josiah Pierson. Soon after, it united with the Rochester presbytery, on the "accommodation plan." Rev. Joseph Myers was its first minister. In 1834 the first elders were chosen,—Moses Nash, Simeon Benedict, Jacob Sutphin, Silas Judson, R. W Gould, and Calvin McQuestin. In March, 1841, the church voted for the Congregational mode. This led to difficulty, to settle which they dissolved the society, and reorganized strictly Presbyterian. In March, 1857, they withdrew from the presbytery, and remained so for about eight years, or until 1864, when they re-united with it, and have not since changed. The pastors succeeding Mr. Myers were Rev. Wm. James, D.D., Mr. Byington, Dr. Hunter, B. B. Stockton, Ebenezer Mead, Hugh Mair, D.D., A. W. Coles, Joseph Kimball, J. H. Moran, Horatio Brown, George A. Rawson, D. H. Palmer, and D. R. Eddy, present pastor. The present officers are—three trustees, G. B. Whiteside, O. B. Avery, and D. G. Snyder; nine elders, G. B. Whiteside, Jacob Sutphin, Isaac Johnson, I. J. Whitney, Edgar Benedict, Heman Barlow, Horace Belden, H. W Gardner, Jos. A. Tozier; deacon, Byron Ketchum; and G. B. Whiteside, clerk; and one hundred and sixty-five members. The first church edifice occupied by the society was completed in 1830. It was erected upon the site of the present structure, and was built of brick, forty-six by sixty-two feet in size, and at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. Previous to its completion, services were held in the old brick school-house. In 1852 and 1853 the old church building was taken down, and the present structure, fifty by seventy-two feet in size, was erected, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. Of the original members of the society but three are living, Geo. F. Barnett, Davis Carpenter, and Wm. H. Seymour; and of the church but two, Robert Love, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Tryphena Dewey, of Byron. Soon after the organization of the church a Sabbath-school was formed by the pastor, with Robert Love as the first superintendent. It now embraces about twenty teachers and one hundred and sixty pupils, of which H. P. Norton is superintendent, B. C. Ketchum assistant superintendent, and E. T. Lamb secretary. It has a library, instituted about thirty years ago, and now comprising about one hundred and fifty volumes.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH OF BROCKPORT (EPISCOPAL)

was organized September 20, 1838. The signers of the certificate of incorporation were Elias B. Holmes, Jerome Fuller, and Samuel H. Davis. The first rector was Rev. Tapping R. Chipman, and the first officers, Samuel H. Davis and Roswel Smith, wardens, and Ansel Chappel, Jerome Fuller, Adolphus B. Bennett, Elias B. Holmes, Stephen D. Baldwin, Wm. Downs, Peter Sweat, and Seth L. King, vestrymen. Jerome Fuller was the first delegate from this church to the first meeting of the diocese of western New York, at which Rev. De Lancey was elected bishop. For several years church services were held in various halls in the village; subsequently, the Free-Will Baptist church building was leased and occupied until the construction of the present church edifice, in 1855 and 1856, forty-two by seventy-two feet in size, and at a cost, exclusive of grounds, of six thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and five cents. The new structure was consecrated to the worship of God in July, 1856, by the Right Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, D.D., bishop of western New York. The rectors of the church, and their date of service since its organization, were, Rev. T. R. Chipman, 1838; Rev. Mr. Todd, 1842; W. H. Barris, 1852 to 1856; T. B. Fairchild, 1856 to 1857; Wm. H. Brooks, D.D., 1858 to 1860; Wm. B. Otis, 1860, temporarily; Wm. B. Edson, 1860 to 1866; R. C. Wall, 1867; E. S. Wilson, 1868 to 1872; and C. T. Seibt, 1872 to the present, and now officiating. The present officers are—Wardens, Ezra H. Graves and Augustus F. Brainard; and Vestrymen, Isaac Palmer, Daniel Holmes, Sidney Spaulding, George H. Allen, Eastman Colby, Dayton S. Morgan, John H. Kingsbury, and Ezra N. Hill; and the present membership is about seventy-five.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF BROCKPORT (GERMAN)

was organized early in 1871, by Rev. A. Klein, sent as missionary by the New York conference to the Brockport mission, just established, and incorporated, according to the laws of the State, September 19 of the same year. It was formed from the Evangelical Reformed Lutheran church of Brockport, then embracing six members, under charge of John G. Riezinger, pastor. The old church building on Monroe street, near the college, was deeded to the new association, enlarged at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and dedicated September 26, 1871, by Rev. M. Pfitzinger. The first members were John, Frederick, Mary, and Eliza Zeller, Chas. and Philabena Chick, Peter and Sophia Meinhardt, Conrad and Elizabeth Guenther, Michael and Sophia Colborne, Henry and Catherine Heuer, Peter and Susannah Maul, Rudolph Long, and Mary Hoffman. The first officers were—class-leader, Chas. Chick; exhorter, John Zeller; stewards, Frederick Zeller and Peter Meinhardt; and trustees, Conrad Guenther, John Zeller, and Michael Col-

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borne. The first pastor was Rev. A. Klein, who served three years, succeeded by J. Grenzebach one year, and D. Fisher, present pastor, now in his second year. The present officers are—class-leader, Chas. Hadler; exhorter, John Zeller; stewards, Fred. Zeller and Peter Maul; and trustees, Chas. Hadler, Henry Heuer, and Michael Hoffman; and the present membership fifty. A Sabbath-school was organized in conjunction with the church at the same time by Rev. A. Klein, embracing five teachers and about twenty pupils, under charge of Rev. A. Klein, superintendent, Conrad Guenther, vice-superintendent, John Zeller, secretary, and Henry Guenther, treasurer. It now has seven teachers and about fifty pupils, with John Zeller, superintendent, David Hutman, vice-superintendent, Theodore Keeble, secretary, and Peter Meinhardt, treasurer. Its library has now one hundred and fifty volumes; Chas. Chick was the first, and Jacob Stucky the last librarian.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF BROCKPORT

was organized about the year 1858. It was formed by a division of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since the original structure in which the Methodist society held services, their first church building, was sold to J. A. Latta, the Free Methodists have conducted their services in its second story, which was refitted for that purpose. John W. Reddy is its present pastor, also presiding elder of this district. The present stewards are Frank Cowan, Michael Vetter, and W. D. Martin; and the class-leader, Mrs. Mary E. Latta. Connected with the church is a Sabbath-school of about thirty-five pupils and five teachers, with Frank Cowan superintendent.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BROCKPORT

was organized on the eighth day of May, 1844, in the village of Brockport, by a council of ministers and delegates convened for that purpose, and composed as follows, viz., Elder James Bignall, moderator, Elder Eli Hannibal, assistant-moderator, and Elder Stephen Bathricks, secretary; with the delegates, Orrin Dunning and A. Alden, from Byron, John Holly and Daniel Ross, from Clarendon, John Blossom, John Henry, and Job Estes, from Clarkson, Jonathan Henry and Johnson Serris, from Parma, John P. Curtis, from Gaines, Hiram Gilman, from Ridgway, Jared Hall, from Parma and Ogden, and H. A. Blackmar, from Alabama and Elba. Opening prayer given by Elder E. F. Crane, installation sermon delivered by Elder D. L. M. Rollin, and the right hand of fellowship extended by Elder H. A. Blackmar to the following members, viz., Ezra F. Crane, Thomas, Sallie, and Harriet Bascom, Amasa and Juliet Spring, Samuel and William Smith, Eli F. and Eliza Young, Anson and Catharine Durand, Rufus, Eliza, and Louise Childs, Curtis and Betsey Hale, Jared and Amanda Bromley, Francis and Sarah Wells, Hannah Parks, Anna Hisrott, Caroline Lambert, Eunice Crawford, Martha Crook, Betsey Criswell, and Betsey Gardner. Services were held at the place of organization until the construction of a church edifice the same year, which was completed early the year following, and consecrated to divine worship on February 13, 1845, by Elder D. L. M. Rollin, assisted by Elder Whitcomb. It was erected by the Free-Will Baptist Mission of New York State, to which it still belongs. The first clerk was Rufus Childs, and the first deacons, chosen December 6, 1845, were Samuel Smith, Amasa Spring, and Eli Watkins. The first pastor was Elder E. F. Crane, who served until February 7, 1846; and on March 7, 1846, Elder Rollin; July 1, 1848, Elder Crane again; and on November 2, 1850, Elder W. Dick, the last pastor before the church disbanded, which occurred shortly after the election of Deacon Amasa Spring, treasurer, and D. Ross, auditor.

A reorganization of the church was effected in 1854, under the direction of a council of ministers, comprising Rev. D. G. Holmes, of Walworth, Rev. H. Blackmar, of Rochester, Rev. H. Gilman, of Parma, and Rev. F. W. Straight, with D. S. Holmes as moderator, and F. W. Straight as clerk. Services were conducted by Messrs. Blackmar and Holmes. After reorganization, W. S. Fairbanks and J. Lowry were appointed deacons, J. W. Barker, clerk; and on February 2, 1856, D. Morehouse, treasurer, and J. P. Curtis, Thomas Bascom, and Daniel Morehouse, business committee. The first pastor was Rev. F. W. Straight, succeeded on June 7, 1856, by A. M. Richardson; on March 29, 1857, by Elder Morton; and on April 3, 1858, by Rev. Mr. Blanchard, who officiated until October 6, 1858, at which time the church a second time dissolved, and has never been resuscitated since. The last trustees, appointed December 16, 1857, were Hiram Mordaff, Curtis Hale, Daniel Morehouse, J. P. Curtis, Daniel Pease, and Joseph Crook; the last deacons, appointed April 3, 1858, were J. P. Curtis and Alonzo Norton; and the last clerk, Alonzo Smith. A prosperous Sabbath-school was organized, and flourished in connection with the church, but with it passed out of existence, and has never been restored. J. P. Curtis was superintendent, and also Aaron Mills.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, OF BROCKPORT (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

The first mass celebrated in Brockport was in the year 1848, by Rev. William O'Reilley, in the village hall. The first mass celebrated in this vicinity was by Rev. Bernard O'Reilley, at the house of William Skidmore, on which occasion Mr. Skidmore was baptized and received into the Catholic communion; he then lived at Sweden Centre. The Rev. Bernard O'Reilley had charge of Saint Patrick's church, Rochester. The Rev. William O'Reilley was appointed pastor of several villages, among them Brockport. The first committee were Casper Walter, William Skidmore, and James O'Niel. On July 19, 1851, a lot for a church building was purchased for three hundred and seventy-five dollars. Shortly after, the foundation was laid, under the direction of Rev. Michael Walsh, who lived at Scottsville, and had charge of Brockport, where he came once a month to celebrate mass. The Rev. Thomas Walsh took charge of this place in the latter part of 1851, and the surrounding country, embracing Bergen, Holley and Spencerport. In 1852 he married twelve couples and baptized twenty-five persons. The first recorded marriage was made on January 24, 1852, when Henry Kane was united to Mary Walsh; and the first baptism was solemnized June 20, 1852, when Mary, daughter of John McKeon, was baptized. In August of 1854, Rev. John Donnelly took charge of the mission. During his pastorate he collected funds, and caused the walls of the church to be built and the building inclosed. In December, 1855, Rev. M. Laughlin was appointed, who remained only till June, 1856. At that time Rev. Edward McGonan was sent by Bishop Lemon to take charge of Brockport, Holley, Bergen, and Spencerport. Under the supervision of this able and zealous clergyman, the church was completed and consecrated. In several months after Father McGonan's pastorate, the church was solemnly dedicated by Bishop Lemon, of Buffalo. In the afternoon of the same day, the same Right Rev. gentleman consecrated the cemetery purchased by Rev. McGonan a few weeks previously. On March 17, 1861, Rev. McGonan performed his last baptism here, and the Rev. Terence Keenan, of Hornellsville, was transferred to Brockport, March 28, 1861. About the 15th of March, 1863, he was transferred to Waterloo, a considerable station on the *old road*. On the 22d of March, 1863, Rev. Michael Creeden, of Auburn, New York, took possession of the mission, who remained only until October 1, 1863. On October 8, following, Rev. Richard J. Story, the present incumbent, was appointed, being transferred from Hornellsville to this place. His appointment was but temporary, yet his pastorate has proved to be one of the longest not only of any Catholic pastor, but of any clergyman that has preached at Brockport. On May 9, 1864, Rev. Father Story was reappointed to Hornellsville, which for special reasons he declined. On July 16, 1866, he was appointed to the church of the Immaculate Conception, at Rochester, which for special reasons he also declined. In 1870 the church and pastoral residence were enlarged, at an expense of some six thousand dollars. In the month of September, 1873, a large house and spacious grounds were purchased for a convent and parochial school. On January 10, 1876, the school was opened in a large schoolhouse erected during the years 1874–75, under the supervision of Sisters Ursula, Louise, and Agatha. The school attendance averages one hundred and forty. There are about one thousand souls in the parish of the N. B. V. church, and an average Sunday attendance of five hundred. The present trustees are the Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid, J. M. McManus, Rev. Richard J. Story, Casper Walter, and John Welch.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

was organized in December, 1874, with about forty-five members. Its first officers were Rev. R. J. Story, president; E. Harrison, first vice-president; C. J. Lester, second vice-president; J. C. Collins, corresponding secretary; J. Egan, financial secretary; James Cotter, treasurer; James Larkin, warden; and F. Hilinbrandt assistant warden. Its present officers are E. Harrison, president; C. J. Lester, vice-president; J. C. Collins, secretary; James Larkin, financial secretary; James Cotter, treasurer; D. Alberts, warden; and Philip Hoffman, assistant warden. In January, 1876, at the time of the last election of officers, it was changed from a Catholic to a regular literary association. It now has fifty members.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Chauncey S. White



Cornelia S. White

CHAUNCEY S. WHITE (Sweden).

Chauncey S. White, whose portrait adorns this page, and now one of the most prominent and highly esteemed farmers of Sweden and the country around, was born in Madison county, New York, May 30, 1814. He is of the sturdy New England stock, possessing in a remarkable degree the industry and rigid moral characteristics of that people. His father, John White, was born in Pelham, Massachusetts, in 1784, and married October 20, 1812. At an early day he moved to Madison county, in this State, at that time a comparatively new country, where for several years he cultivated the soil, did much to advance the improvements of the country, and was foremost in establishing the foundations of society upon a sound moral basis. But, like very many of that day, he was attracted to the cheaper lands and newer country of western New York, then rapidly filling up, and in 1821 he removed with his family to Sweden, and located on the farm where his son Chauncey S. White now resides. Here, by his industry and good judgment, he became widely known as a successful farmer and a leading man in the community. He prepared and soon carved out one of the finest and most productive farms in the town, transformed a wilderness of forest into a garden, and by example and constant effort did much to advance the best interests of society. After the consummation of a great work begun in hardship, he died August 21, 1866, mourned by many friends, a sincere Christian, and an honest man. Chauncey S. White was the oldest of four children, and has lived almost from infancy and grown up with the community of which he is an important member. A man of strong convictions and high personal worth, none now living in the town, perhaps, has done more to improve the moral and religious character of its people, both by example and effort, and certainly but very few ever attained so high a place in their confidence and esteem. Unusually well favored with this world's goods, both by inheritance and the rewards of his own industry, he has surrounded himself, in his declining years, with every comfort and luxury he could desire, and has been enabled to do much, in a solid sense, to advance church and charitable interests. Careful and correct in his business matters, he is liberal in his dealings, and to his debtors very indulgent, as shown in the large number of loans he has made among his neighbors; the first instance has yet to occur where he has ever pressed the payment of an obligation when due, to another's inconvenience. Mr. White succeeded to his father's estate in Sweden, which has constantly improved under his industry and careful management, while he is now justly regarded as one of the most capable and successful farmers in the town. In politics he is a Republican, but not a rigid partisan. By the inherent traits of his character he would naturally gravitate to that political organization, that was the most bitter foe to human slavery. He has been twice elected supervisor of the town,—in 1859–60. No place-hunter or office-seeker, in any sense, he takes part in politics only from conviction and duty. At the outbreak of the great war of the rebellion no man was more determined in his duty or patriotic in his efforts. With a liberal hand he contributed from his substance, and by every possible means in his power he labored to strengthen the arm of the government in its great life-struggle. In the numberless needs that sprang into existence during that terrible tempest of war, no appeal was made in vain, no effort unexpended, or duty left undone where it was in his power to aid, and he was ever the zealous patriot to his country and a friend of its defenders. Finally, in a community noted for high character and moral excellence, Mr. White has been foremost in every movement for reform and social improvement, or in any effort contributing to the welfare of his fellow-men. He has no sisters, and but one brother, Leverett White, who resides in Michigan. He was married in Sweden on October 5, 1837, to a daughter of Elder Peter Sutphen, whose portrait accompanies her husband's on this page. An estimable lady of the most exalted Christian character, she has long been a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, and an aid and counsel to her husband in every good work. Blessed with large means, and without children, they have had greater opportunities for aiding their fellow-beings, in helping those in need, in acts of charity, and advancing the interests of their church, which have been performed in no stinted manner. Her

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father, Peter Sutphen, was born of pious Dutch parents, April 20, 1791, at North Branch, New Jersey, who removed with their infant son to Otsego county, New York, where he spent his childhood. On November 30, 1815, he married Martha McKinnan, a lady of Scotch parentage, born in New York, with whom he lived for nearly fifty-one years. In 1816 he purchased a farm in Sweden, and in the year following he removed to it with his family. Here he has been held in the highest estimation, not only as a very devoted Christian, but as the noblest and purest of men. As has been said of him, "Ever industrious in his habits, few men of his class read more, or understood better what they read, than he; and, with a mind well stored, and with conversational powers of no ordinary degree, he was ever a welcome guest in social circle as well as the more grave assembly; and who that ever knew Peter Sutphen, with his warm, generous, confiding heart, can forget in a lifetime his manner of greeting a friend, grasping the hand extended to him with both his own, and pressing it with an affection that made one *feel* there was a *heart* in the salutation?" He became converted, and made a public profession of faith on July 13, 1834, and on March 1, 1835, he was ordained a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Sweden, which he filled till his death, which occurred on November 1, 1865. He was attacked with apoplexy while attending the semi-annual meeting of his presbytery at North Bergen, on the 13th of June previous. He raised four children, two of whom survived him,—Mrs. White, and Ten Eyck,—the latter now living in New Brunswick, New Jersey. His son, Rev. Joseph W. Sutphen, died on heathen grounds, while engaged in the work of foreign missions.

FREDERICK P. ROOT.

Frederick P. Root was born October 13, 1814, in the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, to which place his parents had removed in 1811 from Hebron, Tolland county, Connecticut. In the spring of 1818 the family removed to Sweden, Monroe County, at that time the town of Murray, Genesee county, and settled on the place now owned by the subject of this sketch. Although many settlements had been made in this town several years previous, but little opening had been made in this locality, which was then almost an entire wilderness. His father purchased one hundred acres, nearly all a dense forest, which he cleared and brought under cultivation, and afterwards added one hundred acres to it. The only educational advantages of those days were those afforded by the new country common schools. These Frederick attended in the winter months—working on the farm in the summer—until he was seventeen years of age, when the failing health of his father, followed a year later, in 1833, by his death, threw upon him the care and management of the business. But his thirst for study and knowledge was unabated, and his evenings and every spare hour were devoted to it and to reading useful books, never allowing any time for play and amusement. In music, for which he had a natural talent, he became proficient by careful application, and taught it with success, but never neglecting the interests of his father's estate. He was the oldest of eight children, whose interests in the estate he bought out as fast as they became of age, to which he has since, by industry and careful management, made considerable additions. When twenty-three years of age he married Marian E. Phelps, of Hebron, Connecticut, in whose industry and frugality he found an efficient aid to success. Mr. Root has been a constant and unceasing worker, and now, after forty-five years of an active business life, he is hale and healthy, while every other member of his father's family has long since passed from the scenes of mortal life. Industry, economy, and integrity were the first and last lessons of his boyhood. They have been the guide of his life, which is attested by the success he has met with in business, and the high respect and love of his neighbors. Although Mr. Root has been called to several positions of trust, and taken a proper interest in political matters, the whole ambition of his life and motive spring of every effort has been to be a good farmer. Every other movement was secondary to this. In politics a sincere Republican, and an inveterate foe to human slavery in every form, no man was more patriotic, or contributed material aid and moral support to the republic, in its late struggle for life, with more liberality; and the brilliant record of Sweden owes not a little to his efforts for the maintenance of free government. Mr. Root has been five years supervisor of the town, and five years assistant assessor of internal revenue, besides other nominations,—once for State senator,—always at the call of his neighbors, for he was no place-seeker. But few men have devoted more constant study to the principles of farming, or done more to develop it as a science, in pursuit of which all his large wealth has been attained. His views on this subject are regarded authoritative, and for many years he has been a special contributor to agricultural journals, and repeatedly president of agricultural societies and farmers' clubs in western New York. Twenty years ago he erected the magnificent farm buildings on the old homestead represented in this work, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, which is one of the most attractive houses in the town. With a knowledge of mechanics, in 1843 he invented and patented a grain separator and cleaner, which was extensively used, and some years after a wheel cultivator, which was largely used by the farmers. Of sound judgment, high character and integrity, and uncompromising morality, Hon. F. P. Root has been one of the most substantial men of Monroe County, and a powerful aid in developing the resources of his town, building up and advancing the best interests of society,—a man of broad charity, generous liberality, and manly honor.

LUTHER GORDON (Brockport).

In every department of life there are heroes whose vast achievements become monuments of the possibilities of man. They are not confined to any profession, but are found in every trade, business, or wherever the genius of success, which measures heroism, is unfettered in life and action. While those sterling virtues, sobriety, perseverance, and energy, will carve success in every enterprise, it is not often that a career so triumphant in every effort is presented as that of Luther Gordon, now one of the most solid and wealthy business men of Brockport. His parents were both of the sturdy New England stock. John Gordon, his father, was a native of Cavendish, Vermont, and his mother, formerly Harmony Woodworth, of Connecticut. In the early part of 1809, John Gordon visited Rochester with a view of purchasing a farm that included the site of the Powers block and a large part of the city, but regarding the price—four dollars per acre—too dear for the quality, he, in company with the Gary brothers, pushed on in the wilderness, and made one of the first settlements in Allegany county. On June 12 of the same year he and Wm. Gary felled the first tree ever cut in the town of Rushford. He died there February 12, 1841.

His son, Luther Gordon, the subject of this sketch, was the second of five children. He was born at Rushford, Allegany county, February 8, 1822; consequently at his father's death was nineteen years of age, when he struck out boldly for himself, formed a partnership with Henry White, and leased a furnace belonging to Saml. White. Seven weeks after he bought the whole interest, and began the construction of a much larger building of his own, to accommodate a more extensive and constantly increasing business, which, eight months later, was completed and in full operation. After seven months' occupancy he sold the whole business to Mr. White, and bound himself never to reopen in that business in Rushford. Meanwhile, he had invented the well-known "Genesee plow," which became very popular, and is still manufactured at the same works, and used extensively. Between the following April and December he erected and filled with goods two stores at Rushford, and for fourteen years conducted a large business in general merchandise. Besides this, and covering a period of nearly sixteen years, he dealt largely in stock, buying and driving to eastern markets in the summer, and in the lumber trade in the winter. He made it an infallible rule to sell his own stock, mostly sheep and cattle, never depending on agents, and never to approach the bar for a drink of liquor or a cigar, neither of which he ever used, and throughout that whole business never met with the slightest loss. In 1856 he began the lumber business in Brockport by purchasing all the interest in the firm of Boswell, Walker & Hood, except the latter, and five years later bought that also. In 1858 he built the fine residence where he now resides, sold his stores and stock in Rushford to Geo. Colborne & Bro., and in 1859 removed his family to their new home in Brockport. In 1860, in connection with Geo. S. Weaver, of Albany, New York, he leased a large saw-mill of W. L. P. Little, at East Saginaw, Michigan, and manufactured and shipped lumber to Brockport and various other points. Two years later he bought a half-interest, and after four years' ownership sold it to the Flint and Marquette Railroad Company. In the summer of 1872 he and his brother, W. L. Gordon, built a large saw-mill at Sterling, Michigan, which is doing a very extensive business, manufacturing lumber from their own tract of nearly seven thousand acres of pine timber-land, which he and Geo. S. Weaver had commenced buying in 186–, and shipping immense quantities to all the Eastern markets. In 1863 the National Bank association was organized in Brockport, and Mr. Luther Gordon, who owns a controlling interest, was made president, which office he has held ever since; and in 1873 and '74 the magnificent structure it now occupies was erected. He also built a saw-mill in 1867, on the Allegany river, four miles above Olean. It manufactures mainly hemlock and hard wood lumber. For several years, in the early part of Mr. Gordon's lumber trade, he dealt largely in Rochester, selling a great portion of his lumber to the agents of Anson Brown. Three years ago,

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in 1873, he sold his lumber business in Brockport to Elias Garrison and Charles Benedict, and three months later, with his brother, James Gordon, repurchased it. It is now conducted by Luther Gordon, brother, and son.

Mr. Gordon was married April 24, 1848, in Allegany county, to Miss Florilla Cooley, of Attica, Wyoming county, a very estimable lady, to whose wise counsel and aid he ascribes, in a great measure, his unexampled success in life. She died in Brockport, on the 18th of February, 1869. Mr. Gordon has raised but one child, his son, Geo. C. Gordon, who is now in partnership with him, and an active, capable business man.

Mr. Luther Gordon is pre-eminently a self-made man. Beginning life at eighteen, with his natural resources for his capital, and the limited education afforded by the ordinary district school of a new country, he has worked himself up step by step to a point attained by but very few in a generation. With a grasp of perception that could comprehend the intricate details of a variety of vast business interests, and a masterly management of all, he has conquered success in every movement of his life, and stands forth to-day an illustrious example to young men of the capabilities of character and manhood.

J. D. DECKER

was born in Hamptonburg, Orange county, New York, June 17, 1836. His father was a German, and his mother of Welsh ancestry. His grandfather, Johannes Decker, early espoused the cause of the colonists, and, joining the colonial army, served gallantly during that arduous struggle for independence. Like the greater portion of the prominent public men of this period, the subject of our sketch obtained the rudiments of his education at the district school. His studies were afterwards continued at the parsonage of Dr. Arbuckle, an eminent divine, residing at Blooming Grove. From the tutelage of Dr. Arbuckle he entered the select school of Hon. Robert Denniston, a former controller of the State, where he received his preparatory education. He entered Yale College, and pursued his studies with that energy that has marked his subsequent career, and graduated in the class of 1855. At the close of his college days he had decided to enter the legal profession, and in the same year, 1855, came to Brockport, and commenced the study of the law in the office of Holmes & Palmer. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar in the city of Auburn, and began practice in Brockport, which he continued with great success until 1865, when he purchased the banking interest of Mr. Holmes. He managed this business until 1873, when he disposed of it to Raines & Knox, and resumed the practice of law. Mr. Decker has a lucrative practice, and his unflinching determination and indomitable will, coupled with integrity and fine talents, have placed him among the leading members of the bar in western New York. He is ever foremost in matters concerning the public welfare, and was very instrumental in securing the location of the State normal school, of which he has been treasurer since its organization. He has also officiated as member of the local board of managers. Upon the formation of the Republican party he espoused its cause, and has since remained a zealous and uncompromising advocate of its principles. He is held in high esteem in political as well as social and business circles, and in 1873 received by acclamation the nomination of his party for the office of State senator, and, though receiving a very complimentary vote, was defeated by Hon. Jarvis Lord. In July, 1876, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the twenty-eighth district, comprising the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Ontario, Yates, Livingston, Chemung, and Allegany.

On the 13th of June, 1860, Mr. Decker united in marriage with Emily, daughter of Isaac Palmer, and their family consists of four children,—two sons and two daughters.

THOMAS CORNES (Brockport).

Thomas Cornes was born in the county of Kent, England, on July 10, 1813. He was the third of eight children, and emigrated with his father, when ten years of age, to Morrisville, Madison county, New York. On March 20, 1833, he married his first wife, Sarah Coleman, of Morrisville, by whom he had five children, and in May, 1834, he removed to Brockport, where he arrived on the 15th, and settled with his family in the same house he now occupies. On December 30, 1848, he met with a severe loss in the death of his wife. Of his five children four are now living, three in Brockport and one in Buffalo. Mr. Cornes was married again April 15, 1851. He had one child by his second wife, a daughter, who died in infancy, and on December 28, 1874, his wife also died. Mr. Cornes has always been a very prominent man in Brockport, and has been a powerful ally in support of every movement for the interest of his village. In politics he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and in that party has probably been the leading man in this part of the county. In 1851–52 he was canal collector of Brockport, and during the war of the rebellion, which he sustained with zeal and spirit, he was three times elected supervisor, when his party was in the minority. He has frequently been chosen delegate to State conventions by his party, which he ably represented. He was probably the most effective man in securing the normal school to Brockport. He has followed the butcher business ever since he came, except from 1864 to 1870, and established a distillery in 1838, which he conducted a short time, selling out in 1840. He has been very successful in business and amassed a large fortune, though in 1867 he lost thirty thousand dollars' worth of property by fire. He now owns one hundred and seventy acres east of the village, fifty of which is in the corporation, which is well stocked, and a very valuable property.

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CLARKSON

CLARKSON in its original extent formed the northwest corner of Monroe County, and embraced the fourth and fifth townships, or more than one-half of the Triangle tract. It extended along Lake Ontario over nine miles, north and south nine and one-half miles, and east and west on the south line about six and two-thirds miles, giving an area of 47,161 acres, or nearly seventy-four square miles. Each township is divided into sections, and subdivided into lots of one hundred and twenty acres each, similar to the whole tract. From 1814 to April 2, 1819, Clarkson belonged to and was a part of the town of Murray, in Orleans county, by which name it was then known. At the latter date it was set off from Murray, incorporated a new town, and named in honor of General Clarkson, a large landholder, who donated one hundred acres to the town. The organization was completed at the first town meeting, held April 4, 1820, at the house of Abel Baldwin, which resulted in the election of the following-named officers, viz.:

Supervisor, Aretas Haskell; Town Clerk, Gustavus Clark; Collector, E. Cook; Assessors, Frederic R. Stewart, William Cook, Billa Cook; Commissioners of Highways, Isaac Allen, Samuel A. Perry, Jonathan Cobb; Commissioners of Schools, Nathaniel Rowel, Gustavus Clark, Ariel Chase; Inspectors of Schools, Abel Baldwin, Wm. Graves, Ezekiel Harmon; Overseers of the Poor, Eli Hannibal, Walter Billings; Pound-master, David Forsyth; Constables, Aretas Haskell, Robert Walker, Wm. Lamport, Worden F. Perry; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Gustavus Clark; and thirty-six Overseers of Highways.

On October 11, 1852, Clarkson was divided into two towns, and the south division, consisting of the south three-quarters of the fourth township, retained the original name, embracing twenty thousand seven hundred and seventy-four acres,—over thirty-two square miles.

SURFACE.

The surface of the town is very level, except in the southern portion, where the celebrated ridge, on which is located the Ridge road, extends from east to west. This ridge is continuous from Lewiston to the vicinity of Oswego, and of nearly equal elevation, ranging from thirty to fifty feet above the general level of the country on the north, and was presumably formed by the action of the waters of Lake Ontario. Ages ago it formed the beach of a much larger lake than at present, from which in the unrolling of the years it has gradually receded, uncovering a barren soil, that required a cycle of time and sunlight to fructify into vegetable life, preparatory to a heavy growth of timber. The soil is of great strength and fertility, well adapted to the cereals and to fruit culture; in the south part it is a sandy and gravelly loam, and on the ridge dry and warm, and especially suited to early crops. On the north, extending across the town from east to west and lapping over into Hamlin, is an extensive clay belt, two miles wide. In early days, before the water-courses were cleared, surface water covered it, and gave to it the appearance of marsh and swamp.

STREAMS.

In the east part of the town the north branch of the Salmon flows north and northeast into Parma at the northeast corner, and in the southwest corner West creek rises, and flows northeast through the town into Hamlin. On the west Sandy creek enters from Orleans county, runs about one and a half miles in the town, and passes out. Several other streams, tributary to the two former, flow parallel, affording drainage to every part of the town, and leaving it well watered. In common with this section of country, salt springs were found in this town and worked quite extensively at times. Erastus Haskell and Stephen Baxter were among the earliest settlers engaged in the manufacture of salt, as did others before the canal opened other sources to obtain it. Two hundred acres of land in the northern part of the town, upon which were located the strongest salt springs, were reserved by Le Roy and Bayard for the benefit of the settlements, which were open to all who desired to work them. Deer licks were also quite numerous.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The history of the early settlers of this town has not heretofore been correctly given. Sketches of its early history, as given by Dr. Abel Baldwin, himself an early settler, give 1809 as the date of the first settlement. There are, however, now living in the town one or two persons who came and settled in 1808, and who state that there were others in the town before they came. According to the record at the Le Roy land office, Moody Freeman bought a lot in 1803, and located it about two miles north of the Ridge, on the Lake road. It is acknowledged that he is the first settler, but there is no evidence that he settled the same year of his purchase. In 1804, James Sayres purchased at Clarkson Corners, where Joel Palmer now lives, and was the first settler on the Ridge road, which was probably the same year. Also, Eli Blodgett bought the same year. In 1805, Simeon Daggett, one-half mile west of the Corners, John and Isaac Farewell, north of the Ridge, John Fowle, William Davis, David Stanton, Dr. Noah Owen, and Benjamin Boyd, bought land, and nearly all became settlers, doubtless, soon after their purchase. There were twelve lots purchased in town in the year, and prior to 1805, and it is improbable that all the purchasers delayed settlement until 1809. Up to that time there were but three lots sold in Sweden and five in Hamlin, but no settlements recorded so early, when there most certainly should have been. In 1806 ten lots were sold, and eight in 1807. Many of these purchasers were known to be early settlers by those who came in subsequently. None of them are now living. In 1806, Olney F. Rice settled on lots 2 and 3 in section —, and in 1808 Robert Hoy, from New York city, with a family of seven children, James, John, Robert, Jr., Jane, Ann, Nancy, and Betsey, settled one mile north of East Clarkson; Thomas, Caleb, Robert, and M. Brown, near the same place, also from New York. Eldridge Farewell, John Mallory, Isaac Lincoln, Eli Mead, Wilber Sweet, L. W. Udall, Robert Clarke, Alvin Hamlin, Danforth Howe, Eli Randall, Jonathan Mead, and Elisha Lake in other places. Members of some of these families are now living. In 1810 there was quite an increase of settlers. Among them were David Forsyth, who first cleared the woodland from the Corners one-half mile west on the south side of the Ridge road; James, Adam, and Henry Moore, from Albany county, who settled two miles north of Ladd's Corners; Silas Taft, on the farm now owned by S. Rowel, and Simeon B. Nathan and John Daggett, west of Clarkson Corners; William B. Worden, Henry Grinnell, Isaac Randall, Wathe Billings, and others. About this time or before, James Ladd settled at East Clarkson, which gave it the name of Ladd's Corners, Ebenezer Toles at the same place, and H. McCall, who probably came sooner. Dr. Abel Baldwin, a native of Norwich, Vermont, removed from Saratoga, where he had been a few years in the practice of his profession, and settled in Clarkson Corners in 1811. Although he was not a pioneer, he was one of the first to make substantial improvements. After a few years' practice he erected the first frame public-house, and kept tavern until he retired to a farm in 1825. He became distinguished as a farmer. In the same year Dr. Nathaniel Rowe, from Hanover, New Hampshire, settled on the Ridge road near the Corners, where he practiced until he died in 1826. Also in 1811, Deacon Joel Palmer came from Lima, where he had settled in 1808, and bought out James Sayres, and commenced the business of tanning in a small way, which is still conducted in the original building. It was the first business of the kind in town. Deacon Palmer has been a prominent and exemplary man, useful to society, and a devoted Christian. He was in the war of 1812, under the command of Captain Erastus Haskel, who commanded a company from Clarkson, and was present at the sortie of Fort Erie. He is still living, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Up to this date, 1811, but little was known of the Ridge road, it being only a wagon track through the woods, with no permanent bridges across the streams.

From time immemorial an Indian trail had existed, so well beaten by the constant passing and repassing of small parties of Indians on their fishing and hunting trips, as, together with its natural fitness, to cause it to be chosen as the line of a great public highway. Rude cuts, hacked in the bark of large trees along the trail, representing Indians in various attitudes, bears, and other forms, to suit their crude fancies, were to been seen many years after the Ridge road was opened. The town of Clarkson, like other towns of the triangular tract, was but little improved prior to the war of 1812, though many settlers had located and made small improvements. In 1812 the war almost stopped further settlements till its close in 1815. Many of the settlers were drawn into the army, others were

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frightened away, yet a few who were residents of other towns came in during this period, because it was thought to be a favorable locality. Joshua Fields came in from Bergen in 1813, Bannister Williams in 1812, Lewis Swift in 1812, and Gustavus Clarke in 1815. During the war, Clarkson, or Murray Corners, as it was then called, became quite a noted place. The Ridge road was improved for the transportation of stores and munitions of war to Lewiston, and this being the half-way place from Canandaigua, it was made a stopping point for all teamsters and travelers. After the war, and until the Erie canal was built, it was the great business point west of Rochester, and between it and Lewiston. The Lake road from Le Roy and the Ridge road from Rochester to Niagara—both great thoroughfares—combined to give it importance, and enterprising men seeking the best locality for settlements could find none more prominent. Perhaps no town in western New York has been as much favored in this respect. Of physicians, there were Drs. Baldwin, Harmon, Elijah Rowe, Nathaniel Rowe, Tabor, Perry, and later, Drs. Murdock and Tozier. Of lawyers there were Hon. John Bowman, Hon. S. B. Jewett, ex-judges of the court of appeals, Hon. S. L. Seldon, and Hon. H. R. Seldon, the latter ex-lieutenant-governor of the State of New York, and William Bowman, son of Hon. John Bowman. Of clergymen, Rev. William James, afterwards pastor of the Brick church, Rochester, Dr. Norris Bull, and Rev. C. E. Furman. The early merchants were also men of distinction. Among them was Gustavus Clark, possessed of great business ability, an active, intelligent, and generous-hearted man. Henry Martyn, his partner and successor, has since been an able and successful banker of Buffalo. James Seymour, cousin of the ex-governor, and one of the founders of Brockport, was an able business man, who began trade in Clarkson. Hiel Brockway, who first started and gave name to Brockport, also first began business in Clarkson, and helped to construct Blodgett's mills. Joshua Fields, who was one of the builders and business men of Brockport, was still another of Clarkson's settlers. The high anticipations entertained for building up a business place at this point called together the most enterprising of the early emigrants, and had the Erie canal run one mile farther north it would have been made a place of great importance, and Brockport would not have been named. It has now a population of about three hundred, which has varied but little for the past forty years.

Moody Freeman, the first settler, built the first log house, cleared the first land, raised the first grain, and was the first pioneer farmer, and also a pioneer justice of the peace and pettifogger, or back-woods lawyer. The first male child born was a son of Mrs. Clarkson, and the first female was Elmira Palmer, a daughter of Deacon Joel Palmer, born 1812,—though it is claimed that David Moore, whose parents settled in 1810, was born on the way to the settlement, while in this town, and was consequently the first child. Isaac B. Williams built the first frame house, and was the first blacksmith on the southwest corner in Clarkson village. He built the former in 1811. Laura White was the first school-teacher, though Charlotte Cummins taught about the same time.

The first physician was Dr. Noah Owen, and Dr. N. Rowel the second; and the first lawyer was John Bowman. The first store was built and kept by Henry McCall, on the southeast corner, where it is still standing. He also kept the first tavern at the same place, and, at a later date, the first tavern at East Clarkson, on the northeast corner, where James Ludd had previously kept store, the first in that part of the town. The second public house was Dr. Baldwin's, on the northwest corner, at Clarkson; and the fourth by a widow, Hyserot, and her two sons, John and Larry, at East Clarkson, who, in 1825, was succeeded by William Rice. About 1816 or 1817, Hiel Brockway erected the hotel on the southwest corner, in Clarkson, which was first kept by S. W Andrus, and, later, by H. Bowen; and in 1825, when Dr. Baldwin retired to his farm, Silas Walbridge leased his tavern for five years, and then built the store now occupied by Adam Moore. Succeeding him in the old tavern, William Stoughton manufactured and sold his bitters, and kept a grocery; and, still later, in the old bar-room, J. O. Balch edited and printed the only newspaper ever printed in this town. It was entitled *The Jeffersonian*, Democratic in politics, as the name implies, and was first issued June 17, 1835, conducted nearly a year, when it came to an untimely end. The editor, returning from Rochester one night with the necessary supply of paper for the next issue, in a one-horse wagon, upset in a small pond of water by the roadside, a few rods south of the village, and lost his paper; and the proverbial poverty of country editors in those days rendered the discontinuance of *The Jeffersonian* imperative. A public-house was also erected and kept a few miles west of Clarkson village, on the corner of the Ridge and Redmond roads, known then as West Clarkson, and another tavern near the Parma line, on the Ridge road, by John Phillips, in a log house.

There were two mills erected in this town about the same time,—a saw-mill and a grist-mill,—and both on streams that now have no existence in the summer season. Both were prior to 1811, the year Joel Palmer settled at Clarkson, who certifies that both were in operation when he came, and that the former sawed over one hundred thousand feet of lumber the year before he came. The saw-mill was erected by James Sayres, and was located about one-half mile east of Clarkson Corners. The grist-mill was built by one Toles, brother of Ebenezer Toles, and was first located a short distance south of Ladd's Corners, or East Clarkson, but soon after moved about one-fourth mile west, on the Ridge road. So limited was the supply of water, however, that grists were ground by men or boys treading the wheel; consequently its business was never very extensive. Toles died in 1812, or, as some assert, committed suicide, having enlisted in the army while intoxicated, which, in his sober moments, produced "temporary insanity," now so prevalent in our criminal records. His was one of the first, if not the first, death in town. Henry McCall and Robert Perry erected mills in 1817, and several years later Blodgett's mills were built. For many years, while there was but one grist-mill in town, there were three distilleries, besides two in close proximity, east of the Parma line, kept in full operation, to supply the wants of the people. While the evils of drunkenness were comparatively wanting, and "*mania à potu*" wholly unknown fifty years ago, whisky was in common use with every one. At the family board, in the harvest field, at social and religious gatherings, at camp-meetings, bees, raisings, among old and young, men, women, and children, and everywhere, and at all times, it was used freely as water, and regarded a necessity. It thus opened a market for the farmers' grain, which in those days was indispensable, and greatly lessened, no doubt, the sufferings and privations that would otherwise have followed. About one-half mile southwest of East Clarkson, a few yards west of the present residence of Jonathan Prosser, Benjamin Chase built and conducted a distillery about fifty or fifty-one years ago; Cobb and Drake at the same time, one mile west, on Jones' farm, and still another east, between the Corners and Parma line. The first blacksmith at East Clarkson was R. Tear, who worked in a log shop in 1814.

The town of Clarkson has but one post-office, which is located at the village, with General Geo. W. Miller present postmaster. It was first established in 1816, when Samuel Hildreth, of Pittsford, instituted the line of stages between Rochester and Lewiston, which delivered a daily mail until it was withdrawn, after the construction of the Erie canal. The first postmaster was Dr. Abel Baldwin. A post-office was located, during President Polk's administration, at East Clarkson, with I. E. Hoyt postmaster, and also at Redmond's Corners, as West Clarkson, with H. Bell postmaster, both of which were long since discontinued.

The first school-house built in the town was erected during the war, at Clarkson village. While it was being shingled the artillery at the battle of Lundy's Lane could be distinctly heard. The school-house at East Clarkson was built in 1818, though previous to that year Wm. Dickenson taught school in an old log house that stood a short distance east. The town was first divided into nine districts in 1821, and after the division of the town, in 1853, were remembered comprising nine. There are at present ten school-houses and districts within the town, giving instruction to seven hundred scholars.

In 1875 the population of this town was 1955, with 375 dwellings; its assessed valuation was $70.11 per acre; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate was $1,505,286; taxation, $10,194.45, exclusive of local school taxes; value of property exempt from taxation, $19,100; value of church property, $12,000.

The supervisors of Clarkson, since its organization, are as follows, viz.: Aretas Haskel, from 1820 to 1824; Gustavus Clark, 1824; Aretas Haskel, 1825; Abel Baldwin, 1826; Wm. Grover, 1827 to 1829; Gustavus Clark, 1829 to 1833; Simeon B. Jewett, 1833 to 1835; Henry Martyn, 1835 to 1837; Isaac Allen, 1837; Theodore Chapin, 1838; Jonathan Prosser, 1839; Wm. Grover, 1840; Henry Martyn, 1841 to 1843; Saml. R. S. Mather, 1843; Alphouso Perry (appointed), 1844; Isaac Horton, 1845 to 1847; Geo. W. Clark, 1847; James R. Thompson, 1848; James H. Warren, 1849 to 1852; Geo. W. Estus, 1852; James H. Warren, 1853; Isaac Garrison, 1854; James H. Warren, 1855 to 1857; Wm. P. Rice, 1857; Wm. H. Bowman, 1858; M. A. Patterson (appointed), 1859; Cicero J. Prosser, 1860; Adam Moore, 1861 to 1863; Elias Garrison, 1863 to 1865; Geo. W. Estes, 1865 to 1867; James H. Warren, 1867 to 1874; and W. L. Rockwell, from 1874 to the present, with the subjoined officers for 1876: Town Clerk, Thomas Brown; Collector, John B. Snyder; Justices of the Peace, each elected for four years, 1873, R. R. Price; 1874, J. C. Crary; 1875, Joseph L. Clark; and for 1876, Wm. Leach; Assessor, Matthew A. Patterson; Excise Commissioner, Lester Blodgett; Auditors, Saml. Spurr, Cicero J. Prosser, J. B. Haskell; Constables, B. Snyder, B. C. Chapman, C. D. Phillips, and Michael Fay; Inspectors of Elections, Henry Allen, Gustavus C. Barker, Albert H. Palmer, and Michael Foy; Commissioner of Highways, Fayette J. Carrington, and twenty-four Overseers of Highways.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CLARKSON CORNERS

was organized as a Congregational society in the school-house, at the same place, on September 4, 1816, by direction of the following-named persons: Rev. Com-

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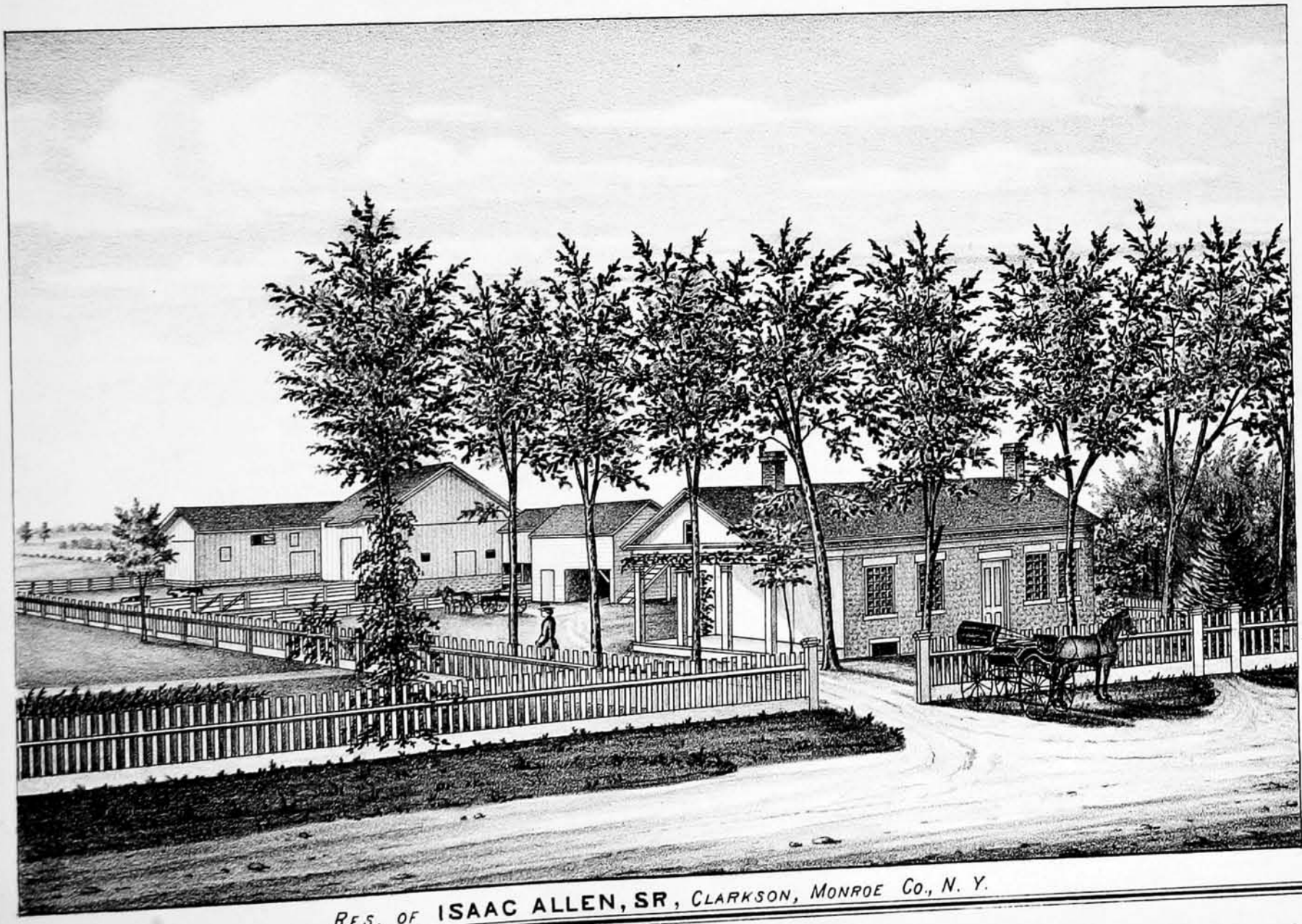
ISAAC ALLEN, SR.



MRS. I. ALLEN



RES. OF **ISAAC ALLEN, SR**, CLARKSON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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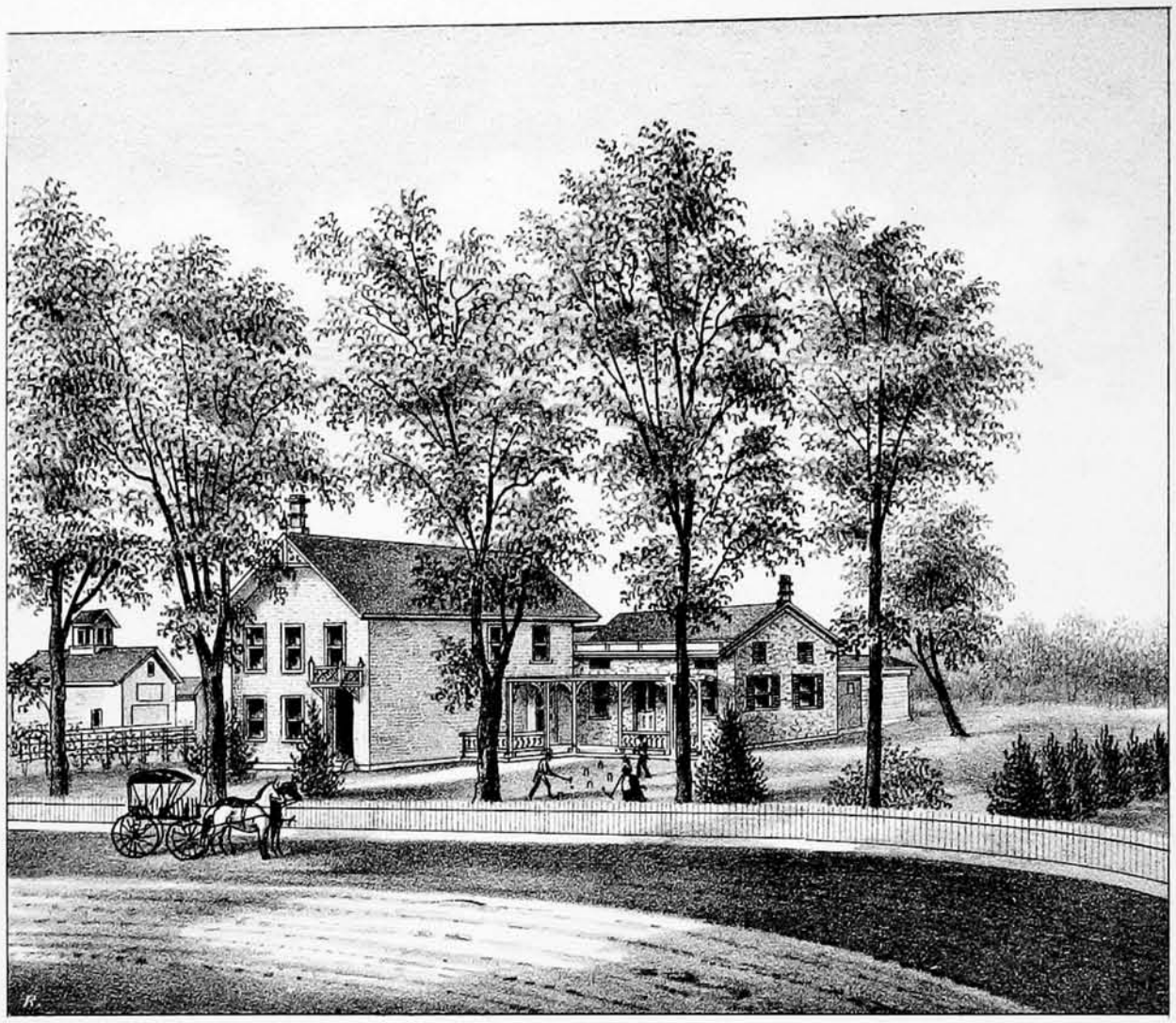

RES. OF **REUBEN PAINE**, CLARKSON, MONROE CO., N.Y.



RES. OF **LUCY JANE BLODGETT**, CLARKSON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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fort Williams, of Rochester; Rev. Hanson Darwin, of Riga; Henry Smith and Elam Clark, missionaries; Deacon Nehemiah Frost and Henry Brewster, of Riga; Deacon Levi Wood, of Bergen; and Deacon Davis, Deacon Moses Fuller, Justus Brown, and Mr. Frost, of Parma, with the following charter members: Joel Palmer, Theodore Ellis, Mary Perry, Polly Day, Polly Rice, Phebe Palmer, Patience Ellis, Anna Swift, John Phelps, Calvin Green, Mary McCracken, Desire Wheland, Laura White, Charlotte Cummins, Sally Reed, and Betsey Phelps. The first deacons were Joel Palmer and Levi Smith; and the first clerk Joel Palmer. The constituting prayer at the organization was made by W. Williams. W. Fairbanks was one of the first preachers; and Ezra Woodworth installed November 15, 1816; followed by W. Loring, August 26, 1817; John F. Bliss, February 1, 1819; C. E. Furman, 1830; E. N. Toof, August 25, 1855; Joseph McNulty, December 16, 1857; C. B. Gardner, May 28, 1863; Charles Kittridge, October 28, 1866; Francis Rae, April 4, 1867; N. N. Clute, May 6, 1868; and A. A. Grabey, 1873, who is at present officiating. Services were conducted in the school-house until the construction of their present church edifice in 1825,—a substantial building forty-one by fifty feet in size, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. In 1830 it sent a delegate to the Rochester presbytery, and adopted the Presbyterian form of government. In 1853 it again changed to Congregational, and became independent, and so remained until 1869, when it once more united with and became a Presbyterian church, remaining so ever since. The present officers are—Trustees, W. L. Rockwell, Chauncey Allen, and Elijah Drake; Deacons, John Steele and Frederick Bellinger; Clerk, John Steele. A flourishing Sabbath-school has been connected with the church almost from its organization, of which Edward Wadhams was superintendent nearly twenty-five years. It now embraces twelve teachers, and over one hundred pupils, with Samuel Wadhams, present superintendent; Deacon John Steele, assistant superintendent; and Roswel Palmer, chorister. It has an old library, comprising one hundred and fifty volumes, to which have been recently added one hundred new books, selected, in charge of Edward Corlette, librarian.

THE BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CLARKSON

was organized at the house of Silas Hardy, on January 8, 1825, by Benajah Williams, with the following persons as first trustees: Theodorus Johnson, Frederick Shaffer, Silas Hardy, Adam Moore, Samuel A. Perry, Henry Ketcham, Zadock Hurd, Stephen S. Mead, and John Beedle. Services were held at the school-house at East Clarkson, under the ministration of Benajah Williams, first pastor, and others, until the erection of their church building, a short time subsequently. The frame-work of the present church edifice belonged to the original structure, which was remodeled, and re-dedicated by Rev. Dr. Hunt in 1869. It is located at East Clarkson, south of the Corners. The present trustees are Eli Crary, James Shaffer, and Daniel Freeman; the present steward, William Johnson; and the present class-leader, Zebulon Johnson. In connection with the church is a Sabbath-school, comprising about five teachers and twenty-five pupils, under charge of Adam Smith, superintendent, and William Tuxel, assistant superintendent. The church and society is at present under the charge of Rev. D. Clark.

THE SECOND SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CLARKSON

was organized early in 1848, in the school-house two miles north of East Clarkson. For many years previous to its formation the services of the Methodist denomination had been conducted regularly at the same place. The first officers were—Trustees, Joseph Hoy, David Hoy, Maxwell Moore, Jacob Moore, and Henry Moore; Stewards, Maxwell Moore and David Hoy; Class-leader, John Hoy; and Clerk, H. Rice. In the same year the present church building was erected near the school-house, in the east part of the town, at a cost of about one thousand three hundred dollars; previous to which services were held at the place of organization. The present officers are—Trustees, Henry Nixon, James M. Moore, H. W. Moore, Robert Hoy, and S. Merritt; Stewards, George O. Stewart and Timothy Merritt; Class-leader, Timothy Merritt; and Clerk, Thomas Scott. Rev. D. Clark is at present pastor. During the latter part of 1860 a division sprang up in the church, and, as a result,

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF EAST CLARKSON

was organized on January 25, 1861, within the same church building, of which they kept control, as the new movement absorbed a majority of the trustees. The controversy over the church edifice was compromised on the basis of mutual ownership, each holding possession and conducting services on alternate Sundays. This church society belongs to the Parma circuit. The first officers were—Trustees, David Hoy, H. W. Moore, George Moore, Robert Hoy, and David Moore (H. W Moore and Robert Hoy remained with the other organization, however); Stewards, Maxwell Moore and David Hoy; Class-leader, George Moore; and first pastor, A. G. Terry. The present trustees are David Moore, Maxwell Moore, David Hoy, Robert Hoy, and Wilson Moore; stewards, the same as at first, and the clerk, George Moore. The present pastor is the circuit-preacher, William Manning. There is a Sabbath-school, which was formed at the time of the organization of the original church, conducted in conjunction with both societies, and under mutual control. Rev. D. Clark is superintendent for the original Methodist Episcopal society, and James Ireland for that of the Free Methodists.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ISAAC ALLEN.

Isaac Allen, Esq., of Clarkson village, was born in Enfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, April 26, 1794. He was the second of three sons,—John, who died in Michigan, Isaac, and Chauncey. In boyhood he was apprenticed to a hatter, served his time until he became thoroughly skilled in his trade, and on the 27th day of April, 1815, the day after he became of age, he left his father's home in search of a favorable locality to open business for himself. He first went to Hartford, where he remained a few weeks, then went to Danbury, thence to New York city and Brooklyn, and finally up the Hudson river to Schoharie, where he followed his trade until May, 1816, when he emigrated to western New York, and settled in Clarkson village, at that time a promising business point in this newly-settled region. He purchased one acre near the corner, and commenced working at his trade. In 1817 he returned to Connecticut, and on September 10 of that year he was married to Miss Mary Terry, of Enfield, and with her returned to his western home. In March, 1819, he purchased a farm and removed to Hamlin Centre, where he lived four years, and then sold out and bought on the Ridge road, west of Clarkson village, the place represented in this work. In September of this year Mr. Allen lost his wife, with whom he had lived in happy wedlock over fifty-nine years. Of eleven children, ten are still living, six sons and four daughters; and at the funeral of the mother the rare spectacle was presented, never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, of six stalwart sons bearing the remains of the aged and beloved parent, the ripened harvest, to their final resting-place. Mr. Allen has been one of the foremost men in the history of this section in every effort for the improvement of its people or the advancement of its material interests. Of the most exalted integrity, he is honored and respected by a wide circle of friends. Now in his eighty-third year, he possesses the health, vigor, and elasticity of a man of sixty.

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HAMLIN

THE town of Hamlin, in its present form, was set off from Clarkson, October 11, 1852, as the town of Union, and its organization completed at a town meeting held March 1, 1853, at the house of John C. Patterson, by the election of its first officers as follows,—viz.: Supervisor, Ebenezer Barringer; Town Clerk, Harry Kimball; Collector, Seymour Sherwood; Justice of the Peace, Alanson Thomas; Assessors, Charles Barrows, H. J. Smith, Andrew Randall; Overseers of the Poor, Curtis H. Hole, Peter Croel; Commissioners of Highways, James M. Cusick, Jermon Elliott; Inspectors of Elections, Whitman Corbin, William Douchy; Constables, Seymour Sherwood, George Clow, Daniel R. Childs, E. C. Goodrich; and thirty-three overseers of highways.

Hamlin is situated in the northwest corner of Monroe County, and comprises the north end of the Triangle tract. It extends along Lake Ontario a distance of nine miles, with an average breadth of nearly five miles, which includes township No. 5, and the north tier of sections of No. 4, giving an area of twenty-six thousand three hundred and eighty-seven acres, or over forty-one square miles. Each township is divided into sections one and one-half miles square, numbered from south to north, and each section is subdivided into twelve farm lots, numbered in the same direction, and each containing about one hundred and twenty acres.

The surface in the main is extremely level, though in the northern portion and vicinity of Sandy Creek it is slightly rolling. There is quite a descent towards the lake, which renders drainage everywhere possible. The soil is a clay loam in the south, and gradually inclining to a sand and gravelly loam as it approaches the lake, and everywhere of the greatest fertility. It is second to none in the county in its natural resources and productiveness. All the cereals are produced abundantly; also grass, vegetables, and fruit. Nowhere in our State, or perhaps in this latitude, is there better encouragement for fruit-growing. A soil of peculiar adaptation and climate modified by the lake breeze, which cools in summer and warms in winter, guarding both against the extremes of heat and cold, and insect depredations, insures a fairer and more hardy quality of fruit, especially apples, than any other section of our country.

It is watered by two considerable streams and their numerous tributaries, of which the most important is Sandy creek. It enters the town near the southwest corner, and flows to the northeast into the lake, north of the Centre. It affords water-power for all the requirements of that vicinity, and from the date of the early settlements its banks have been dotted with saw- and grist-mills, many of which, after consuming the surrounding forest, have long since passed away, leaving no trace of their existence. In the east part of the town West creek flows from west to east, crossing the Triangle line into Parma, near the southeast corner of the town. Other brooks also abound, rising from springs which find their way into either stream or the lake. Salt or brine springs exist in some localities, which in early days were of much benefit to the settlers.

The whole surface was originally covered with a very heavy growth of timber, of the variety indigenous to all western New York, and a dense undergrowth in many localities that completely obscured the soil from the sun's rays, making all other vegetation impossible. Like all heavily-timbered regions in a level country having a clay bottom, there were frequent low places, especially in the south portion, where surface water remained, and, protected by the dense foliage and decaying timber, became stagnant swamps, but which, when opened up, properly drained, and warmed with the sun, made very desirable farms.

The early history of this town is so interwoven with, and a part of, the history of that section of country embraced within the limits of the original town of Murray, formed in 1807, and, at a later date, of Clarkson, that it is difficult to localize it within the present geographical limits, which were not established until twenty-three or twenty-four years ago. Especially those facts that are matters of record, during that early period, belong to the history of all that country embraced within the limits of a single organization. Settlements from twenty to thirty miles apart were regarded as not very distant neighbors, and met together at the same town meetings, for local organization, and to elect the same officers and cooperate in all matters of public improvement, for laying out and surveying new roads, improving old ones, building bridges, establishing schools, and, in fact, to inaugurate any new action essential to the prosperity of the new settlements or conducive to the general welfare.

Hamlin was not only the last town organized in Monroe County, but its settlement was the latest and most unpromising, and its growth the slowest and most difficult of any town in western New York. Sickness caused by the malaria that arose from the decaying timber and stagnant water, wherever the immense growth of timber was chopped away, was so prevalent that many settlers were compelled to seek more elevated lands. Fever and ague was the inevitable lot of all who remained through the heated season, and not until the water-courses were cleared to the lake, and drainage had been secured, was there any abatement. In consequence of these and other drawbacks, arising from its geographical position, remote from markets, railways, and the regular tide of enterprise, it was not permanently settled and brought under general cultivation until more than fifteen years later than other portions of the county. Still, there were several purchases and a few settlements made at a very early date. James M. Casson purchased the first lot of land in 1804, and, though there is no positive authority that he settled as early as the date of his purchase, it cannot be contradicted, and the evidence is quite strong that he did. It is related of him that he committed a crime somewhere in New England, and fled here and hid himself in the woods, where he was almost unknown for many years. Abijah Sayer and John Chapman bought farms here in 1805, and Perry Nichols in 1806. The earliest recorded settlement heretofore was that of Aretas Hascall, from Maine, who settled about one mile south of the Centre, and Josiah and Samuel Randall, from the same State. In the same year John Nowlan, with seven children, from Dutchess county, settled one-fourth mile south of the Centre. Their names were Michael, Hannah, Harry, Lowena, Patty, William, and Napoleon, one of whom, Lowena Baxter, is still living near East Hamlin. Silas Nowlan was soon after born, which was probably the first birth in town; and Michael Nowlan the first teacher. He taught the children of the three families, Hascall, Randall, and Nowlan, alternately, at the residence of each. About the same time one Billings settled near the lake, on the east side of Sandy creek, built a house, and set out an orchard, which is probably the oldest orchard in town. He left the country, however, in two or three years. In 1811 came Alanson Thomas, Joshua Greene, and a Dutchman, named Strunk, who settled at the mouth of Sandy creek. In 1812, Stephen Baxter, from Oneida county, took up four lots in section eleven, and in 1814 settled there, with his wife and six children, Asil, Reuben, Polly, Stephen, Jr., Lucy, and John, two of whom, Stephen, Jr., and Lucy, are still living, the former on the old homestead. During the war of 1812 settlements were nearly suspended, but few families coming in at that time, and were very slow for several years after. Among those who arrived between 1812 and 1816 were the Wrights, in the Wright settlement, on the Parma line; in 1812, Thomas W. Hayden, west of Baxter, William Cook, P. Beebe, a Mr. Barker, and one Paul, of Maine, Joseph Knapp, and Pixley. In 1816, Caleb and James Clark settled in the west part of the town, and their brother, William, soon after. About 1818, Albert Salisbury settled at the Centre, and in 1819 Isaac Allen, now living at Clarkson, settled at the same place. Howard and Adin Manley and Esi Twitchel, with their families, left Athol, Massachusetts, the same year, with three yoke of oxen and a huge wagon covered in emigrant style, and, after a journey of twenty-two days, arrived in the west part of the town, and settled in extremely rude log cabins, covered with bark and plastered with mud. From this date the influx of settlers gradually increased, though it was many years before the face of the country was much changed and the malarious diseases eradicated. The first recorded death was Mr. Strunk, in 1812, and, soon after, Charlotte Barker. It is impossible, at this day, to ascertain who built the first house or cleared the first land, because in no other town were so many farms given up, even after building and clearing a small piece of ground for cultivation. For several years the pioneers buried their dead on their own farms, until burying-grounds were purchased and laid out by associations for that purpose. The first, as near as can be ascertained, was located near the north of the Centre, but the first interment is beyond the memory of any one now living.

The first saw-mill in this town was erected by Joshua Green, and was located northwest of the Centre, about due east of Union church, on Sandy creek, about the year 1813. A few years later, James Sayres erected a saw-mill on the present site of Union mills, west of the Centre; Aretas Haskall another, near the line between Clarkson and Hamlin, east of the Lake road, and on West, or what was then

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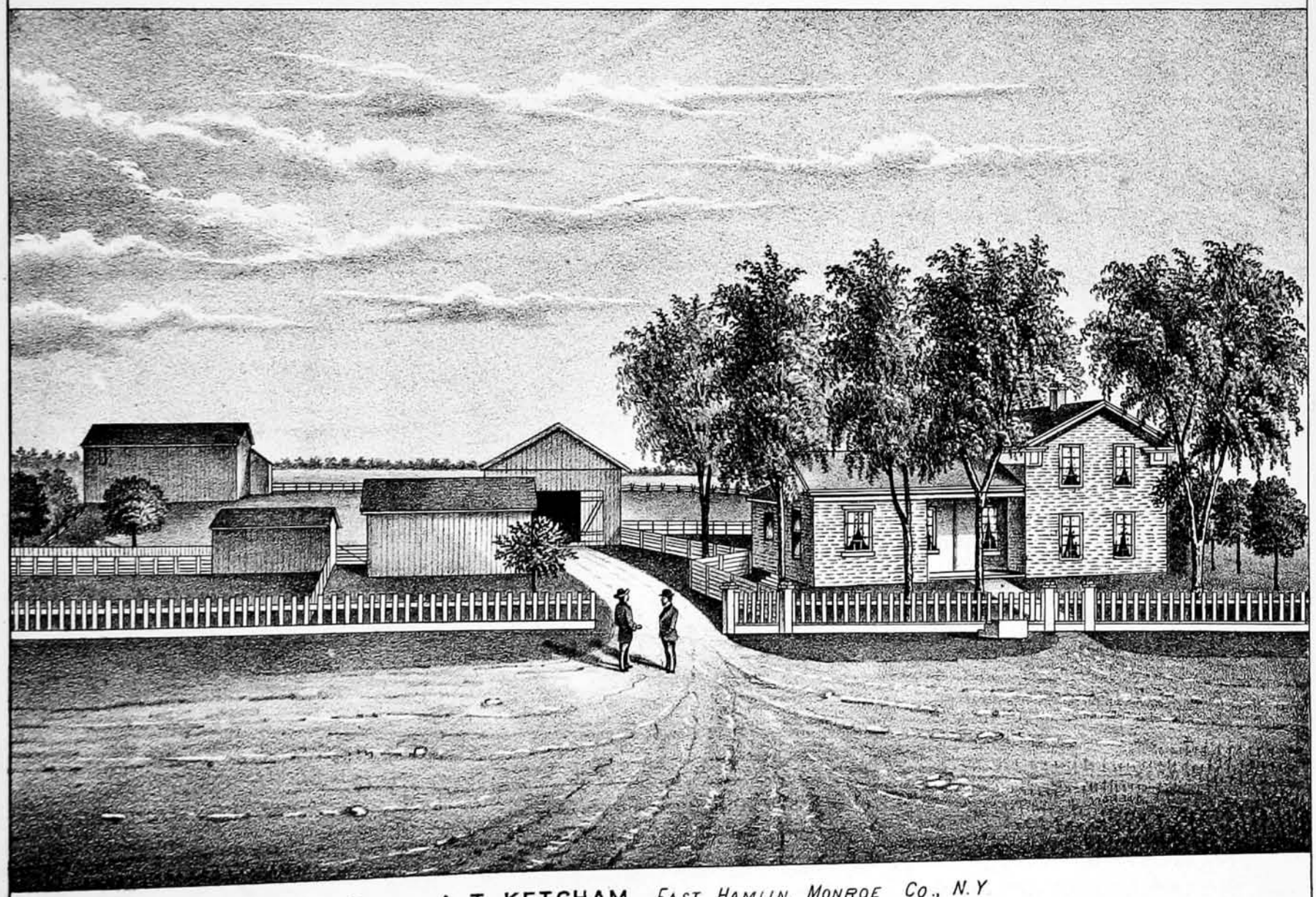
A. T. KETCHAM



MRS. A. T. KETCHAM.



RES. OF **A. T KETCHAM**, EAST HAMLIN, MONROE CO., N.Y

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CHAS. T. BUSH.

RESIDENCE AND FARM OF CHARLES T. BUSH

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HAMLIN, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

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called Freeman's creek; and still another in 1816 or 1817, by Alanson Thomas, on Sandy creek, where it crosses the Redmond road, which he built for Le Roy and Bayard, and soon after purchased for himself. The latter has heretofore been recorded as the first saw-mill erected in this town. But that is erroneous, as there are men yet living who assisted at its raising, while Green's mill was in operation when they first settled in 1814, and who think that the erection of Sayres', and possibly of Hascall's mills, were also prior that of Thomas', which, however, is very improbable. Soon after purchasing it, Mr. Thomas erected a grist-mill adjoining, and they became widely known as "Thomas' mills." This was the first grist-mill erected in the town, and remained so for a long time. Still later, Carney Newel built a saw-mill on Sandy creek, near the lake, and Aretas Hascall his second mill, about 1824, a short distance above it. The former was subsequently purchased by Alanson Thomas, taken down, and a new one erected on the same site, which is still in existence. The little hamlet that sprang up was named, after its builder, Thomasville, since changed to North Hamlin. A short time previous to 1827, O. C. Webster built a grist- and saw-mill on the Sandy, at the county line, which was rebuilt by his son, E. K. Webster, in 1840, and being on the west side of the line became known as Kendall mills. The latter, however, had erected, previous to the last, both a grist- and saw-mill, on the same stream, near where the Lake Ontario railroad crosses it.

The first inn kept in this town was located a few yards north of the present post-office at East Hamlin. It was built and kept by Philander Kane, about 1830 or 1832. Near the same time and place, then known as Kane Corners, H. Beebe kept a grocery store, the first in town. David Look also kept a tavern on the Lake road, south of the Centre, for some time, where town meetings were held, and years after another tavern at North Hamlin. In 1842, A. D. Raymond built the first tavern at Hamlin Centre, on the site of the present Baptist church. This has always been recorded as the first tavern ever kept in the town, whereas it was the third, according to the authority of A. D. Raymond himself. The present tavern was built by Jesse Hurlburt, about the time, or immediately subsequent to keeping public-house at Clarkson Corners. Previous to building, the Clarkson Centre House had burned down,—so named before the formation of this town, when the place was known as Clarkson Centre. Daniel Pease, who kept the first store in this place, is recorded as the first storekeeper in town, when in truth it was many years subsequent to that at Kane's Corners. John Patterson, about fifty years ago, also kept a store in a building owned by Mr. Kane, and now used for a blacksmith-shop, nearly opposite the post-office, where it was removed. Isaac Amsden opened a tavern at Kimball's mills about nine years ago, which is now kept by E. Crane. During President Polk's administration post-offices were thickly scattered through this country, at Clarkson and other places, some of which have since been discontinued. At Hamlin Centre, the post-office of Clarkson Centre, with Henry Kimball as first postmaster; at East Hamlin, the post-office of North Clarkson, with Elisha Wheeler as first postmaster; and at East Kendall, the post-office of that name, with Andrew Clark as first postmaster. Several years prior to these a post-office had been located at Kendall mills, on the county line, and four or five years ago at Thomasville, near the lake, as North Hamlin, with L. Hovey as first postmaster. The names of the two first mentioned were changed soon after the organization of this town. The first postmaster at Kendall mills was Cassius Mason, and the mail was carried once a week on horseback by O. C. Webster from Murray. East Kendall also had a weekly mail from Murray. Hamlin, then Clarkson Centre, received its mail from Brockport, and Clarkson Corners and East Hamlin from the Centre, weekly, by Alson Hines.

It is impossible to fully realize the hardships, privations, and sufferings of the first settlers of Hamlin. In the midst of an immense forest, without society, far removed from towns where anything could be purchased, and destitute of means to purchase, twenty or twenty-five miles of almost impassable roads to travel before a grist-mill or a store could be reached, and only ox-teams to drive, in a wretchedly sickly country, where fevers were the common lot of nearly every one, and no physician near, the wolf without and the wolf of hunger within, all conspired to try the stoutest heart. Its remote location from the regular line of travel and enterprise augmented the burdens and neutralized the efforts of these unhappy settlers. They built their houses with unhewed logs, without floors, and often without doors or windows, and shingled them with bark or strips split from logs, affording small protection against rain and cold. They dried leaves of from logs, affording small protection against rain and cold. They dried leaves of trees and shrubbery and leeks to feed their stock in winter, and subsisted themselves on milk, game, and mush from corn beaten up. The land, half covered with stumps, was very difficult to cultivate, and what little produce could be obtained could find no market, as there were no transportation facilities, and each settler supplied his own wants. As a result but little money was in circulation, scarcely enough to pay their low taxes, and none for a payment on their cheap farms. All groceries were paid for in produce at extremely low rates, as the storekeeper must find a market over nearly impassable roads. In our day of railroads, we can but faintly realize the great relief afforded by the opening of the Erie canal. A convenient market was created by bringing purchasers here, and, though prices were low, there was a certainty of disposing of all surplus produce, and an immediate stimulus was given to settlement and enterprise. Yet in subsequent years, after lands were improved, swamp and marsh redeemed by good drainage, malaria and the conditions of disease destroyed, and markets sought for the farmer's products, until very recently, ten or fifteen miles of bad roads must be traversed to reach them. Such were among the trials and experience of the early settlers of this town, and for many years the permanent hinderance to its increase in population, values, and prosperity. But happily these have all passed away. The country is all improved, perfectly healthy, as productive and well cultivated as any part of the State, societies organized, churches built, stores convenient, roads excellent, mills abundant and flourishing, a railroad passing through the centre of the town, and every convenience at hand to make all a prosperous and happy rural people.

The supervisors and town clerks, from the organization of this town to the present, and the other officers for 1876, are here given. Ebenezer Barringer, supervisor from 1853 to 1861, both inclusive; Seymour Sherwood, 1862 to 1863; Martin Webster, 1864 to 1866; George H. Lee, 1867 to 1871; James N. Kenyon, 1872 to 1874; and Walter A. Ferris, 1875 to the present. Hugh Brown, town clerk, 1854; Aaron N. Braman, 1855 to 1861; Alfred S. Braman, 1862 to the present. The other officers for 1876 are—Justice of the Peace, Seymour Sherwood, 1875. No election in 1876; a tie vote. Collector, Ira B. Richmond; Assessor, Drummond Bates; Auditors, John N. Kenyon, Enos B. Wood, J. L. Fulton; Road Commissioners, A. P. Hartwell, Silas Hoskins; Overseers of the Poor, Egbert H. Campbell, John Griffith; Inspectors of Elections, L. J. Pease, J. H. Simmons, Jesse Hulburt; Excise Commissioners, William H. Straight, P. N. Simmons, J. H. Storer; Constables, H. Manley, J. G. Nesbit, Eli Knowlton, Nicholas Wiles.

Hamlin has sixteen good, substantial, and comfortable school-houses in as many districts, besides a portion of her territory attached to districts in towns adjoining, with which the children attending its schools are reported. Her schools are all flourishing, and, according to the report of 1875, give instruction to eight hundred and six children.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST HAMLIN

was organized about the year 1824, in what was known as the Wright school-house, on the Parma side of the town line, by Rev. Eli Hannibal. The exact date of this organization cannot be determined, as the records previous to the year 1828 have been lost, and also the list of first members; but among them were Gad Wright, George and Henry Limbocker, Jedediah Williams, Orrin Underwood, Leonard Kingsbury, Jonathan Henry, Jonathan Goodnough, Samuel and Nathaniel Smith, Wm. Cook, Nathaniel Elliott, James Brown, and others. The first trustees are not known; the first deacons were Gad Wright and Leonard Kingsbury; and the first clerk was Wm. Cook. The first church building was erected in 1834. It was a wooden structure, thirty-six by fifty feet in size, cost about one thousand four hundred dollars, and was located on the farm now owned by Wm. Kane, about half a mile southeast of East Hamlin station. Previous to its construction, the services of the church were held in the Middle district, the Baxter, and the Wright school-houses. The dedication of the edifice took place some time in January, 1835. On September 16, 1831, thirty-one members were dismissed by letter, for the purpose of organizing a new church in Parma, the present one at Unionville. About the year 1855 the church rapidly declined, and became almost extinct. For more than a year religious services were discontinued until the arrival of Rev. S. W. Schoonovei, by whom it was revived, and on February 10, 1858, it was reorganized. The old church building, however, was abandoned, and services held again in the school-houses, while steps were being taken for the construction of a new edifice. Under the ministrations of this zealous pastor the society prospered, and rapidly increased. The new building was completed, and on November 24, 1858, it was consecrated to divine worship by Dr. G. H. Ball. It is a wooden structure, located one mile north of the old building, thirty-five by fifty feet in size, and cost about two thousand dollars. The present officers are—Trustees, C. A. Simmons, Wm. Coons, R. B. Wood, Henry Simmons, and George Ainsworth; Deacons, Seneca Knowlton, P. N. Simmons, Isaac Cheeny, and J. W. Dimmick; Clerk, C. A. Simmons. The first pastor of this church was Elder Eli Hannibal, and among those who succeeded him were Rev. Hinkley, Mr. Jenkins, J. D. Van Dorn, Whitcomb, M. H. Abby, Archibald Bennett, Wm. Young, S. W. Schoonovei, A. Z. Mitchel, L. B. Starr, B. H. Damon, I. J. Hoag, and Wm. Walker, who now has charge of the pulpit, with a present church membership of one hundred and fifty-two. The sexton of the church is Wm. Coons. In or before 1834 a Sabbath-school organization was effected in the Baxter school-house by Squire Corbin, who became the first superintendent. It

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went down in 1855 and 1856 with the dissolution of the church, but was resuscitated by Rev. Schoonovei in 1857, and has since been very prosperous, at times reaching as high as three hundred and twenty-five pupils. It now has ten teachers, and a weekly attendance of about one hundred and fifty pupils, under the supervision of four officers,—Wm. Banker, superintendent; Robert Nesbit, assistant superintendent; Nathaniel Ainsworth, secretary; and Pamelia Ainsworth, treasurer. Connected with it is a library of about two hundred volumes, with John J. Cheeney, librarian.

THE UNION CHURCH OF WEST HAMLIN

was erected in 1833 by the Free Will Baptist and Methodist Episcopal societies conjointly. It is located on the Hamlin side of the county line, at East Kendall Post-office, and is constructed of wood, thirty by fifty-two feet in size, and at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The Free Will Baptist society was organized in 1828 by Elder Eli Hannibal, in the school-house of that district, where the services were regularly held until the completion of the present structure. Elder Hamlin, the organizer, and for fifty years a pastor in this church, was the pioneer preacher of that denomination in all this section of country. In barns, log houses, school-houses, dwellings, churches, and in the forest, wherever the people were assembled or could be called together, he has preached the gospel to thousands of his fellow-creatures, converted and baptized many hundred penitents, built up religious organizations, and consecrated churches to divine worship. He belongs to and is a part of its religious history, to which his whole life was consecrated. He was born in Fairchild, Connecticut, March 18, 1780, ordained a minister of the Free-Will Baptist church on June 12, 1824, and died at his house at Waterport, Orleans county, August 27, 1876, at the great age of ninety-six and one-half years. The Methodist Episcopal society of West Hamlin was organized in 1830, in the same school-house, where it continued to hold its services until the Union church was constructed. Both societies, for forty-three years, have occupied the same structure on alternate Sabbaths without detriment to the Christian spirit or harmony of either. A Sabbath-school was organized in 1830 at the school-house, and conducted in connection with the church. It is still flourishing, with a library of one hundred volumes. A. J. Randall is the present superintendent.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HAMLIN CENTRE

was organized in 1869, in the school-house at that place, where services of that denomination had been held since 1836, and continued to be until the completion of their present church building in 1872. It is a wooden structure, fifty-six by forty-six feet in size, and cost four thousand five hundred dollars. The first trustees were James Whipple, J. O. Thomas, A. Hartwell, Jonas Knapp, and James Billings, and the class-leader, John Shank. The present trustees are Alex. Fishbaugh, J. Knapp, W. A. Ferris, and R. Quivey, and the membership sixty. In 1846, Rev. C. Payne formed a Free Methodist society, which existed only five or six years and dissolved. In 1860 a Sabbath-school was formed, which now embraces six teachers and about thirty-five pupils, with Frank Fishbaugh superintendent, and W. Kimball secretary.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (ST. JOHN'S) CHURCH OF HAMLIN (GERMAN)

was organized April 1, 1875, with eighty-one members. It was organized in their present church building, which was erected in 1874 by the German people, at a cost of four thousand dollars,—a wooden structure, located about one and one-half miles north of Hamlin Centre, on the Lake road. It was dedicated to the worship of God on the 19th of November, 1874, by the Rev. C. Siebenfeifer, of Rochester. Rev. C. H. W. Staerker was the first and is the present pastor. The first, who are also the present officers, were C. Shapler, I. Priem, W. Lewerenz, J. Wulf, and F. Pagels; and the present membership is eighty-nine. There is no Sabbath-school connected with the church, but a regular day-school is kept in the church building by the pastor, for the German children, at which secular education and the elements of Christianity are both taught.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ABRAM F. KETCHAM.

Abram F. Ketcham, one of the most prominent men of Hamlin, was born in Pittstown, New York, March 1, 1801. During his early life, like most young men of that day, he worked on the farm assisting his father during the summer season, and taught school in the winter. In 1827 he married Miss Julia Ann Agan, a daughter of Patrick Agan, of Grafton, New York, with whom he has lived in a happy union for nearly half a century. Two years after his marriage, in 1829, he moved with his family to Tioga county, where he remained in active business nine years. In 1838, he removed to Sodus, in Wayne county, where he lived and became prominent as a successful farmer and leading citizen until 1848. Then, disposing of his property, he emigrated with his family to Monroe County, and purchased a farm in the western part of Hamlin, where he has since resided, esteemed and respected by all as a conscientious, exemplary, and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Ketcham has raised a family of seven children, all living but the eldest, Caroline, who became the wife of John B. Haskill. The others are, respectively, Warren P., Allen J., Byron C., Spencer C., Richmond A., and Gertrude E. Ketcham. His son, Byron C. Ketcham, is at present a well-known and successful business man of Brockport, conducting an extensive drug business in connection with books and stationery. Mr. Ketcham has always been an active man in the affairs of his town. All measures or movements contributing to its prosperity, or the welfare of his fellow-men, always received his hearty support, and found in him a most efficient aid. Of the strictest integrity, and with an uncompromising sense of right, he has been called to many positions of trust, which he faithfully administered, and retained through all the confidence of his neighbors. In politics Mr. Ketcham is a zealous and working Republican, not in a partisan sense, but from principle, being by constitution and birth an inveterate foe to all forms of human slavery; and now, at the age of seventy-five, can look back to a life-work well and conscientiously done.

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PARMA.

THE name of the town of Fairfield was immediately after the division of Northampton, in 1807, changed to that of Parma. Its first officers were—Supervisor, Gibbons Jewett; Town Clerk, Justin Worthington; Collector, Daniel Spencer; Assessors, O. F. Rice, A. Webb, Abel Howe, J. Howel, George Huntley; Poormasters, Nathaniel Tibbel, Nehemiah Treat; Commissioners of Schools, Alex. White, Samuel Lattee, Samuel Baldwin; Constables, Fred. Howe, Israel Douglass, John Landon, Sanford Briggs, J. Wing. Silas Leonard succeeded Gibbons Jewett in 1812 as supervisor one year; Gibbons Jewett again, one year; George W. Willey in 1814, one year; John C. Patterson, one year; and Gibbons Jewett again in 1816, who served to April, 1819, or two years after the division of the town.

On April 6, 1813, a committee was appointed for the purpose of dividing the town into school districts, which consisted of the following persons, viz.: Norman Dawson, Oliver Gates, Josiah Fish, Enos Pembrook, and Elisha Cross; and at a special meeting, August 24 of the same year, the division of the town into nine school districts was effected. This was the first organization of school districts. Very soon after the separation of Parma from Northampton, a fierce rivalry sprang up between the people in the northern and southern portions of the town, which was never allayed until it culminated in a permanent separation. At every town meeting it manifested itself in the pertinacity with which each party supported its local interests, and by every possible strategy labored to promote the success of its candidates. Their nearly balanced strength only increased the intensity of the conflict, and alternate defeat and victory called into exercise every available resource. The same inconvenience was felt that existed under the old organization,—the want of competent men who could legally hold office, as none but freeholders were qualified, and popularity was an essential element in such a controversy. To obviate this, temporary deeds were occasionally executed, good until after election, which supplied the requirements of the law, and bridged over a difficulty which might otherwise have neutralized a victory, or, still worse, led to defeat. In the same year of the division of the town into districts, the new office of school inspector was instituted, and the officers elected to co-operate with the commissioners in "the concerns of common schools." Also, in the same year, the first bridge across Salmon creek, on the Ridge road, was constructed at Whitney and Markham's mills, then in operation. Slavery, then permitted in the State, existed to at least some extent in the town, as shown by the following and only record of that character, under date of December 19, 1814: "I, S. G. Clark, of the town of Parma, do hereby certify that Samuel Hicks, a male child, was born of my servant, black girl Polly, on the 20th day of March, 1814." On January 27, 1817, Parma was divided, and the southern division organized as the town of Ogden, with the centre of the Ridge road as the new town line. Soon, however, Parma was extended to embrace the Gore, and the line changed to its present location, since which time there has been no change in its geographical extent or form.

Parma is situated in the northwest corner of the "Mill-Seat Tract." It extends along Lake Ontario about three miles, north and south nearly nine miles, and east and west, on the Ogden line, about six miles, with an area of about forty square miles. It comprises the north and south sections of Braddock's Bay township and the Gore, lying between the latter and the town of Ogden. The north section is divided into eighty-one farm lots; the south section into ten ranges; each subdivided into lots, and the Gore into thirty-seven farm lots.

The first officers of this town, after its last organization, in 1817, were elected in April of the same year, as follows, viz.: Supervisor, Gibbons Jewett; Town Clerk, Zolved Stevens; Collector, Roswel Atchinson; Overseers of the Poor, Asa Atchinson, Samuel Castle; Commissioners of Highways, Stephen Atchinson, Elisha Fulton, Jason Tyler; Commissioners of Schools, E. Tyler, J. Arnold, Silas Leonard; Assessors, Jonathan Underwood, Warham Warner, Arnold Markham; School Inspectors, Zolved Stevens, Gibbons Jewett, S. Armstrong, Daniel Johnston, P. Brockway, Jonathan Underwood; Constables, Roswel Atchinson, Augustus Mather; Pound-keepers, Christopher Levally and James Rawson; and a large number of overseers of highways.

The surface of the north section is very level, of the south section and Gore more undulating, but not hilly. The Ridge, on which is located the Ridge road, extends through the centre of the Gore. The soil is of a gravelly and sandy loam, mixed with clay. Quite an extensive clay belt extends across the town, from east to west, embracing the north half of the south section. The soil is noted for its superior productiveness, wheat frequently yielding forty bushels to the acre, and other cereals in proportion.

It is watered by four never-failing streams and their tributaries: West creek, flowing east and west through the north section; Salmon creek, flowing northeast through the town into Braddock's bay; Buttonwood, east of and parallel with the latter; and Long Pond creek, near the eastern line, and flowing parallel with the two latter. The north branch of the Salmon, in the west part of the town, and a branch of the Long Pond, rising in the centre of the town and flowing northeast, are important tributaries. Salt springs are to be found in both sections, from some of which, in the early days of its settlement, considerable quantities of salt were manufactured. The ruins of salt-works are still to be found about one mile southeast of Parma Centre. Deer or salt licks also abound, covering quite large areas, which, in extremely dry weather, become covered with an incrustation of salt.

A heavy growth of timber originally covered the whole surface, and in many localities a dense undergrowth, with swampy tracts caused by a clay bottom retaining the surface water, but which, when cleared, proved the most productive. Especially was this the case in the vicinity of West creek and Braddock's bay.

The original proprietors were Phelps and Gorham, who purchased the tract embraced between the Genesee and the Triangle line, twelve miles east and parallel with the river, from the Indians, for a "mill-seat." To attract settlers they offered these lands for sale at two dollars per acre, and on very long credit; and as a further inducement it was promised on their part to erect here a grist-mill, distillery, and ashery, for the convenience of the new settlements,—which promise, however, was never fulfilled.

Early in the year 1796, Bezaleel Atchinson, with his wife Polly and four small children, the eldest eight and the youngest an infant of one year, with his two unmarried brothers, Stephen and John, made the first settlement in the town on lots 2 and 3, in ranges 6 and 7, in the south section. Less than two months previous, they had left Tolland, Connecticut, to settle near Canandaigua, upon lands offered them by their brother Sylvester, then surveying in that vicinity; but not being well pleased with the apparent poverty of the soil, its stony condition, and tempted by the extra inducements presented by the agent of Phelps and Gorham, they decided to press on beyond the Genesee, into what was then a trackless, unbroken wilderness. They crossed the river on the ice with their oxen and wagon a few rods above the falls, and found shelter under the only roof on the site of the city of Rochester,—a sideless structure, built for the convenience of hunting and trapping,—where they rested a few days, inspecting the surrounding country, and planning for permanent settlement. Their final destination, sixteen miles to the northwest, could only be reached by cutting out their own road, where, after three days of heavy labor, they arrived, under the direction of one John Parks, a hunter and trapper of this wild region. An irregular, three-sided structure, without floors, windows, chimney, or doors, hastily thrown up, was their only protection against the snow and rain of early spring for six weeks, or until the completion of a substantial log house, which was erected on the line between ranges 6 and 7, in the northern part of lot 3. To the inevitable hardships and deprivations that always attended the pioneer settlements of that day were added losses that it was impossible to supply, and which might well have discouraged a less indomitable energy than that which characterized the first settlers of western New York. Three of their four oxen had died. Their only horse and other stock, except one cow, had strayed away and were lost, and though entirely destitute of the means to replace them, land must be cleared for spring sowing, to save them from starvation. By an ingenious application of a crooked root of a tree found in the bank of the Salmon, they succeeded, with their one ox, in clearing off and planting eight acres of heavily-timbered land. Their first corn and other grain, both for food and planting, were obtained of Peter Shaffer,—who, four years previous, had settled at Scottsville,—and paid for in labor on the spot, which they then brought in canoes to the falls, and thence with great difficulty to the settlement.

In the latter part of 1798, Michael Beach settled on lot 7, range 4; Silas

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Leonard, on lot 2, range 7; and George Goodhue one-half mile east of the former; also one Laban, adjoining, who moved soon after to Wheatland. About the same time, Timothy Madden settled one-half mile southwest of Parma Centre, on the old Canawaugus road. In 1800 or 1801, Moses Schofield, southwest of the Atchison settlement, near Chase & Tierney's mills, on the east bank; and Asa, Jacob, and Dr. Sylvester Atchinson, brothers of Bezaleel, the latter of whom set a broken arm for the daughter of George Goodhue,—the first serious accident in the town. At this time a settlement had been made on lot 7, range 2, by Samuel Hicks, with a wife and nine children, from Berkshire, Massachusetts. He was a trapper and hunter, which occupation he followed exclusively on the lake shore, near Braddock's bay, at a place known to this day as Hicks' point. The exact date of this settlement is not known positively, though, according to the family tradition, they must have crossed the Genesee as early as 1791; while according to the memory of the first settlers still living, they came by way of Braddock's bay about 1800 or 1801. They did not concern themselves with agriculture beyond the bare necessaries of life, and living exclusively among themselves, and in manner and pursuit so different from the other settlers, their early history seems to have been but little known. Yet the weight of evidence leaves but little doubt that their settlement dates at least four years subsequent to the Atchinsons. In 1802–3 came Gibbons Jewett, George Huntley, Abner Brockway, Jr., Daniel Arnold, and John Leonard; in 1805, Jonathan Underwood settled on lot 1, range 4; Hope and Elisha Davis at Parma Corners, James Egbert and Jonathan Ogden. In 1807, Cornelius Bennett, at Burritt's Corners, on lot 2, range 4. In 1808, Lewis Davis, a lad, brother of Hope, and still living on the old place at Parma Corners. In 1809, Levi Talmage and Kennicone Roberts. In 1810, Augustus Mather, and four brothers, Samuel, Isaac, Abraham, Jr., and Jehial Castle, on lots 3, 4, and 5, range 7; R. Fulton, Markham, Lindell Curtis, E. Fulton, on lots 7 and 8, range 5; Zolved and James Stevens, Peter Hiller, and in the north section, its first settlers, John Cheney, at Bartlett's Corners; on the southwest corner, Jesse Stowel, one-half mile west, Jonathan Cory, adjoining, east; R. Winchel, Joel Bagley, and the four brothers, Jere., Gad., Barber, and Nathan Wright, at the triangle line, and known as the Wright settlement; and in 1811, Elisha Cross, at Bartlett's Corners; Baldwin, Jason, and Ezra Tyler, at Unionville; J. Thompson, at Parma Corners; Warham Warner, Joshua Whitney, and others, followed in rapid succession. During these years many others made settlements at unknown dates, among whom were E. W. Thayer, Daniel Schofield, Philander Curtis, Sr., Shelton Beach, Jonathan Henry, E. Bancroft, Johnson Gilmore, Peck, and others; also Abraham Castle, Sr., father of Judge Castle, who came in 1811.

Where the Atchinson brothers located was known for many years as the Atchinson settlement, and until the opening of the inn at the Corners was the objective point of all new-comers prior to settlement, at which centered all highways and business northwest of the falls. Bezaleel Atchinson had five children born to him in his new home, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Betsey Wyman, still living one mile west of Parma Corners, was the second white child born in the town, which event occurred January 22, 1799, only one day after the birth of the first, a daughter of George Goodhue. Of the four coming with him, two, Roswell and Austin, are still living in Spencerport, at the advanced ages of eighty-eight and eighty-six. The father died at his home at a good old age, after living to see the consummation of a glorious work begun in hardship and privation. Gibbons Jewett, one of the most prominent men of his day, was supervisor twelve years, and for a long time justice of the peace. If legal forms are now more varied and complicated than formerly, the reckless contempt for all form and grammar, as shown by the subjoined copy of a veritable contract upon which Mr. Jewett passed judgment, rendered the duties of the justice none the less difficult; and though it might stagger the wit of a modern counsel, it did not dismay the primitive pettifogger:

"Due Shelton Beach fifteen Shillings in Potatoes, which Erastus Robinson promises to pay to Jacob Hayden in pine boards; Said work is to be done in hand labor when called for, with the exception of two Shillings in cash to Michael Beach."

Abraham Castle, Sr., died August 27, 1812, and his wife, Joanna, September 14, 1817, and were buried on the land owned by his son Jehial. The former was the first person interred in the old grave-yard one-half mile east of Hunt's Corners. Samuel Castle lived sixty-five years on the homestead farm, lot 7, range 4, where he died March 16, 1874. His whole life was identified with the settlement and growth of that part of Monroe County, its public measures and improvements, and he was for many years one of its most prominent men. He was supervisor three years; town clerk, six years; justice of the peace, sixteen years; and appointed judge in April, 1829. Timothy Madden died 1829, on the place now owned by Russel Bates; his wife, Polly, is yet living with her daughter, Mrs. Randall, one mile west of Unionville, at the great age of ninety-six. Her son, Silas Madden, also living, was born 1802, and, excepting Mrs. Wyman, is the oldest living person born in the town. Mrs. Eleanor Johnson, daughter of Bezaleel Atchinson, died 1803, and was the first death in the town. The first person married was Captain John Leonard to Miss Hencher, of Braddock's bay, where the marriage took place. In 1805, John Atchinson married Clorinda Hicks. For many years private burying-grounds were the only ones in use, each family burying their dead on their own farm, which are now mostly destroyed. The first regular burying-ground laid out was one mile north and one-half mile west of the Centre, several years before the war of 1812.

Among the trades and professions, Jacob Atchinson was the first blacksmith, in a log shop on the farm of John Atchinson. R. Fulton, the first mechanic; Sylvester Atchinson, physician and surveyor; J. Thompson, tradesman; Z. Stevens, distiller; Daniel Arnold and Alpheus Madden, teachers; and E. W. Thayer, Joshua Whitney, and Atchinson, millers. The first frame house was built by Bezaleel Atchinson, and the first frame barn by Hope Davis, at Parma Corners, in 1809. The first road laid out in this town was on June 6, 1799, by Cyrus Douglass and Reuben Heth, and was the original Canawaugus road. It was surveyed by Alex. Rea, from the Atchinson settlement to the southeast, and long since vacated, except about one mile of the north end, which is still open. The first apple-trees were raised by Bezaleel Atchinson, and set into orchards by himself and Michael Beach about the same time; though it is claimed by the descendants of Samuel Hicks that an old orchard, the remains of which, with immense trunks, were a few years ago dug up on his old homestead, was the oldest orchard in all that section of country.

The first mill erected in the town was a saw-mill, about the year 1806 or 1807. It was built by E. W Thayer on the Long Pond creek, in the east part of the town, and about one mile south of the Hicks settlement. The second was a grist-mill, purchased by Bezaleel Atchinson of one King, near Rochester, in 1809 or 1810, taken down, removed to the settlement, and rebuilt on Salmon creek, near where Chase & Tierney's mills are now located. A few years later a saw-mill was attached to it. About 1811 or 1812, another saw-mill was erected by Whitney & Markham, where the same stream crosses the Ridge road, near Fowler's mills. Following these, three other saw-mills were successively built on Long Pond creek, and long since discontinued. First, by A. Mather, south of the Ridge; Hiram Handy, one mile north; and, about 1825, J. Fuller, near the east town line. In 1820, the first saw-mill in the north section was erected by R. Winchel on West creek, east of the Centre road; a second by Philander Curtis, west of the road; and still later, a third by Joseph and George Buel, east of Winchel's: all of which were long ago destroyed. About 1840, Markham constructed the Sperry mills, and about the same time a carding-mill was erected on the Buttonwood by Mr. Trimmer, and did business several years. The Atchinsons erected a second mill on the Salmon, below Unionville, about sixty years ago, which was never operated. It was built too far above the water to work, and was taken down and rebuilt near the settlement, where it stood several years. In 1874, Clark & Crary built a large steam saw-mill, stave and barrel factory at Unionville, which is doing a large business, and a few years previous a steam-mill had been erected at the Triangle line, near the lake, and is still in operation. D. M. Martin's furnace is doing a large business in the manufacture of farm implements of every description. It was built in 1867, near the Greece town line, and midway the south section.

MAIL, STAGE, AND RAILROAD LINES.

As soon as the Ridge road was opened in 1816, Samuel Hildreth & Co. established a daily line of stages between Rochester and Lewiston. The post-office of Parma was then opened, with a daily mail each way, and J. Thompson postmaster. Until the opening of the Erie canal, it was the distributing office for Ogden Centre, Adams' Basin, and, later, for Spencerport. Levi Talmadge bought the line, and soon after sold it to Adams & Blynn, who held it until the completion of the canal, when it was discontinued. Two years previous, in consequence of the immense business, at times requiring three daily stages, an opposition line, known as the Anti-Sunday line, was established by Aristarchus Champion, which was also stopped. A weekly mail, carried on horseback, was then established between Scottsville and Parma. In 1831, Parma Centre post-office, with J. A. Patterson postmaster, was created; a few years later a semi-weekly mail was delivered. In 1845, Salmon Creek post-office, at Unionville, was established, and in 1847 North Parma post-office, at Bartlett's Corners, with J. McFarland postmaster. Two years later, Salmon Creek was discontinued; and subsequently William Burridge, postmaster of North Parma, moved up to Unionville with that office, at which place North Parma post-office has since been located. In 1860, a daily stage line was established between Spencerport and Unionville, and with it a daily mail, previous to which a tri-weekly mail was distributed. In 1875, the Ogdensburg, Watertown and Oswego Railroad was constructed through the north part of the town, and the station of Parma located at Unionville. On Thursday, August 10, 1876, it began carrying the mail,—an event memorable as the date of the first mail delivered in town by rail.

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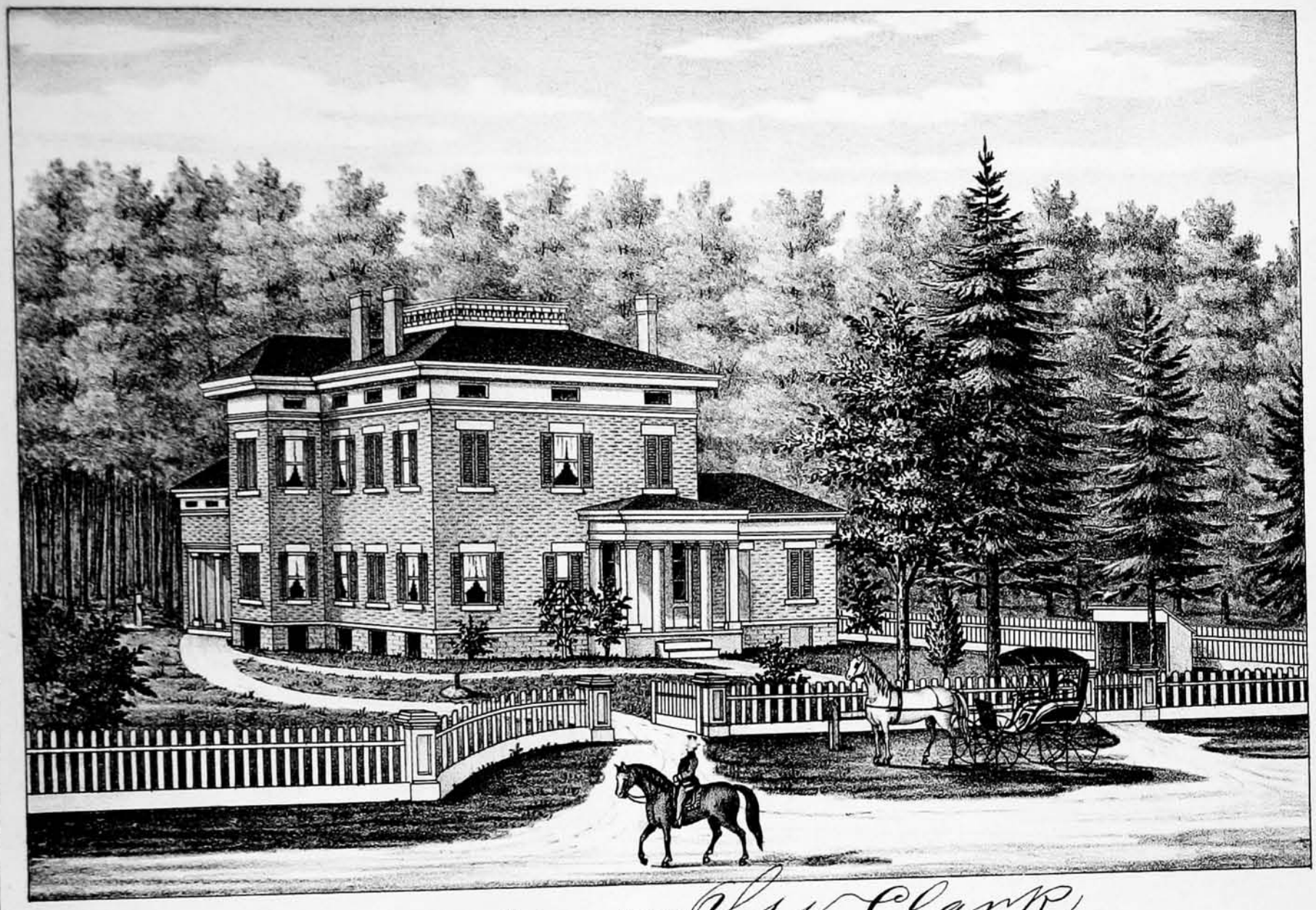
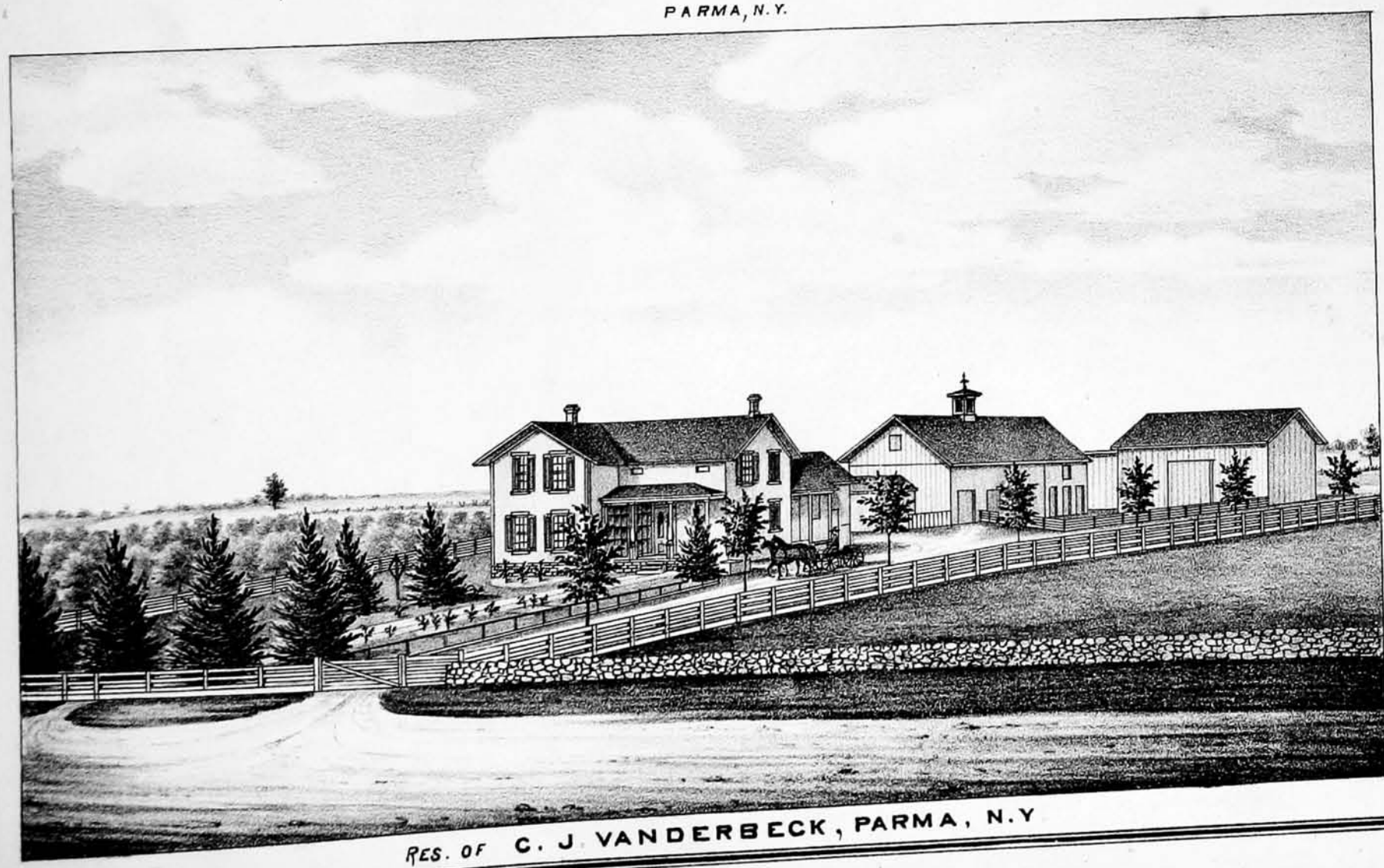


"MAPLE GROVE HOME" RES. OF PROF Chas. Clark
PARMA, N.Y.



RES. OF C. J. VANDERBECK, PARMA, N.Y

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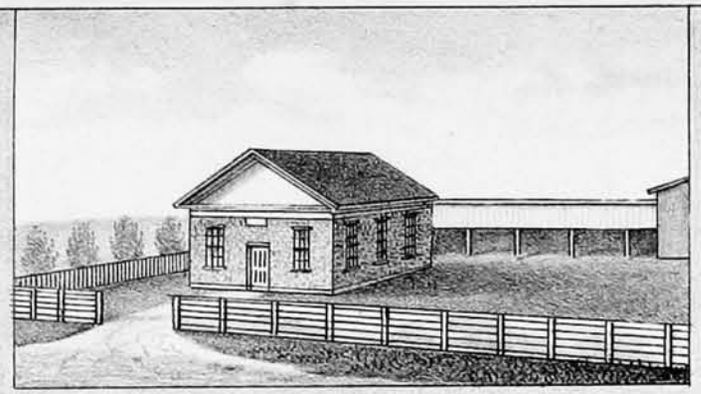
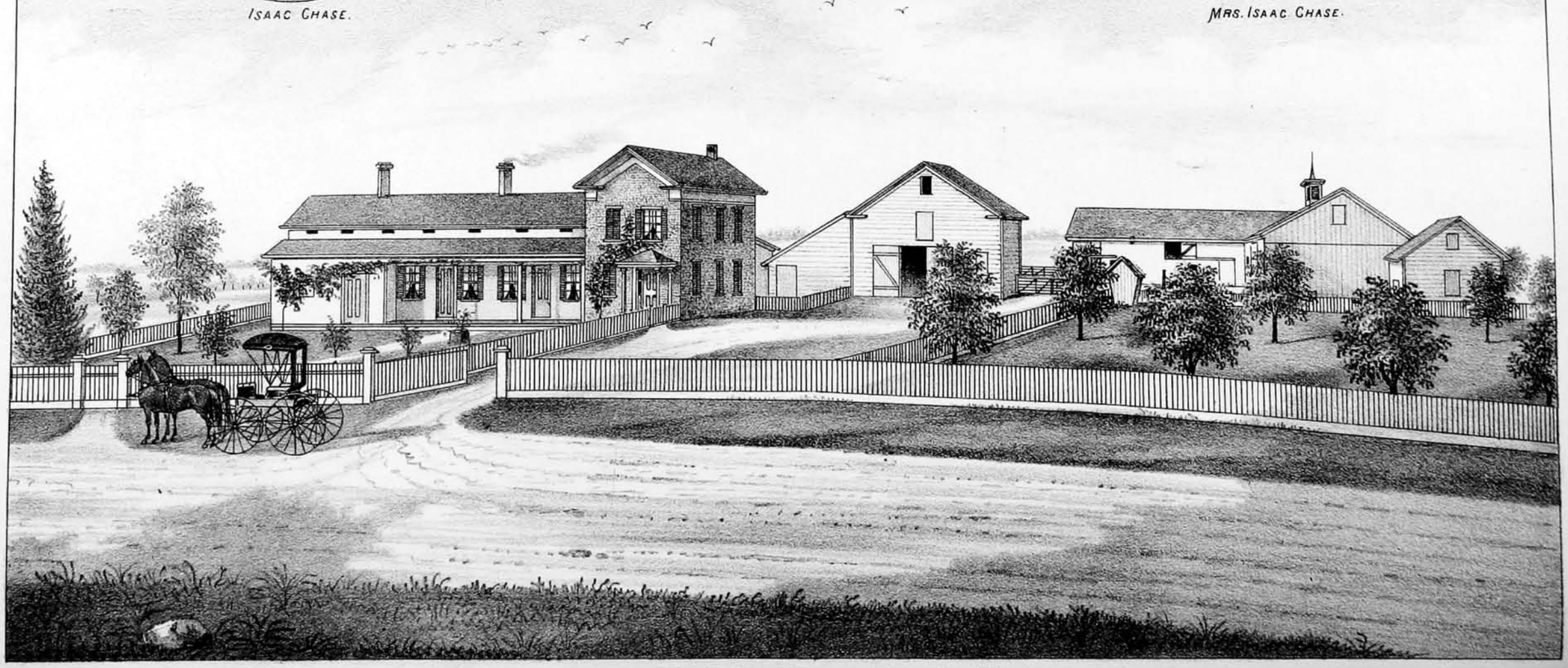
ISAAC CHASE.





MRS. ISAAC CHASE.



RES. OF ISAAC CHASE, PARMA, MONROE CO., N.Y.

PLATE XLI.

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PARMA CORNERS

was first settled in the year 1805 by Hope and Elisha Davis, who in 1809 built the first tavern in the town. It was constructed of logs, with a large frame barn adjoining, and was located on the southwest corner, near where the old Parma Institute building now stands. In 1811, Levi Talmadge purchased the whole property, and the Talmadge tavern soon became celebrated, from Rochester to Lewiston, as the only public-house within a radius of many miles. In 1812, J. Thompson built the first store in town, on the north corner, in which was also the first post-office. After a few years he was succeeded by Thomas H. Rochester and Montgomery, and they in turn by William McKnight, who kept it many years. Not far from 1816 the second tavern was built by one Bently on the site of the one now kept by D. Trimmer. The original structure constitutes a part of the main building now standing. At the same time, the Tillotson House was erected west of the Corners, on the north side, but closed up in two years. In 1818, Davis Goodell purchased Bently's tavern, and gave it the name of Goodell House. It is noted as the last place where Morgan was seen on that memorable journey from which he never returned. In 1820, Levi Talmadge erected a larger hotel on the northwest corner, and what was long known as the old log tavern was discontinued. About 1816, Zolved Stevens erected a distillery nearly opposite the tannery now owned by Gorsline & Co. After conducting it a long time, he sold it to A. H. Owens, who moved it east of the Corners, operated it a few years, and rebuilt it into a barn, which is still standing. Mr. Stevens also erected a tavern near his distillery, which he kept several years. At this time all indulged in great anticipations regarding the future of Parma. Business was brisk and increasing, several hotels, a distillery, and two stage lines in full blast, and everywhere the indications of rapid and permanent growth. The construction of a large race-course was in preparation, in which the prominent horsemen of Rochester and the surrounding country were interested. In anticipation of this, Warham Warner erected and opened a large hotel in its vicinity, west of the distillery, on the place now owned by J. M. Webster. It was closed very soon, however, on account of the failure of the original project. In 1830 or 1831, Henry Stevens built a hotel between the two latter, and conducted it several years. In 1825, Randall Curtis built a tannery opposite the distillery. The original structure was a small building, still standing in front of Gorsline & Co.'s tannery, which was erected later, as the business increased. A Universalist church was built on the northwest corner at the same time, and in opposition to the Congregational (then Presbyterian) church at West Greece. After a few years, regular services ceased, when it was used as a public hall, until finally, after becoming a ruin, it was burned in May, 1853.

UNIONVILLE, OR NORTH PARMA POST-OFFICE,

is the most important and flourishing place in the town. It is situated on Salmon creek, on the line between the two sections, and on the Ogdensburg, Watertown and Oswego Railroad. It was settled in 1805 by Jonathan Underwood, and 1810 by Jason Tyler, who built the first house in 1811, and the first blacksmith-shop in 1815,—the former near the present Baptist church building, and the latter south of the Corners, on the east side. In 1820, Samuel Smith opened a tavern on the site of the drug-store now owned by Charles Spring. Five years after, Jason Tyler purchased it, and kept it a few years, after which it was discontinued. Several years later a large, cumbersome structure was erected on the southwest corner by Charles Darling, and opened for a hotel. It was better known as the Arcade. It was closed five years after, and permitted to sink into decay. In 1836, William Fossmire built the first store a few rods farther west, on the northeast corner. It is now owned by George Ingham, and has an extensive trade. Until 1870, it was the only store north of the Centre. In 1876, the first and only drug-store in the town was opened by Charles Spring, from Brockport. Unionville has a population of about three hundred, four stores, wagon-shop, harness-shop, saw-mill, stave and barrel factory.

PARMA CENTRE,

situated in the centre of the second section, was first settled by Roswell and Austin Atchinson. The first house was built by the latter, on the northeast corner, now the residence of R. P. Odell, Jr. In 1829, Asa Peck built the first blacksmith-and wagon-shop a few yards west of the Corners, and sold it four years after to Charles Vesey. It is now owned by W. J. Dunn, who purchased it in 1855. Under his management it has been greatly extended, and a large stock of excellently-finished carriages are yearly manufactured and sold. In 1830, Chauncy A. Knox, from Madison county, in company with M. L. Ross, erected the first store north of Parma Corners, on the southwest corner. In 1836 his store was burned, and rebuilt the following year. It is now owned by Wm. H. Denniston. Mr. Knox was twelve years postmaster, and nineteen years town clerk, and has always been one of the most prominent, public-spirited, and popular men in the town. He is still living, and resides with his son-in-law, Rodney P. Odell, present supervisor and clerk. In 1862 a second store was opened, but closed seven years later. In 1868 the store now occupied by Sela Burritt was built.

SCHOOLS.

The one general characteristic of all American pioneer settlements is the early attention which is always paid to schools. Almost as soon as the first acre is cleared and planted, and protection against starvation secured, measures are set on foot to secure the means of instruction for their children. The first school-house erected in the town was located near the Atchinson settlement. Its first teacher was Alpheus Madden, in 1804, eight years subsequent to the date of settlement. Prior to this, however, Daniel Arnold, a surveyor, taught school in a log house built and owned by Bezaleel Atchinson, that stood a few rods north of his first residence. Schools were also taught in one end of the dwelling-house of Michael Beach, at Hunt's Corners, which became the second district. In 1810 the first frame school-house in town was erected at Parma Corners, on the site of the present one. In 1815 the first school-house in the fourth district, at Unionville, south of the Corners and west of the road, and a little later in the Cross district, at Bartlett's Corners, and the Wright district, near the Triangle. These constituted the original districts of the town, which have since been divided and subdivided as its growth and increase required. In 1841 the location of Atchinson school-house was transferred to Parma Centre. There are at present sixteen good, substantial school-houses, pleasantly located, with extensive grounds, within the town limits, affording instruction, according to the report of the last year, to one thousand and eighty-nine pupils.

THE PARMA INSTITUTE

was organized September 14, 1858, in the Baptist church at Parma Corners. Fourteen trustees were chosen, of whom J. Tripp was made president, James Gorsline secretary, and J. M. Webster treasurer. The school was at first conducted in the old tavern stand on the northwest corner, which was purchased, October 15, for fourteen hundred dollars, and soon after moved across the street, and repaired at a cost of five hundred dollars. A new edifice was immediately erected for the Institute, to which was attached the old structure, as a boarding-hall. Its erection cost five thousand dollars, half being raised by subscription, and a mortgage on the property given for the remainder. The school continued, with indifferent success, under the charge first of Prof. Robinson, followed by Prof. Blennerhasett, F. B. Palmer, and others, until 1863, when the property was sold at sheriff's sale, and bought in by seven of the trustees. They in turn leased it to Prof. Williams for one year, after which, as failure seemed inevitable, it was decided to sell it to the Catholic church. At this juncture Prof. S. W. Clark arrived, and it was agreed that he should take the property by paying the twenty-five hundred dollars' indebtedness, and under a new charter conduct the Institute for five years at least, and longer if self-supporting. A new charter was obtained, Miss Cora C. Clark installed as principal, and the Institute entered upon its most prosperous career. The officers were Rev. E. Sawyer, president; O. A. Royce, vice-president; J. Gorsline, secretary; and J. M. Webster, treasurer. The assistant teachers at different times were Miss Button, Miss Thompson, Miss Platt, and Miss Staunton, and the number of pupils ranged from sixty-five to one hundred. The classical and scientific branches were taught, embracing ancient and modern languages, higher mathematics, natural sciences, etc., with regular lectures from Prof. S. W. Clark. At the close of the five years, in 1870, it was deemed expedient to terminate its existence. Adverse circumstances, the want of proper support and local interest, together with the proximity of the Brockport Institute, combined to make a longer effort unadvisable, although situated in one of the most desirable and healthy localities in the State. The building was subsequently sold to the third school district of Parma.

During the war of 1812 the early settlers were not wanting in patriotism, as exemplified by the readiness with which they rushed to the defense of their settlement at the first appearance of invasion. As soon as it was known that the British contemplated an attack at the mouth of the river, all not in the service elsewhere hastened to its defense, the result of which has become historical. That the same spirit animated the women is shown by the following incident. For mutual protection all had gathered at the house of Stephen Atchinson. Among the many startling rumors was the report that fifteen hundred hostile Indians were approaching, and were then at Sandy Creek. They arranged for defense, and two of the more resolute, Jerusha Wilkinson and Lucy Hicks, secured strong clubs, and, as night approached, stationed themselves on guard. Observing a tall, dark form approaching, which, in the gloom of night and their fearful excitement, assumed the perfect outline of an Indian, they nerved themselves for attack, and

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not an instant too soon the stranger spoke, by whose voice they recognized Captain John Leonard, whose illness had kept him at home.

The great disadvantage to the early settlement was the almost absolute want of market facilities, there being no means of transportation, except by small vessels penetrating the inlets along the lake, and connected with the interior by new and nearly impassable roads. Thayer's landing, on Salem creek, was for many years the main shipping point. The war opened a channel at extreme prices, which soon after fell back to the lowest point, and so remained until the Erie canal gave permanent relief. From that period dates the rapid growth and development of all this section, which in a few years transformed a wilderness into a garden, with all the accompaniments of wealth and luxury.

So anxious had the original proprietors been to develop the new country, that they never hesitated to article farms to any one with sufficient means to pay for the execution of the contract, and to grant almost unlimited credit. As a result it was settled quite extensively by a shiftless class, who threw up tolerable log houses, cleared and tilled just enough land to raise their own bread, and devoted themselves alternately to indolence and hunting. Consequently they made no payments on their farms, which were destined to relapse back to the former owners.

In 1825, when land had attained the value of about ten dollars per acre, a pressure was brought to bear upon this class for a first payment, some of whom had held their farms ten, fifteen, and even twenty years, but being unable to meet it, they sold their improvements for what they could get, the more readily as Michigan had just opened to settlement, and a feverish restlessness prompted them to emigrate. This gave place to a better class, generally from New England, who brought with them the sterling traits of that thrifty people. Again, a few years later, when land had doubled in value, a similar movement was a second time inaugurated, and the west received another quota, to the advantage of western New York. In a few years a marked change was perceptible, and in a social and religious aspect the new element made a decided impress.

The present population are almost wholly the descendants of the early settlers of New England, and possess a high order of refinement and intellectual and religious culture. The advantages of their geographical position preserved them in a great measure from the evil elements so prevalent in many communities, and favored the dissemination of those high principles that culminated in the excellent schools, flourishing churches, a broad and liberal public spirit, and the hospitable homes for which they are so widely and justly esteemed. The town is especially adapted to agriculture, which has always been the pursuit of its people. Blessed with a soil of unsurpassed fertility and a favorable and healthy climate, every variety of production has yielded the largest returns, and, with the proverbial industry of its people, developed a rich and prosperous community. For many years the cereals were the chief production, but latterly they have been much less cultivated. It is now more noted for the immense quantity of fruit yearly shipped to market. Already many hundred acres are covered with orchards of the choicest apples, with large yearly additions, which must, if continued, in a few years embrace the greater part of the surface. Since the outbreak of the late rebellion, beans have been very extensively cultivated, and are still one of the staple productions.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The supervisors of the town of Parma since its organization in 1817, and its present officers, are here given: Gibbons Jewett, 1817 to 1818, both inclusive; Zolved Stevens, 1819 to 1820; Gibbons Jewett, 1821; Samuel Castle, 1822 to 1825; Roswell Atchinson, 1826 to 1828; Simeon Smith, 1829; Zolved Stevens, 1830; Jason Tyler, 1831; I. M. Hiscock, 1832; J. E. Patterson, 1833 to 1836; Jonathan Wadhams, 1837; Isaac Chase, Jr., 1838 to 1841; Harris Clement, 1842; Isaac Chase, Jr., 1843 to 1844; Harris Clement, 1845 to 1847; Joshua Tripp, 1848; Isaac Chase, Jr., 1849 to 1850; James C. Austin, 1851 to 1852; J. E. Patterson, 1853; Jonas Tripp, 1854; S. D. Webster, 1855; J. E. Patterson, 1856; Isaac Chase, Jr., 1857; Abner J. Wood, 1858 to 1860; J. W. Hiscock, 1861; Harris Clement, 1862; J. E. Patterson, 1863 to 1864; A. J. Wood, 1865; Charles Efner, 1866; E. D. Hillman, 1867 to 1869; R. C. Bates, 1870 to 1874; Stephen Burritt, 1875; and Rodney P. Odell, Jr., 1876, and also town clerk.

The other officers for 1876 are—Justice of the Peace, Rufus Childs; Assessor, Jacob Clarke; Road Commissioner, J. A. Hiscock; Poor-master, B. E. Sperry; Excise Commissioner, Dennis Tabor; Collector, J. H. Goodno; Auditors, J. W. Hiscock, Lyman Lancton, Elisha D. Servis; Constables, H. C. Dimick, E. R. Twentyman, Clarence Cromwell, Robert R. Wayne, James Breeze, John McHugh, Jr.; Game Constable, Jasper Van Court; Inspectors of Election, First District, Henry Rorabeck, James Breeze, William M. Clarke; Second District, George Ingham, Dennis Tabor, Allen Smith.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PARMA.

There are in Parma nine church organizations and a Young Men's Christian Association, all in a flourishing condition; besides a large proportion of the Congregational church, located on the line, at West Greece. The First Baptist church of Parma, located at Unionville, is the oldest religious organization in the town, long before there was a settlement made in the north section of Braddock's Bay, before the Ridge road was opened, and when Rochester was a hamlet. It was organized May 27, 1809, by Elder Moses Clark, either near the Atchinson or Hicks settlement, probably the latter, with the following membership: Moses Clark, Samuel Gregory, Timothy Lain, Joshua Wickson, Amos Hicks, Asa Adams, Richard Clark, G. Wilkerson, Samuel Hicks, Ester Hicks, Lucy Wilkerson, Anna Wilkerson, Clarissa Cross, Rachel Corbitt, Sophia Tenney, Phœbe Hickox, Polly Adams, and Susanna Gregory. Moses Clark was first pastor, and Timothy Lain deacon. Services were held in the Atchinson school-house until the erection of a church building in 1830, which was located one-half mile south of Unionville, forty by fifty feet in size, and cost four thousand dollars. In 1842 it was removed to Unionville, and reconstructed into its present shape. Moses Clark was succeeded by D. Crous, Joseph Gould, T. Baker, S. H. Weaver, H. K. Stimpson, A. C. Kingsley, J. C. Emory, S. S. Utter, D. C. Marshall, and ——— Prentice, present pastor. Charles Efner and Daniel Meade are its present deacons, and Delos Tenney clerk, and a membership of over one hundred and thirteen. Connected with it is a Sabbath-school, having, at present, six teachers and sixty-five pupils, with Avery Foote superintendent, and Daniel Meade treasurer, and a well-selected library of about four hundred volumes.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PARMA CENTRE.

Elder Hill, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon ever delivered in the town of Parma, at the residence of Michael Beach, near Castle's, now Hunt's, Corners. The exact year is not known, except that it was prior to the erection of the first school-house, in 1804; and although it was succeeded by meetings at other points, whenever the services of a minister could be obtained, no organized movement in the interests of Methodism was taken until 1811, under the ministration of Loring Grant, who then formed the nucleus of the first class in Parma, including eight persons, viz.: Benedict Lewis, of Albany, class-leader, and Mr. and Mrs. Noah Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Rowe, Phœbe Gilmore, Mrs. Leonard, and N. Western, members. On December 16, 1820, at the house of Asa Atchinson, the first quarterly meeting of the Sweden Circuit took place, with Gideon Draper, presiding elder, and the following members: Circuit Preacher, N. B. Dodson; Local Preacher, James Hemmingway; Exhorters, John Webster, W. F. Perry, and David Lowel; Stewards, James Hemmingway, J. Webster, and Nathan Paddock; and Class-leaders, Z. Hurd, Austin Atchinson, O. Watson, Adam Moore, and Asa Atchinson. Previous to this meeting, and subsequent to B. Lewis, Noah Phelps was class-leader for a number of years, and was succeeded by Austin Atchinson. The class rapidly increased, and was subsequently divided until January 29, 1827, when the first class was organized into the First Methodist Episcopal church of Parma, in the school-house west of the Centre, by Elijah Boardman and Martin Woodman. Its first trustees were Asa Atchinson, Philander Curtis, Sr., Austin Atchinson, Leonard Bragg, and John Potter; and its first minister Rev. N. B. Dodson. Its meetings were held at the place of organization until the completion of their church building, in 1830, at Parma Centre, on a lot purchased January 4, 1829, of Cathcart & Ure, for three dollars. It was built of red brick, made by Leonard Bragg on his farm in lot 5, range 3, and its size thirty-five by forty feet. Edwin J. Whitney is the present minister, and William B. Newton, William Y. Dunn, Aaron Cook, Samuel Berradge, and R. P. Odell, Jr., its present trustees, with R. P. Odell, Jr., and Samuel Berradge, class-leaders, and a membership of about fifty. About 1825, the first Sabbath-school was organized at the Castle school-house, with Asa Adams, superintendent, Freelove Dunham, teacher, and about twenty pupils. The school continued its sessions here, with varying success, until the organization of the church, when it was held in connection with the latter. It now has about forty pupils, with seven teachers, under charge of Rodney P. Odell, Jr., present superintendent. It has a library of two hundred volumes, adequate to the wants of the school, with Cleveland Cook, librarian.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NORTH PARMA.

The formation of the first class that culminated in the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church of North Parma occurred in 1826, in a log house, on the site of the present residence of James Curtiss, near Bartlett's Corners. It was organized by John Kazort, and the following members: Philander Curtiss, Sr., Joel Lankton, Catharine Curtiss, Sarah Lankton, and Margaret Schofield. It met for worship with the class at Parma Centre, under the ministry of Elder

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PLATE XLII.



RES. OF JAMES CURTIS, N. PARMA, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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R. C. BATES.



MRS. R. C. BATES.

RES. OF RUSSELL C. BATES, PARMA, MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.

PLATE XLIII.

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Lent and others, until the formation of the North Parma society, in 1846, in the school-house at Bartlett's Corners, where, with Elder Michael Seages as their first pastor, the church services were held until the completion, in the following years, of the building now occupied,—a fine, substantial structure, built of stone, thirty-six by forty-six feet area, at a cost of two thousand dollars. The first trustees were J. M. Hiscock, Philander Curtiss, Sr., John Smith, and J. Hartwell. The present trustees are E. Curtiss, J. Curtiss, Wm. Chatton, I. Curtiss, and Thos. Bartlett; Steward, Elias Curtiss; Class-leader, George Curtiss; Clerk, Willard H. Hawkins; and the present minister, Edwin J. Whitney, with a membership of sixty-four. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1828, with George W. Curtiss, superintendent. It consisted of four teachers and twenty-five pupils. It now has sixty pupils, seven teachers, and four officers, viz.: John Arnold, superintendent; O. Dunbar, assistant superintendent; T. Bartlett, secretary and treasurer, and E. Cosmar, collector. A library was purchased in 1828, and Joel Lankton made superintendent.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF PARMA CENTRE.

The first church of the Parma circuit of Free Methodists was organized May 6, 1862, at Parma Centre, under the ministration of John W. Reddy. Its membership consisted of two classes of fourteen members each, with Chauncey A. Knot and Peter Vanzile, class-leaders. Its first trustees were Bailey Burritt, Peter Vanzile, Seth W. Woodruff, C. A. Knox, and Fayette Wood. In 1863, their present church building was erected at a cost, including the site, of twenty-nine hundred dollars. Twenty-six hundred dollars was collected and paid within one year. Sheds and other improvements were afterwards constructed at an additional cost of two thousand dollars. It has at present a membership of about sixty. The Sabbath-school, organized in conjunction with the church, consists also of two classes, embracing nine teachers and seventy pupils, under the superintendency of Peter Vanzile. Parma circuit, of which this is the first church, also includes North Parma, Clarkson, West Greece, and North Chili, with W. Manning the present circuit-preacher.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH PARMA.

The second church of the Parma circuit of Free Methodists was organized as the Free Methodist church of North Parma on January 7, 1863, at the school-house, one mile north of Bartlett's Corners. Rev. W. Manning was its first pastor, and P. H. Curtiss, Daniel Brown, John Van Voorhees, Joseph Walker, and George Knowles, its first trustees, with eighteen original communicants. Services were held at the place of organization until the erection of the church building it now occupies, in 1867. It is located one half-mile east of Bartlett's Corners, of thirty-two by forty-eight feet area, and cost thirty-two hundred dollars. It is now under charge of the circuit-preacher, W. Manning, and the trustees, P. H. Curtiss, Andrew Garlock, Stephen Smith, George Bennett, and L. S. Wolcott. A Sabbath-school was formed in 1862, with six teachers and forty pupils, and P. H. Curtiss superintendent. It now embraces seven teachers and fifty pupils, with Mrs. L. B. Curtiss superintendent, and a library of two hundred volumes.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PARMA.

The Presbyterian church of Parma Centre was organized March 4, 1829, in the Atchinson school-house, under the direction of a commission consisting of Revs. Mr. Penny, of Rochester, Mr. Cook, of Greece, and Mr. Sedgwick, of Ogden, and the delegates, Deacons John Arnold and John Granger, with Mr. Penny as moderator, and Mr. Sedgwick as clerk. The following are the charter members: Daniel Clark, Sr., Daniel Clark, Jr., Emelia Clark, Orphla Clark, Clarissa Patterson, Harriet Vansise, Nicholas Kipp, Jane Post, Isabel Van Tuyl, Hannah Pulit, Phebe Gager, Lucius Peck, and Abby Peck. Services were held at the place of organization until the erection of a suitable structure in 1831, erected, in conjunction with the town, to serve the double purpose of town hall and church. It was located a few yards west of the corner, on the south side of the street. Its first elders were Daniel Clark, Nicholas Kipp, and Lucius Peck, appointed in 1829, and two years later its first minister, Silas Pratt, was employed. In 1842, under the ministration of Shubael Carver, the fifth pastor of the church, dissensions arose on what was known as the "Oberlin doctrine of perfection." At that time there were sixty-one communicants, twenty-four of whom followed Mr. Carver into Congregationalism, and, retaining possession of the building, organized themselves into a new church. In two years, however, after the departure of Mr. Carver, it was dissolved, the building sold to the town, and the members scattered and were absorbed by other denominations. In the mean time the original church retained its form, and met for worship alternately at the Atchinson school-house and the one on the Clarkson town line, one mile north, with Daniel Johnson as pastor. In 1844 a more substantial building, which it now occupies, was erected, and its method of construction affords a salutary example to the heavy church debts of later days. It was built almost wholly by the joint labor of its members, by bees, knitting societies, and donations, requiring but little money for joiner work. Services were held before it was inclosed,—a work-bench for a pulpit, nail-kegs and slabs for seats, and in open air consecrated to the worship of God. It has had, since its organization, fifteen ministers and twenty-six elders. The present minister is George C. Jewel, appointed in 1874, and the present elders Thomas Breeze and Hugh Johnson, in 1871, and fifty-nine communicants. There are no records in existence of the Sabbath-school previous to 1842, the year of the division of its members, although a flourishing school had existed from the beginning. In 1842 it embraced six teachers and forty-nine pupils, and at present has nine teachers and sixty pupils. The library has grown gradually, by donations and small purchases, until it has become adequate to the wants of the school, and is in charge of Isaac W. Castle, librarian.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF PARMA CORNERS.

The Baptist church at Parma Corners was organized January 10, 1832, by the Rev. C. Hartshorn, in the school-house at that place, with the following members: Asa Adams, M. Fifield, E. Crissey, N. Cox, S. B. Palmer, J. Handy, E. Adams, J. C. Murray, L. Murray, H. Handy, Margaret Barringer, Betsey Johnson, Freelove Adams, O. Palmer, A. Handy, C. Hartshorn, Eliza Handy, Lydia Godfrey, Cynthia Warner, Fidelia Phelps, Julia Cobb, Maria Handy, Betsey Friece, and Susan B. Hartshorn. Hiram Handy was appointed clerk. The first trustees were R. Warner, J. C. Crandall, H. Handy, Asa Adams, J. B. Masservie, and O. Palmer; and its first minister Rev. C. Hartshorn. Since its organization it has had seventeen pastors, and is now under charge of Rev. D. C. Marshall and the following officers: D. Dennice, J. Tripp, J. M. Webster, L. Lankton, deacons; J. M. Webster, George Godfrey, J. T. Gorsline, C. Adams, E. D. Hillman, and H. Baldwin, trustees; and J. T. Gorsline, clerk, and has a membership of seventy-nine. In 1837 the church building it now occupies was erected, east of the Corners, on the Ridge road. Connected with it is a very flourishing Sabbath-school, dating back nearly to its organization, with one hundred and sixty pupils and thirteen teachers, in charge of four officers,—C. Adams, superintendent, George Gridley, assistant superintendent, Frank Fowles, secretary, and Hattie Tripp, assistant secretary. It also has a library of two hundred volumes, with Cyrus Adams, librarian.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF PARMA.

The Free-Will Baptist church of Parma was organized September 29, 1831, at Wright's school-house, by Elder Samuel Whitcomb and H. S. Limbocker; and the right hand of fellowship was extended to the following brethren and sisters: O. M. Wright, H. S. Limbocker, George Limbocker, A. Limbocker, L. Limbocker, James Henry, John Henry, William Henry, D. Menter, D. Rowe, M. Hiller, T. G. Lawrence, Sallie Henry, Annie Henry, Florilla Limbocker, Phœbe Limbocker, Ester Henry, Trunisa Henry, Clarissa Irr, Lavinia Limbocker, Polly Tyler, Jane Pearce, and Chira Menter. George Limbocker and James Henry were appointed deacons, and Jason Tyler, clerk. The ministers were—first, Elder S. Bathericke, in 1831; H. Gilman, in 1842; E. F. Crane, in 1843; W. S. Goodhue, in 1844; S. Bathericke, in 1845; Henry Gilman, in 1857; L. Madden, in 1861; I. J. Hoag, in 1864; W. Walker, in 1867; and C. A. Hilton, in 1874, who is pastor at present. Services were held at the school-house until the erection of its present church edifice at Unionville, in 1838. It is a substantial frame building, north of the Corners. The deacons at present are Selah Budd and John Slade, and the clerk J. Collamer, with a membership of one hundred and forty-eight. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sabbath-school, which was organized in 1832 or '33, and now comprises eleven teachers and about one hundred and seventy-five pupils, under charge of Henry Bufton, superintendent, E. A. Cross, vice-superintendent, and Sylvanus Buel, secretary.

A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was organized at Unionville, April 14, 1870, embracing twenty-eight members, with S. P. Greenwell, president; A. H. Cronk, vice-president; M. E. Stevens, secretary; and A. L. Foot, treasurer, and now includes seventy-five members.

CHRIST CHURCH OF PARMA AND GREECE.

About the year 1830 a small number of persons, residing near the town line in Parma and Greece, feeling the necessity of religious services, met together at what was known as the old red school-house, east of Parma Centre, and agreed to hold bi-weekly meetings for mutual prayer and for reading the Scriptures. The services of a preacher were seldom secured until 1833. Madison

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Thomas, a young man from Orleans county, preached for some time, and was followed by Elder Joel Doubleday and Allen Crocker. On the 23d day of August, 1834, Elder Doubleday, assisted by Elder William Blake, after hearing the Christian experience of the following named fourteen persons, organized them in a church: James B. Deyo, Samuel Deyo, James Chase, Isaac Chase, Jr., Joseph Hooper, Ruth Deyo, Peter Wisner, Peter S. Olmstead, Betsey A. Wisner, Elizabeth Chase, Robey Hicks, Lucy Chase, Mary Deyo, and Sarah Hubbard. Austin Lines and Isaac Chase were ordained deacons. In 1835 the church joined the Christian Conference of Western New York, and Isaac Chase was appointed clerk. The first pastor was Joel Doubleday, followed by Jonathan Morse, Ezra Smith, Asa C. Morrison, Ambrose Burlingame, Elder Crocker, Jonathan S. Thompson, for several years, Ambrose Burlingame again in 1857, Elias Jones, 1861, William J. Grimes, four years, Albert Dunlap, five years, and Elder James W. Burgdorf, who is still serving. On December 28, 1843, the society was lawfully organized, as the statute directs, and the first trustees elected, viz.: Austin Lines, Aaron Blakeman, James B. Deyo, Joseph Hooper, John Houden, James Chase, and Isaac Chase. In 1844 the structure it now occupies was erected, at a cost, including lot, of five thousand five hundred dollars. It is located on the Parma side of the town line, midway the south section, and is a fine, substantial edifice, built of stone. The present trustees are S. D. Burnett, William T. Field, J. D. Chase, D. M. Martin, Ephraim Butcher, E. I. Hicks, and F. H. Irwin, and the present clerk J. D. Chase. Its present membership is eighty-four. A flourishing Sabbath-school is connected with the church, which was organized May 3, 1848. It now includes ninety-seven teachers and pupils, with Isaac Chase as superintendent. At the same time a library was begun with twenty-five volumes, and now containing one hundred and eighty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC CHASE, JR.

Isaac Chase, Jr., was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, on the 24th day of February, 1801. His father, Isaac Chase, Sr., was of Quaker origin, and reared his family under the discipline of the rigid honesty and simplicity characteristic of that people. In the year following, in 1802, he removed with his family to Greenfield, Saratoga county, in this State, where his sterling worth and practical Christianity endeared him to all his neighbors. Here, in an excellent community, and surrounded with pious associations, the subject of this sketch grew up to manhood, and acquired those habits of industry and noble effort which, in so marked a degree, characterized his after-life. He was married May 8, 1820, to a very estimable young lady, Miss Lucy Sheldon, of Milton, in the same county. In 1825, with a few friends, he emigrated to the comparatively new country of western New York, and settled in Parma, on the farm where he now resides. He purchased it of a Mr. Lane, who, seventeen years previous, had bought it directly of the agents of Phelps and Gorham, but as yet had made no payment on it. He had erected a log house near the site of the present residence of Mr. Chase, and cleared just enough land to raise bread for a large family of stalwart sons, who followed the irregular business of trapping and hunting, and barely managed to live. Being pressed for a first payment, Mr. Lane was glad to sell his improvements and claims to Mr. Chase, whose management in a short time transformed an abode of slovenly indolence into one of prosperous industry. With the persevering energy of the New England farmer, Mr. Chase set to work clearing away the dense forest and thicket, and in due time erected a fine residence, with all the surroundings and attractions of a pleasant rural home. During the first three winters of his residence in Parma he taught school in the school-house then located at Castle's Corners, which became, under his management, one of the best schools in the town. On January 4, 1857, Mr. Chase lost his wife, with whom he had lived in happy wedlock nearly thirty-seven years. She bore him six children,—three sons and three daughters—Sarah Elizabeth, James, Edwin, Mary Ann, William, and Henry. They are all alive except one of each, and all residents of this county. He married again at Rock Stream, in Yates county, this State, Hannah Edgerton, of that place, on September 15, 1858, with whom he lived nearly ten years. She died January 6, 1868. On December 8, 1869, Mr. Chase married his present wife, Emerransa Geldred, a very estimable lady of Castile, Wyoming county, this State. Mr. Chase is a zealous member of the Christian church, of which there are many members in that vicinity.

To his efforts more than any other are due not only the organization of that society, but also the erection of the fine church edifice near his residence. He has also been one of the most prominent men in contributing to the growth and development of his town. Liberal, public-spirited, and always awake to the needs of society, no measure for the public good, or movement for the advance of moral or religious interests, fails to receive his support or the aid of his best efforts, and an appreciative community has rewarded him often with positions of trust. He was nine times elected supervisor of the town, besides minor offices, all of which he administered with the strictest integrity, to the full approval and satisfaction of all parties. In politics Mr. Chase is a Republican, but not a rigid partisan. Being an uncompromising foe to slavery in any form, he naturally allies himself to the party of universal freedom. A strong Union man during the war of the rebellion, he contributed liberally from his substance for the support of his country, ready, if necessary, to sacrifice all he possessed for its safety.

PETER B. TENNY.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in Madison county, New York, August 14, 1804. His father, Asa Tenny, in 1812 settled upon the farm now the home of Peter B., and by indefatigable industry made it one of the finest farms in the town, it being especially noted for its fruit. As an evidence of this, we mention the yield of the last season (1876), which was more than ten thousand barrels of apples, besides large quantities of peaches, pears, and grapes. Peter B. Tenny was married in 1827 to Lucinda Smith, the fruit of which union has been a family of twelve children, of whom five sons and six daughters are living.

RUSSELL C. BATES.

Russell C. Bates was born October 8, 1826, in Windham county, Vermont. His father, the Reverend Chandler Bates, came to the town of Parma in the year 1833, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Parma Centre for several years. Russell C. and Roxana Stanley were united in the bonds of matrimony in 1857; one daughter enlivens their home. Mr. Bates has held different town offices for the last twenty-five years,—supervisor, justice of the peace, town clerk, etc., and, as a member of the Republican party, has always taken a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his vicinage.

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RES. OF PETER B TENNY, PARMA MONROE CO., N. Y



RES. OF J. WADHAMS, PARMA, MONROE COUNTY N. Y.

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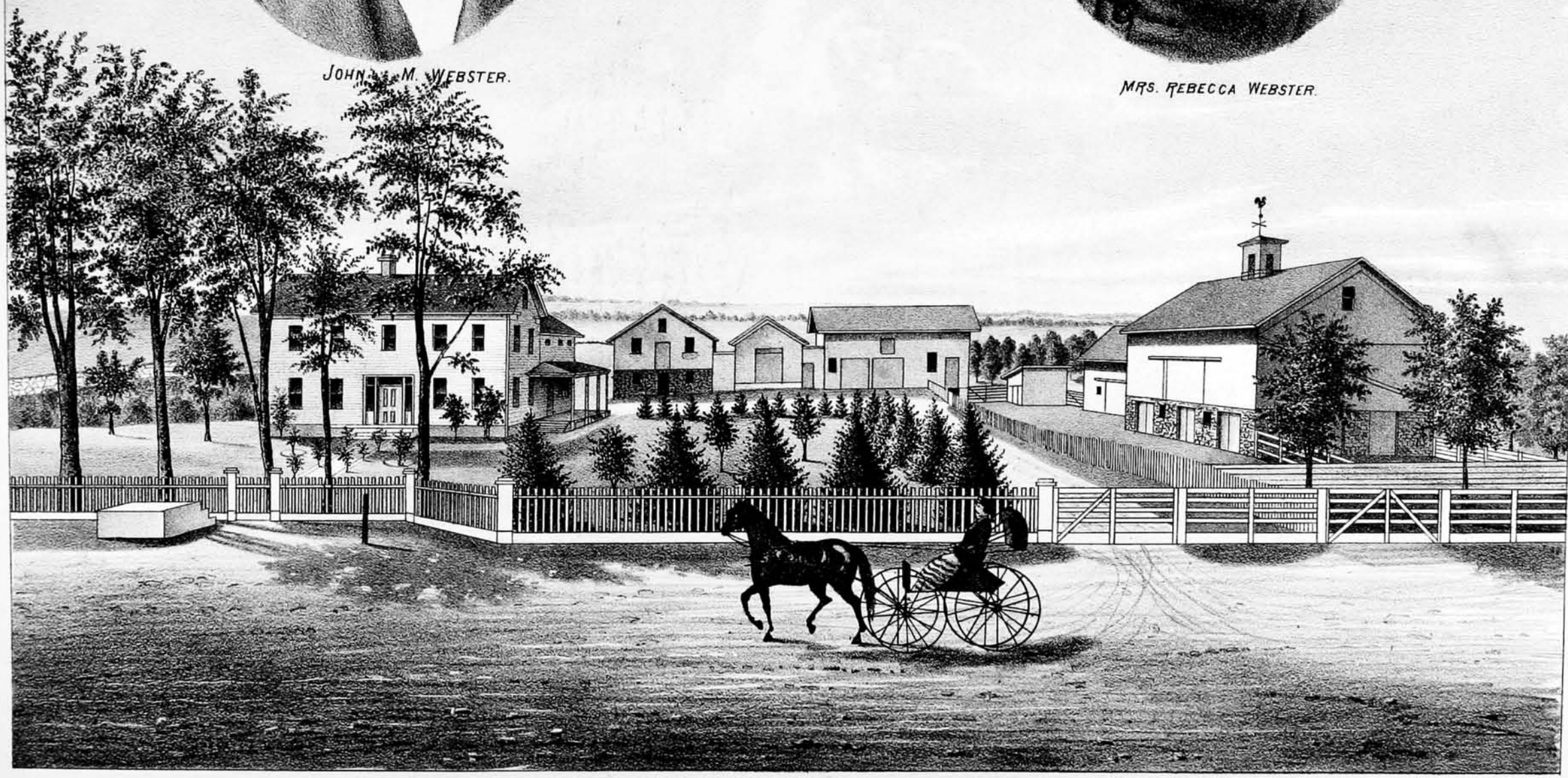
JOHN M. WEBSTER.



MRS. REBECCA WEBSTER.



RES. OF JOHN M WEBSTER, PARMA, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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SAMUEL CASTLE.



HON. ABNER I. WOOD.



MRS. SAMUEL CASTLE.

SAMUEL CASTLE.

Among the earliest pioneers of the town of Parma, the oldest inhabitant, and of the last survivors of the days of settlement, was Samuel Castle. He was born on August 16, 1782, in the town of Roxbury, Connecticut, where he grew to manhood, and in the year 1809 was united in marriage to Miss Ruby Seely, then seventeen years of age. In October, 1810, the two set out for a home in the west, and after nineteen days of tedious travel found a resting-place two miles north of the Ridge road in the town of Parma, Monroe County. Past their clearing ran the Canawagus road, the only highway north from the Ridge. Brave hearts were theirs to encounter and endure the malaria of swamp and dense forest; and to the difficulties of their situation was added the troublous years of the war of 1812, when kindness and hospitality were developed, and adversity furnished opportunity of reciprocal favors.

Parma was erected a town in 1808, and included Ogden till 1817. Of this extensive and sparsely-settled region, Samuel Castle was chosen town clerk, and school inspector at times from 1811 to 1821, and then supervisor till 1826. Appointed justice of the peace in 1820, he held the office sixteen years. On April 3, 1829, he was commissioned side judge for one term of the county court. No decision of his as magistrate or judge was ever reversed. His minutes are a model of care and system. His influence on society was strong and extensive, and his ruling motive was known to be "to do right." In 1833 he joined the Methodist church, was elected recording steward, and held the position till 1846, when he was elected class-leader. Seven years elapsed in this capacity, and then again chosen steward, he held the office for life. Employed in many duties, he neglected none. Faithful in places of trust, he was a pillar of strength to the church and a respected member of society. On the 6th of March, 1874, he died at his residence, where he had lived for upwards of sixty years, having attained the venerable age of ninety-two years. His wife, whom he survived but three years, was a woman of remarkable energy. Cheerful and trusting, she bore without repining the discomforts of her lot, and inspired her husband to manly and courageous effort for sixty long years. To relieve want or suffering at home or abroad she spared no exertion. Performing the manifold duties of the household, she also gave to her husband assistance in the fields, and often trod the forest for miles to bring home the cows, and so economize his time for labor. Occupying a section noted then for unhealthiness, living amidst discomforts disheartening and irreparable, she brought a welcome to the neighbors' fireside, and, ignoring self, became famed for her motherly kindness and hearty good will. Declining in years, one went and the other followed, and the two are eternally united, happy in the fruition of a long life of anticipation, having left behind them endearing memories.

Jehiel Castle, of Orleans county, aged eighty, and Isaac Castle, recently deceased at the age of eighty-seven, also settled in Parma in 1811. A daughter, the widow of Hon. A. I. Wood, is the sole survivor of the family of Samuel Castle.

HON. ABNER I. WOOD.

One of the most influential and respected citizens of Monroe County was the Hon. Abner I. Wood. He was born on February 4, 1813, at Clifton Park, Saratoga county; received an ordinary education, and was apprenticed to the trade of shoemaking, which he learned. In May, 1835, he settled at the village of Brockport, whence he removed in January, 1836, to a farm in Clarkson. Here he, in 1838, married a daughter of Samuel Castle, of Parma, and two years later returned to Brockport and engaged in shoe-dealing. At the expiration of four years he moved to the farm in Parma upon which he passed his life. Mr. Wood was known as a man of sound judgment, and, thorough in investigation, was firm in the advocacy of what met his approval. Possessing the esteem of his fellow-citizens for worth and ability, he was frequently desired to accept office at their hands. Their wishes were respected, and several minor town offices having been held, he was elected to represent the town of Parma on the board of supervisors for the years 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1865. In this position his course was marked by ability, clearness of comprehension, and a conscientious devotion to constituent interests.

Politically a Whig, he joined the Republican party upon its formation, and steadfastly devoted himself to its principles. He was often a member of the Republican county committee, and for one year was its presiding officer. He was an ardent friend of the Union during the war, and gave of his time and means to insure the triumph of the army and the assertion of human rights.

In the fall of 1865 he was nominated and elected to the assembly. Twice re-elected, he was the first representative of the western district to be honored by three consecutive elections. He was not fluent in speech, but influential from business qualifications. During his last term he served upon the important committee of Ways and Means. Constant and unremitting in the discharge of public duty, his integrity was notable as his judgment was sound, and few had more influence in shaping legislation. Mr. Wood was unassuming and unobtrusive, yet consistently maintained his opinions on all proper occasions. All who knew him recognized a public-spirited citizen, a sincere friend, a devoted husband, and a true Christian gentleman. He early united with the Methodist church, of which for years he was one of the most prominent members, and by his life fitly exemplified its teachings. His death, occurring April 27, 1874, was a loss to the community,—a vacancy to be long felt was created in his family, the church, and community. While his memory remains fresh, his virtues are remembered; and whether active in public life, at home upon his farm, or in the family circle, his example and influence were potent for general and individual good.

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OGDEN

OGDEN is the central town of that portion of Monroe County which lies west of the Genesee river. It is located in the "Mill-Seat Tract," with the Triangle line for its western boundary. It is admirably located with reference to railroad and canal accommodations, and in close proximity to the city of Rochester. The main line of the New York Central Railroad passes very near the southeast corner of the town, with two stations, approached by good roads at easy distances. The Niagara Falls branch of the same road passes directly through the northern part of the town, with two stations, Spencerport and Adam's Basin, located within its limits. The Erie canal passes parallel to and close beside the latter, which, except in the winter months, affords the citizens abundant competition in the carrying trade, an advantage possessed by but few localities, and of which they have not been slow to avail themselves, much to their profit, as shown by the increased prosperity of the agriculturists. The people are almost wholly the descendants of the Puritan element of New England,—that restless, industrious element that has peopled the entire west and northwest, drawn out their hidden resources, and with marvelous enterprise riveted the shores of the two oceans with bands of steel. A people prosperous and intelligent, they are justly noted for hospitality and the social virtues, while their broad charity and public spirit find them foremost in every enterprise conducive to the general welfare. The first pioneers who penetrated the wilds of Ogden in the dawn of this century found an interminable forest, a heavy waste of timber, and dense undergrowth, the home of the bear, the wolf, and the deadly rattlesnake, and where even the treacherous panther crept and watched. With their axe and gun, and with sturdy arms and will, they began their work to carve out that grand civilization which to-day throbs and pulsates in its bosom. When the scattered clearings began to admit the sunlight, the stagnant pools, dammed by obstructed courses, in the heat of summer sent forth malarial diseases, and the howl of the wolf at night was mingled with the faint cry of the child and the disheartened lullaby of the overtaxed mother. But the soil, enriched by the vegetable growth and decay of unnumbered years, was rich and deep. Productions of every variety indigenous to this latitude were certain of rapid growth and large returns, as attested by the vast wealth that has been drawn from the bosom of the soil during the three-quarters of a century that have passed,—a wealth that has covered it with beautiful homes, drifted to every part of the world, and fed and clothed millions. The soil is generally a fine quality of calcareous loam, mixed with considerable clay. With good cultivation it will respond to all varieties of seasons, and the drought, that sometimes blasts the stiff clay or sandy localities of western New York, becomes comparatively harmless here. Its surface is level, slightly undulating, however, in many places, climate equable, and general altitude very well adapted to agriculture. It is sufficiently well watered for all farming purposes, springs abundant in every part, and numerous streams, with their small tributaries, flowing both north and south. Salmon creek, flowing through a portion of the town at the northwest, the Buttonwood and Long pond farther east, both rising in Ogden, and flowing north with the former into Parma, and a considerable stream rising near the centre and flowing south into Riga, form the principal streams in the town.

The original owners of this town were Phelps and Gorham, to whom it was transferred directly from the Indians. It belonged to that portion of the domain that was surveyed into townships and farm lots by Judge Fuller, who established the agency for the sale of these lands at Canandaigua, Ontario county. The present boundaries of the town include precisely one township, divided into two hundred and thirty farm lots of about one hundred acres each. It is seven miles through the centre from east to west, and about five and one-third miles from north to south, giving an area of over thirty-seven square miles. To encourage immigration and the rapid development of this country, these lots were offered to settlers at two dollars per acre, and on indefinite time, by paying the cost of executing the contract, and so long as improvements were continued and the annual interest kept paid up. Lots were also given for church buildings to religious societies that wished to build, and in some instances mill-sites for private mills, though there is no record that as liberal a mill-seat was given as they had obtained from the Indians.

On December 8, 1807, when the great town of Northampton was divided, this township and the present geographical limits of Parma were set apart under one organization as the town of Parma. After nearly ten years of a rapid increase of settlements and improvements, during which a fierce local contest had sprung up between the northern and southern sections for the town officers, by the votes of the freeholders a division was effected, the northern division to retain the old name, and the southern to be organized as the town of Ogden, in honor of William Ogden, son-in-law of John Murray.

The dividing line was first established in the centre of the Ridge road, but soon after changed to the line between this township and the Gore, its present position, since which time it has remained unchanged. The division was effected at a special meeting on January 27, 1817, and the organization of the new town of Ogden perfected at a regular town meeting held on the first day of April following, at the house of George Huntley, where the votes were taken by John P. Patterson, Esq., which resulted in the election of the following-named officers, viz.:

Supervisor, John P. Patterson; Town Clerk, Abraham Colby; Collector and Constable, Benjamin Simons; Pound-master, George W. Willey; Assessors, George W. Willey, John D. Webster, William B. Brown; Overseers of the Poor, David Wandle, Ira Nichols; Road Commissioners, Austin Spencer, Eastman Colby, Samuel Kilbourn; School Commissioners, Justin Worthington, Charles Freeman, Oliver Gates; School Inspectors, George W Willey, Austin Spencer, James Baldwin, Timothy C. Kneeland, Harry Patterson, James Pettingill; Fence-viewers, John Walton, Benjamin Simons, James Pettingill; Inspectors of Election, John P. Patterson, Abraham Colby, George W. Willey, John D. Webster, William B. Brown; Overseers of Highways and Road Districts, seventeen.

On the 29th and 30th days of April, and the 1st day of May, of the same year, the first annual election was held for governor and other State officers, at which the following votes were given:

For De Witt Clinton for governor, thirty votes; for John Taylor for lieutenant-governor, twenty-nine votes; for Jediah Prendergast for State senator, twenty-nine votes; for Isaac Wilson for State senator, twenty-nine votes; for Abraham Mattison, Jr., for assemblyman, thirty-nine votes; for Gilbert Howell for member of assembly, forty-four votes; for David McCrockin for member of assembly, fifty-five votes; for Abraham Mattison, Sr., for member of assembly, seven votes.

At a special town meeting held at the house of George Huntley, on June 16, the same year, for electing constables and reconsidering the vote of April 1 on town collector, Amasa Dutton and Benjamin Freeman were chosen constables, and Benjamin Freeman collector, in place of Benjamin Simons. The town was divided into eight school districts, and one additional road district formed.

At the annual election, April 7, 1818, John P. Patterson was re-elected supervisor, and Oliver Gates town clerk; and for member of Congress for this district, Nathaniel Allen received one hundred and twelve votes, and Albert H. Tracy one hundred and ten.

On September 28, 1818, the first settlement was made with the supervisor, John P. Patterson, a true copy of which is hereby given—the first bill of the town.

Received from Amasa Dutton, Collector, and to Certificate from Richard Smith, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors			$245.75.
Cash paid to Mr. Commissioners	$14.75		
" Justin Worthington	2.00		
" Eastman Colby	10.00		
" George W. Willey	15.50		
" William B. Brown	17.37½		
" Austin Spencer	17.75		
" S. Kilbourn	6.00		
" J. Woodard	1.00		
" Oliver Gates	8.50		
" John D. Webster	15.50		
" Abraham Colby	20.77		
" JohnGilman	1.00		
" John P. Patterson	9.00	$145.14½	
Parma to George W. Willey	3.50		
" Ashael Finch	1.00		
" Amasa Dutton	1.00		
" Austin Spencer	14.25		
" W. B. Brown and E. Colby, each $1	2.00		
" Abraham Colby	6.81½		
" John P. Patterson	6.00		
" Gibbons Jewett (receipt)	40.25	$74.81½	219.96
Amount in hands of Supervisor			$25.79

Signed, OLIVER GATES, Clerk.

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EARLY SETTLERS.

The settlement of this town and surrounding country was under the direction of James Wadsworth, who afterwards settled at "Big Tree," or Geneseo, as it is now called. It was partly on his own account, and partly as agent of eastern and European capitalists, that he undertook its management and sale. He commenced operations about 1800. For that purpose he visited New England, and called a public meeting to be held in Haddam, Connecticut, at which he gave a description of what was then called "The settlement of Fairfield, in the town of Northampton, in the county of Genesee." It was ever after known as "the Genesee meeting." Soon after, Daniel Arnold, the father of Elder Enoch Arnold, of Ogden, visited this town on a prospecting tour, and, being pleased with its appearance, returned to New England, and gave a favorable report. Immigration soon followed. The first settlement made in this town was by George W. Willey. In August, 1802, he left his home in East Haddam, Connecticut, and visited Ogden, selected and purchased his farm, which was located one-half mile north of Ogden Centre, on the west side of the Spencerport road. While here he felled the first tree cut by a white man, near the house since owned by Henry Gott. While the tree was falling, though entirely alone, with no white person within several miles of him, he took off his hat, and, swinging it around his head, made the forest ring with his cheers. In December of the same year, after Colonel Willey had returned to the east for his family, four brothers, Ephraim, Isaac, Abraham, and Timothy Colby, also from Connecticut, settled in town one mile northwest of the Centre. Their first encampment was a little west of the stream at the foot of the hill, near the residence of the late William Webster, on what was called, from them, Colby street. They were benumbed with cold, and one of them, who had fallen into the stream, had frozen his feet; and, to add to their discomfort, their punk, which had become wet, would not for a long time ignite. After pursuing their journey along the road that now bears their name, to their final settlement, one of them, in cutting a tree which had fallen across the road, by the glance of his axe severed the bones of his leg just below the knee. Each one of the brothers lived and died on the farm he first settled. In April, 1803, Josiah Mather, from Connecticut, and Mason Brockway, with their families, settled about one mile south of the Centre; Henry Hahn, near the north line of the town; and Jonathan Brown, also from Connecticut, with his family, took up the lot a few rods north of the Centre, where the Presbyterian church now stands. On the 9th day of June, 1803, William Banning arrived in town, and settled, and the day following, June 10, and about six weeks after the return of Colonel Willey with his family, Justin Worthington, from Middlesex, Connecticut, arrived with his family, and settled at the Centre, opposite the present town house, and on the farm now owned by Eliphalet Hodges. He became one of the most prominent and active public men of the early settlements. He was the last town clerk of Northampton before its division, the first town clerk of Parma the year following, and the first school commissioner of the town of Ogden. His daughter Sallie is still living at Spencerport,—a relic of a bygone generation,—to whom we are indebted for many of the facts contained in this history. In the same year, William H. Spencer, Judge William B. Brown, whose father, Rev. Daniel Brown, preached the first sermon ever delivered in this town at the house of George W. Willey, in 1805, and Daniel Arnold. In 1804, Benajah Willey, John Webster, west of Spencerport, Benjamin Freeman, Daniel Spencer, Daniel Wandle, John Gould, a Mr. Snow, all of whom had purchased in 1802, and Colonel Eastman Colby, who was made colonel on the frontier in the war of 1812. Benjamin Freeman was the first collector of Ogden. These were all from Connecticut. In 1805, Dr. John D. Webster, father of Stephen and Alanson Webster, and Samuel Flagg, also from Connecticut, settled in town. About this time and following, settlements were made quite rapidly. In 1804, David Spencer purchased and settled where Spencerport is located, for whom the village is named. In 1806, William Webster located west of Spencerport. Jarvis King, Norman Davison, and Charles Freeman, with their families, and many others from New England, made settlements. In 1808, Austin Spencer, a young man, and quite prominent, settled near Spencerport. Ezekiel Goodwin and Oliver Gates. In 1810, John P Patterson, the first supervisor of Ogden, settled in town. Previous to this, though the year is unknown, Gustavus Huntley and Charles Church located at the Centre. In 1811, Stephen Gridley, a prominent settler, emigrated from Oneida county, and made one of the first settlements in the south part of this town, where he lived until his death in 1861. He married Sarah Kirkland, of the same county, December 10, 1810, and made his first home in the wilderness. About this time Adolphus Simons, Benjamin Simons, Ira Nichols, John Walton, and James Pettingill, with their families, made settlements in different parts of the town; but the tide of immigration began to ebb soon after, as the outbreak of hostilities with England became known, with only occasional arrivals from the east, and transfers from neighboring towns. In fact, as the war progressed, and fears became rife of an advance of the enemy from Niagara, some of the more timid of the settlers returned to the east, either selling out their improvements, or forsaking them altogether, while a few only took temporary leave, and retained their title and ownership. A greater part, however, remained steadfast in their new homes, and cooperated in measures to resist any invasion that might occur, while a number took active and honorable part as soldiers on the frontier. In 1813, Samuel Kilborne emigrated from Broome county, purchased a home in the north part of the town, and settled with a family of nine children, all of whom died here with the consumption. Ansel Chapman and family settled here in 1814. At this time the southwest portion of the town was almost an unbroken wilderness. A settlement had been made a few years previous, a short distance east of the school-house, in district No. 8, a piece of land cleared, and a block-house erected, by some one now unknown, who had also given it up and gone away. On November 1, 1815, Edward Covell, from Vermont, settled on the farm on which he now resides, a little west of the abandoned settlement. He is one of the very few first settlers still living on the farm they first took up. About the same time, Major Gilman, also from Vermont, with his three sons, William, Hiram, and Amos, settled on the next farm east, Charles Eber and Nicholas Kelly about three-fourths of a mile west, and James Cate, with his three sons, Enoch, Thomas, and Reuben, on the north and south road, one mile east. Also, John Hill settled a short distance west, and James and John, his sons, adjoining, about the same time, or soon after. In 1817, among many others, William Hiscock, from Schenectady county, settled in the northeast part of the town, and Aaron Robinson, from Connecticut, near the Centre. Up to this date, 1817, the year of the organization of the town, settlements extended over all parts of the town. Much of the land was cleared, good comfortable homes erected, school districts established, and adequate houses built, churches organized, roads surveyed and improved, and everywhere the tokens of general prosperity.

Among the other immigrants who had arrived from time to time, some of the more prominent were James Baldwin, Timothy C. Kneeland, Harry Patterson, Darius Clark, Simeon Wheeler, Zachariah Olmstead, John Woodward, Bezaleel Whitney, Aaron Arnold, Windsor Trowbridge, Joseph Stanley, Rufus Humphrey, Theodore Goodwin, Joseph Webster, Enos Pembrook, the Whittiers, in what was called the Whittier settlement, in the southeast part of the town, Mr. Richards, Benjamin Cole, and Philander Kane, the three latter at Spencerport; others, who came still later, in the southeast corner, were John Collister, Thomas Lindsley, John Evans, with four sons, Stephen and Jesse Mason, John Brigham, Stephen Angel, and Israel Osman, the two latter still living. The first house erected in the town was a rude log house, located near the house since occupied by William Brown, on the hill overlooking Spencerport. On the same day another log house was erected, by a man by the name of Dillingham, on Jonathan Brown's farm, near the present Presbyterian church. When the logs were ready, they went to Braddock's Bay, King's Landing, Scottsville, and the Hanover settlement for help to raise, procuring in all about twenty men. Mr. Willey getting lost in the woods, while inviting help, came near not being present at the raising of his own house. He was in the woods all night, but the work was delayed until his return. Mr. Wadsworth, the land agent, had offered a premium of six bushels of wheat, a barrel of whisky, and a barrel of pork for the first dwelling raised in the township. He was present himself, sharing the camp of Willey and Dillingham over night, but getting little sleep, as the backwoodsmen were intent on a frolic, and insisted that he should partake in their rude sports. This he knew well how to do, when occasion required. The premium barrel of whisky had been placed on a log and tapped at both ends, and when the two houses stood complete was considerably lightened. The first land cleared and the first wheat raised were by the same men in that year, Mr. Dillingham working on the farm with Jonathan Brown, with whom he came to the town. Colonel Willey, a short time after, made the house of the latter his home, which is memorable as being the scene of the first religious meeting ever held in town, in 1805, and the first Methodist sermon delivered, in 1807, by Peter Vanest. In April, 1804, Mrs. George W. Willey died, at the residence of her husband, and was buried in the burying-ground at the Centre. This was the first death and interment in town. About five months previous to this, however, in November, 1803, Jonathan Brown, who had gone to an adjoining town in the morning, fell dead at the supper-table by a stroke of apoplexy, and was buried near where he died. In 1805, George W. Willey and Mrs. Brown sought consolation for their mutual bereavement in marriage, and made their residence at her home. This was the first marriage in town. The first birth was John M. Colby, a son of Abraham Colby, who was born in February, 1803. The first female child was Betsey Colby, daughter of Ephraim Colby, born in October of the same year. She subsequently became Mrs. Fincher. John M. Colby died in 1830. The first orchard was planted by William Banning, on his own farm, and another, by Benajah Willey, the same season. The first tavern was erected and kept by George

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Huntley at Ogden Centre. A second tavern was kept by Mr. Worthington, which stood where E. Hodges' house now stands. After it had been closed as a public-house the bar-room was used for the meetings of the Presbyterian church. It was afterwards burned. The first store was kept by Charles Church, at the Centre, who subsequently opened one of the pioneer stores in Spencerport. The first saw-mill was erected by William H. Spencer, who, with an ox-team, brought the mill-irons from Connecticut. The first surveyor was Daniel Arnold. The first physician was Dr. John D. Webster. The first Baptist minister was Elder Daniel Brown, in 1805; the first Methodist, Rev. Peter Vanest, in 1807; and the first Presbyterian, Rev. Ebenezer Everett. It has been recorded heretofore that Miss Willey taught the first school, in 1807; but, according to the testimony of one of the pupils now living, Miss Ester Clark taught in a log building one-fourth mile south of the church in 1804, within two years after the first settlement, and when there were but very few children in the town, and Miss Filuria Church the second in the same vicinity, and also the third, while Miss Rachel Willey taught the fourth school, and was the third teacher, which would occur in 1807, agreeable to the record. The first school in the southwest part of the town was taught by Mrs. Edward Covell in 1816, at her husband's residence, with seven scholars, and in his barn during the summer. The first school-house stood opposite Union church. There are now fourteen good school-houses and districts in Ogden, giving instruction, in 1875, to one thousand and seventy-seven scholars between five and twenty-one years of age, at a public cost of two thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-seven cents.

SPENCERPORT

is a small village of about five hundred inhabitants, situated in the north part of the town, on the Erie canal and the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central Railroad, where the Canawaugus road crosses. It is two miles south of Parma Corners, and eleven miles west of Rochester, pleasantly located, and surrounded by a fine section of country. It sprang into existence at the opening of the canal, in the dearth of good solid highways, when the Canawaugus road was a main artery of the country north to the lake, and the town of Ogden on the south, for the products of the soil, seeking convenient points for shipment. By natural drift the business sought this point, and buyers, traders, and shippers built up, and prepared for its accommodation. It was named in honor of Daniel Spencer, who, in 1804, bought one hundred acres, upon which is located this village. Trade in the town began many years previous at Ogden Centre, but was entirely discontinued as soon as it was established here; and, although its growth has been slow, it has kept pace with the demands of the country, and at present affords all requisite facilities for local trade and commerce. It sustains two hotels, three grocery-stores, one of dry goods, two shoe-stores, two drug-stores, one of furniture, one book-store, two paint-stores, three crockery-stores, one hat- and cap-store, one barber-shop, four blacksmith-shops, two meat-markets, two wagon-shops, one planing-mill, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two hardware-stores and tin-shops, two harness-makers, one jeweler, one restaurant, one milliner, two dress-makers, one sash and blind manufactory, three cooper-shops, one merchant tailor, one coal-dealer, one fruit-drying establishment, two livery-stables, one manufacturer of fruit-presses, six physicians, one dentist, three contractors, one sewing-machine agent, one telegraph-office, one express company, one railroad station, one justice of the peace, six produce dealers, two warehouses, one Masonic lodge (Etolian), three churches and church organizations, three ministers, one billiard-hall, one public hall, and a graded school. It was incorporated pursuant to an act of the legislature passed April 22, 1867. At its first charter election, held May 13 of the same year, the following village officers were elected: Board of Trustees, William C. Slayton, president, George K. Field, E. H. Davis, C. S. Cole, and Austin Reed; Constable and Collector, Jesse B. Walker; Treasurer and Clerk, Charles Brigham. The succeeding presidents were William C. Slayton, 1868; E. H. Davis, 1869; William H. Crosby, 1870; William C. Slayton, 1871; John Borst, 1872; Miles Upton, 1873; and William C. Slayton, 1874, '75, and '76. The present officers are—Board of Trustees, William C. Slayton, John Borst, Chauncey H. Hart, F. W. Lincoln, and Henry Hartwell; Collector and Constable, C. B. Jones; Treasurer and Clerk, A. Van Deventer. The first store was erected and kept by West & Richards. It was a grocery-store, located on the north side of the canal, where Mr. Kinney now keeps. The second store was erected by Philander Kane, on the south side of the canal and east side of Union street, where he kept several years. The building has since been destroyed by fire. Charles Church, of Ogden Centre, kept the third store, in the building now standing on the west side of Union street, south of the canal. The first tavern was kept by Daniel Spencer, on the east side of the street and south of the canal. Benjamin Cole also kept on the north side of the canal, and P. Kane where Lincoln's hotel now stands. The latter has been in operation many years, it having been once burned. Union street was first surveyed and opened in 1804. Spencerport has a graded school, employing three teachers, and a fine school building, erected a few years ago.

The supervisors of the town of Ogden from its organization to the present are as follows, viz.: John P. Patterson, 1817 to 1818, both inclusive; Austin Spencer, 1819; James Baldwin, 1820 to 1821; John P. Patterson, 1822; James Baldwin, 1823 to 1824; Austin Spencer, 1825; Samuel Kilbourn, 1826 to 1828; Austin Spencer, 1829 to 1833; Amos C. Wilmot, 1834 to 1837; Charles Church, 1838; Austin Spencer, 1839; John Gott, 1840 to 1841; E. B. True, 1842 to 1843; A. C. Wilmot, 1844 to 1845; Austin Spencer, 1846; James A. Pettingill, 1847 to 1848; William B. Brown, 1849; Amos C. Wilmot, 1850 to 1851; Ezra B. True, 1852 to 1853; William B. Brown, 1854; Jesse S. Church, 1855; Selden O. Banning, 1856; Enoch Arnold, 1857; Selden C. Banning, 1858; Enoch Arnold, 1859; Ezra B. True, 1860; John Borst, 1861; Ezra B. True, 1862 to 1863; Edward Covel, 1864; John Borst, 1865 to 1866; Josiah Rich, 1867 to 1874; and William B. Arnold from 1875 to 1876.

The other officers elected for 1876 are as follows, viz.:

Town Clerk, James Coddington; Road Commissioner, Henry Way; Assessor, James Adams; Collector, Charles Woodmanson; Justices of the Peace, William B. Arnold, four years; John Borst, three years; John Pierce, two years; and Harrison Doty, one year; Overseers of the Poor, Charles H. Tallman, Milton Brigham; Inspectors of Election, Oscar P. Nichols, James Adams, Elihu Goodrich; Auditors, N. S. P. Crocker, Plat G. Smith, George W. Doty; Game Constable, William Wallace; Excise Commissioner, George G. True; Constables, Miles Upton, John Mansler, Charles H. Webster, James H. Ferris, John Fincher; road districts and overseers of highways, fifty-three.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OGDEN

was organized at Ogden Centre on November 4, 1811, of the Congregational order, in the town of Parma, by Rev. Reuben Parmalee, the first settled minister (1798) of Victor, Ontario county, with the following membership: Samuel Davis, Daniel Arnold, Josiah Mather, James Ferrington, Jabez Busley, Benjamin Freeman, Abigail Busley, Phœbe Finch, Lydia Mitchel, and Betsey Nichols. On the 20th day of August previous the first preparatory meeting was held, with Rev. Solomon Allen, moderator, at which it was voted "That it is expedient that there be a church formed." On the 3d day of September following, at two o'clock P.M., the second meeting was held at the house of Benajah Willey, with Rev. Lyman Barrett moderator, and candidates examined on articles of faith. On September 20 the third meeting was held at the house of Daniel Arnold at the same hour and with the same moderator, at which Josiah Mather, Daniel Arnold, and Samuel Davis was selected as a committee for the purpose of choosing a council to organize the church. The first deacons of the church were Samuel Davis and Josiah Mather, to which Daniel Arnold was soon after added. The first church edifice was not erected until 1823; in the autumn of which year it was dedicated by Rev. Alvan Hyde, D.D. Previous to that date, services were conducted, sometimes in the block school-house at Spencerport, sometimes on the Ridge road, sometimes in a barn back of the residence of David Kilborne at Spencerport, sometimes in the south school-house, and sometimes in a barn on the hill north of the Centre. The first pastor was not installed until 1819, though many preachers had officiated, among whom were, first, Father Allen, followed by Revs. Mr. Barrett, Townsend, Davis, and Smith, the last named in 1816. In 1819 the "Congregational church of Parma and Greece" was set off, and the original church, which had been known as the "Congregational church of Parma," changed to that of Ogden on account of the formation of the new town of Ogden in 1817.

In 1837 a new church of twenty-five members was set off and organized at Adams' basin, and in 1850, owing to a controversy over the location of the new church edifice in contemplation between those members residing in the southern part of the town and those at Spencerport, thirty-five of the latter withdrew, and on the 8th day of October organized the "First Congregational church of Spencerport." About the 24th day of March, 1835, the church became connected with the presbytery of Rochester, and changed from a Congregational to a Presbyterian church, and the first bench of elders was ordained. They were Sylvanus C. Willey, Diodate Lord, Charles Church, Austin Spencer, H. D. Vroom; and Alfred Norton, William A. Chapman, and John Brigham were ordained deacons at the same time. The present church edifice was erected in 1850 and 1851. In 1819 the first pastor, Rev. Ebenezer Everett, was installed by Rev. Abraham Foreman, of Geneseo, and served until 1822. In 1824, Rev. Avelyn Sedgwick was installed. He was dismissed in July, 1833, and installed again February 11, 1840, and continued in charge until 1849. From the autumn of 1833 to the autumn of 1834, Rev. John Carle supplied the pulpit, and from March 24,

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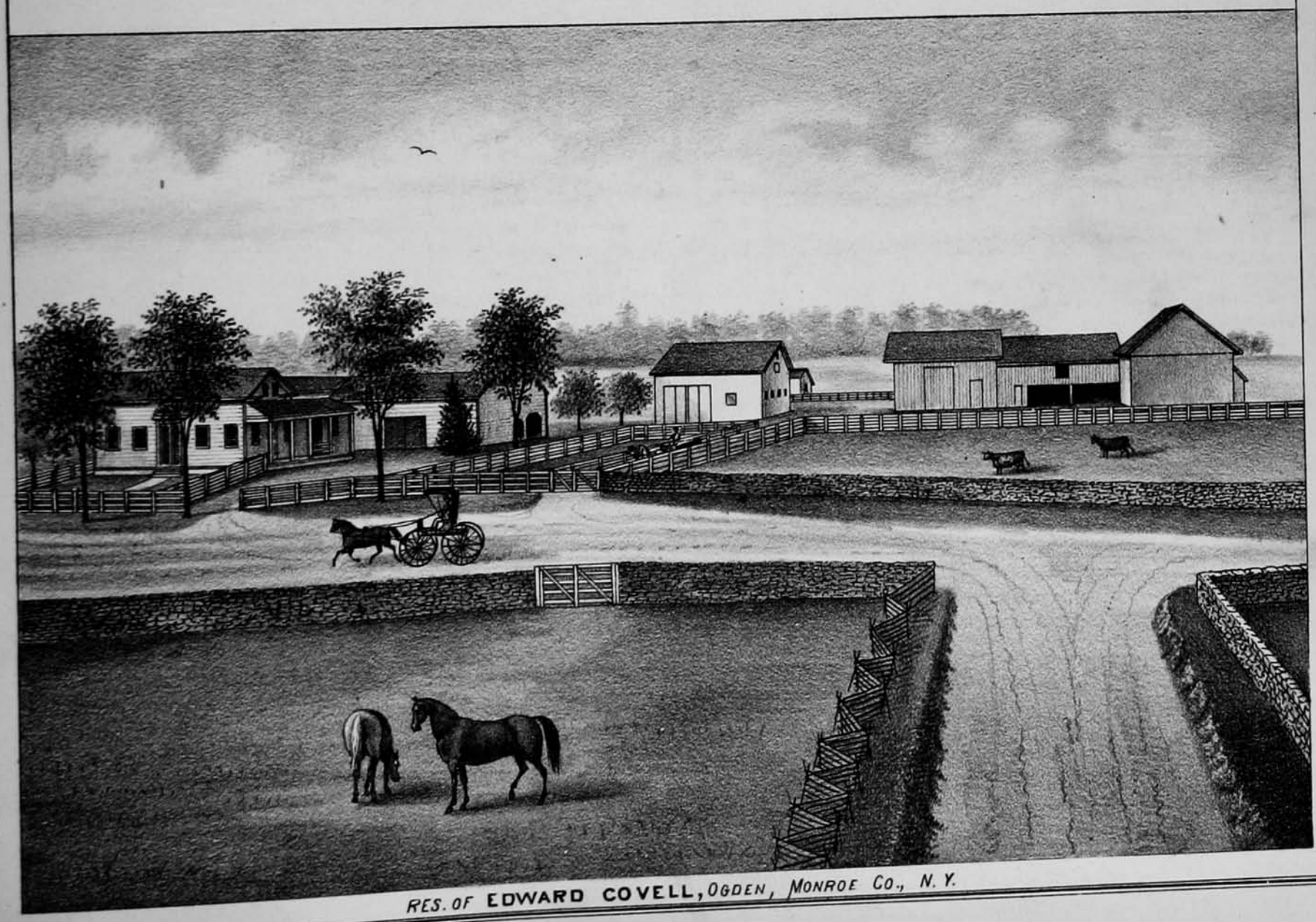
EDWARD COVELL.

Edward Covell was born in Glastenbury, Connecticut, January 10, 1790, and moved with his father to Vermont, where he lived until he was twenty-five years of age. On the 14th day of September, 1815, he was married to Miss Mary Gilman, and in the autumn of the same year he emigrated with his wife to the newly-opened region of western New York, and settled in the southwest part of Ogden, on the farm upon which he now resides, and where at that time there were but few settlements. Here he began laying the foundation of the splendid property he now owns; and, to second his efforts, his young wife opened a school in his house, and in the summer season in the barn, where she taught the seven or eight children in the vicinity. On June 11, 1822, he lost his beloved wife, who left him three young children to care for. On January 12, 1824, he married his second wife, Rhoda Town, in Ogden. In March, 1864, she also died, leaving him five children, four of whom are living. In March, 1866, he married his present wife, Mrs. Harriet Terry, with whom he now lives. Mr. Covell has always been one of the prominent men of the town, and has done much to develop its resources and to promote its interests. He has frequently been called to offices of trust, which were always administered with the strictest fidelity, and with the approval of his fellow-men. He has been supervisor and assessor of the town a number of years, and a prominent member of the Christian church. He assisted liberally in the construction of the church building near his home, which was built by the union of all denominations. He is now in his eighty-seventh year, a relic of a generation passed away, and as vigorous and strong as a man of sixty.



EDWARD COVELL.



RES. OF EDWARD COVELL, OGDEN, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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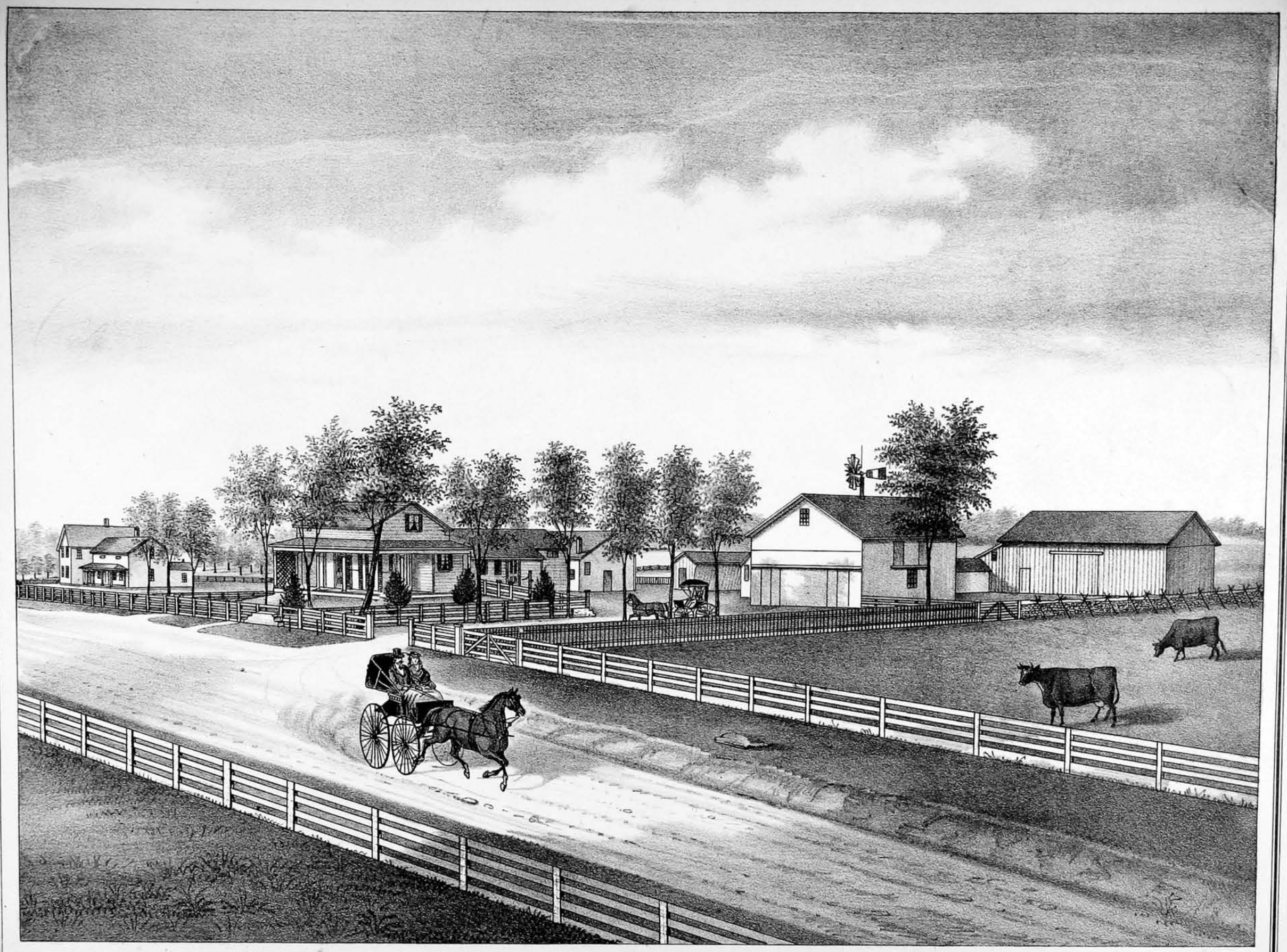

PLATE XLVII.

RES. OF **HENRY S. & HENRY FLAGG,** OGDEN, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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1835, to February, 1838, Rev. Conway P. Wing was pastor. Revs. Darwin Chichester, Charles Jerome, Edgar Perkins, and Mr. Ely supplied the pulpit from 1849 to August 10, 1851, when Rev. William A. Fox was installed as pastor, who had charge until 1865, in which year the present incumbent, Rev. Alex. McA. Thorburn, began his pastorate. The present board of trustees are Wm. Brown, Henry Van Nest, Louis Corser, Edward P. Smith, Wm. Arnold, and Leonard Burrit; the bench of elders, Wm. W. Nichols, S. W. Hulburt, John H. Stone, John Brown, George Comstock, and James Arnold; and the present membership two hundred and forty-two. The last few years previous to the erection of the first church edifice, meetings were held in the bar-room of a tavern which stood on the site now occupied by the dwelling-house of Eliphalet Hodges. The church has had several very important revivals: in 1827, when sixty-three converts joined; in 1831, with one hundred and thirty-four; in 1833, with twenty-six; in 1836, with forty-four; in 1840, with fifty-nine; in 1843, with thirty-three, and in 1853 with seventy converts. During Rev. Mr. Wing's pastorate, forty-seven new members joined, and during Rev. Mr. Sedgwick's, four hundred and seventy-one were added. Up to the year 1866, the church had received nine hundred and twenty-seven members. A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church nearly from its origin, which now has in charge two hundred pupils, and from twenty to twenty-five teachers, of which John Kincaid is superintendent, and Henry S. Dyer, assistant superintendent. It has a library of four hundred volumes, in charge of James Dyer and O. Nichols, librarians.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF OGDEN

was organized in May, 1819, in the school-house of Ogden Centre, by a council convened for that purpose from the Baptist churches in the towns of Caledonia, Leicester, Sweden, Riga, and Parma. The first members were David Wendall, Lydia Wendall, Enos Jewell, Abigail Jewell, Stephen Ross, Sarah Ross, John B. Meservie, Mary Meservie, Samuel W. Brown, Anna Willey, Eliakim Thatcher, Betsey Burnett, and Hannah Pettengill. The first minister in the church was Rev. Ely Stone. The services of the church were held in barns and school-houses in different parts of the town until the erection of the first church building in 1822, near the Centre. It was dedicated the same year, and used as the place for worship ten years, when the increase and advancement of the society demanded a more acceptable structure, and in 1832 the second church building was begun. It was completed and dedicated in May, 1833. It is located three miles farther west, on what was called Washington street, one mile south of Adams' basin, and constructed of wood, forty by fifty feet in size, and at a cost of about three thousand dollars, exclusive of a large amount of gratuitous labor. The former structure continued in possession of the society until some time in the latter part of 1836, when it was sold to the town; and has since been used and known as the "town house." The first settled pastor of the church was Rev. Hervey Blood, who began his charge in 1824, and held it two and one-half years, and was succeeded by Jirah I. Cole, four and one-half years; Zenas Case, twenty-eight years; H. Silliman, one year; B. R. Swick, five years; A. C. Barrell, six years; L. Halsey, eighteen months; D. Morse, eight months; and Rev. W. Holt, the present incumbent, who began his pastorate in May, 1875. The officers at present are—Deacons, R. Pettengill, J. Landis, and S. B. Ross; Clerk, George W Ross; and a membership of ninety-three. The Sabbath-school was organized in May, 1827, in the old church building near the Centre, of which David Rollin was made superintendent. The original number of pupils is unknown. It now sustains ten teachers with one hundred and fifty pupils, of which E. J. Rollin is superintendent, H. B. Gill secretary, and E. H. Colby treasurer. The library was established in the same year, which now contains about four hundred volumes, with Frederic D. Ross, librarian.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ADAMS' BASIN

was first organized in 1828, at the house of Dr. John Webster, by Rev. Isaac Fister, as a regular Methodist society. Upon the organization of a Methodist Protestant church this society connected itself with them, and assumed the name of "The First Methodist Protestant Church of Ogden." The first members were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Woodmansee, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Woodmansee, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Asa A. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wansey. The first class-leader was Joseph Woodmansee, and the first stewards Perry Woodmansee and Edmund Wansey. They worshiped at the house of Dr. John Webster until the school-house at Adams' basin was erected, at which place they continued their meetings until 1854, when they were invited to occupy the Presbyterian church building at that place. They purchased it the following year much below its real value, by paying an obligation held against it. It is a neat and commodious structure, thirty-two by fifty feet in size, with basement and rooms fitted up for all occasions of the church. The first minister of the church was Rev. Isaac Fister, and was succeeded by Revs. N. Palmer, William Williams, E. A. Wheat, William Emmons, and L. Sweetland. The first minister after occupying the church was Rev. L. Palminter, succeeded by Revs. A. G. Wilcox, J. W. Davis, S. M. Short, C. C. Carey, W. W. Woodward, N. S. Clark, J. H. Richards, and S. D. Kingsley, the present incumbent, now in the fifth year of his pastorate, during which time, about four years, sixty-five members have united with the church. The present membership is ninety. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1836, at Webster's basin, by William Brown and Henry Bell, who managed the school; it had forty pupils, under teachers chosen from the church. The school now consists of nine teachers and eighty pupils, with Rev. S. D. Kingsley superintendent, Miss Ida Allen secretary, and Florin Baxter treasurer. But one of the original members is now living, Mrs. Betsey Webster, a resident of Ogden and member of this church.

UNION CHURCH

was erected about forty or more years ago, in the southwest corner of the town, about two miles north of Churchville, by the people of that section and members of all denominations. It was designed for the accommodation of all, though the principal ministers who have occupied its pulpit were of the Free-Will Baptist and Congregational order, members of those denominations predominating in the vicinity. It is a stone building, located on the south side of the east and west road. Among the leading men who took an active part in its construction were Edward Covell, James Hill, David Bangs, J. Dewey, H. C. Gilman, L. D. Bangs, and others. No services are conducted there at present,—the last being the funeral services of Mr. James Hill, who had been the clerk for several years.

THE OGDEN CIRCUIT OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1807 the Philadelphia Conference appointed Peter Vanest and Amos Jenks ministers to the Holland Purchase and Caledonia, and it is recorded that the first sermon ever preached west of the Genesee river, in the interests of Methodism, was delivered the same year, by Peter Vanest, at the house of Colonel Willey, in Ogden Centre, where the Presbyterian church now stands. This is very doubtful, however, as it is also recorded that the Canisteo circuit as early as 1806 had two societies west of the river. The first class-leader in this town was David Dowing, from Philipsville, Albany county. In 1811, Loring Grant organized the first society at Webster's basin, one mile west of Spencerport, with John Webster, Susan Webster, Benjamin Freeman, Roxana Freeman, Polly Davidson, and Sally Webster as members. This class was the nucleus of Ogden circuit. Another class was formed in 1821, in the southeast part of the town, at Whittier's settlement, by James Hemmingway. In 1828 both classes were swallowed up by the Protestant Methodist movement at that time; and ten years after, in 1838, the scattering members in South Parma, Webster's basin, and the Whittier settlement were organized, by the Rev. Salmon Judd, into a new society, and a church edifice erected at Spencerport. In this building services were conducted for many years, and the society prospered and grew strong. In 1870 and 1871 the present imposing structure, about forty-eight by seventy-two feet area, was erected at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. It was dedicated to the worship of God January 12, 1871, by Rev. B. I. Ives, who conducted the services. The present officers are—G. Stratton, minister; J. N. Whittier, H. S. Clark, and R. Van Voorhees, trustees; J. S. Brown, John Killip, H. S. Clark, P. Killip, and J. N. Whittier, stewards; Austin Atchinson, W. M. Haynor, J. N. Whittier, L. S. Thompson, J. S. Brown, and J. Wakely, class-leaders; and H. S. Milliman, local preacher. A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church since its organization, in 1838, embracing at present twelve teachers and about one hundred pupils, of which C. S. Brown is superintendent, and Henry Hancox secretary. Connected with the school is a fine library, containing five hundred volumes, with Libeus Allen librarian. The following is a list of Methodist Episcopal ministers in charge of this circuit since 1807, with the exception of the six years prior to 1858: 1807, Peter Vanest; 1808, George Lane; 1809, James Mitchell; 1810, John Kimberlin; 1811, Loring Grant; 1812, Rinaldo M. Evarts; 1813, Elijah King; 1814, W. Brown; 1815, James H. Harris; 1816, R. Marshall; 1817, William Jones; 1818, Cyrus Story and Michael Saeger; 1819, Cyrus Story; 1820, N. B. Dodson; 1821, James S. Lent; 1823, John Cosart; 1824, B. Williams; 1825, Parker Buel; 1826, E. Boardman; 1827, J. Copeland; 1829, Chester V Adgate; 1831, M. Tookor; 1832, Richard Wright; 1833, John Cosart; 1835, R. M. Evarts; 1837, Salmon Judd; 1839, N. Fellows; 1841, D. Fellows; 1842, James Hall; 1843, Hiram May; 1844, R. C. Foote; 1845, Michael Saeger; 1846, J. B. Lankton; 1848, Loren Stiles; 1850, H. M. Ripley; 1851, Joseph McCreary, Jr.; 1858, A. L. Bachus; 1860, H. W. Annis; 1862, E. S. Furman; 1864, S. C. Church; 1867, George W. Cowe; 1868, H. R. Smith; 1869, C. C. Wilber; 1871, George W. Cowe; 1872, J. B. Atchinson; 1873, J. W. Sanborn; 1875, G. Stratton.

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THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF SPENCERPORT

was organized October 8, 1850, with the assistance of an ecclesiastical council, at the Sons of Temperance Hall, lately burned, which was located on the east side of Main street, south of the canal. The ecclesiastical society was organized December 2, 1850, and its legal incorporation finally effected January 6, 1851, with the following list of members: Austin and Polly Spencer, Norman and Maria L. Bailey, D. E. and Getty Baldwin, Charles, Sophia, and H. C. Church, John Van Deventer, Henry and Amanda Ball, Justin and Hannah Jewitt, John Lee, J. B. and Fidelia Garnsey, Benjamin and Rhoda Freeman, Amanda Patterson, O. A. Green, Charlotte Bell, Orpha Wells, R. J. and Eliza Rogers, Sarah M. Young, Harriet E. and Rhoda A. Kilborn, Clarinda Van Vleck, Emily L. Jones, Adeline Noyes, Rachel Martine, O. P. Brigham, Polly Spencer, and Rose Stewart. The first preacher was Horace Grannis, and the first pastor James H. Dill, who began his labors April 30, 1852. The other officers at its organization were Austin Spencer, Norman Bailey, and John Van Deventer, deacons; Austin Spencer, Jas. B. Garnsey, and R. J. Rogers, church committee, and Chas. Church, clerk. Services were held at the place of organization until the completion of its first church edifice, February 1, 1852. It was erected, eighty by fifty feet area, at a cost of seven thousand five hundred dollars, with basement for Sabbath-school and lecture-rooms, dedicated February 12, 1852, and burned November 2 of the same year. The stone basement, covered over, was used the succeeding winter, and by November, 1853, the second church building, which it now occupies, was completed on the same site, and with the same dimensions, at a cost of about nine thousand dollars. The manual of the church adopted at its organization was embodied, with additions, in a revision unanimously adopted September 1, 1852, and is substantially the same to-day. The first pastor, J. H. Dill, officiated seven years, and was succeeded by S. T. Richards six years, D. H. Blake, three years, F. W. Adams, two years, W. B. Stewart, three years, and Chas. M. Whittlesey, now in office, from July 1, 1876, for three years, and the present membership of the church is one hundred and seventy-eight. Milton Brigham, Aaron Arnold, and James Young are the present deacons, S. W. Clark, Geo. M. Cole, Jas. B. Garnsey, Milton Brigham, Samuel Day, and Austin Rice, present church committee, and Chas. M. Whittlesey, the present clerk. The Sabbath-school was instituted in or about 1828 by members of the Ogden Centre church, and by the efficient labors of Deacon C. Church, Henry Ball, and James B. Garnsey was regularly sustained until the organization of this church. The first superintendent was Samuel Gott. Its present officers are Henry H. Brown, superintendent, David Stewart, assistant superintendent, Sarah F. Lincoln, secretary and treasurer, George M. Cole, chorister, and Anna McIntyre, organist, and includes twenty-one teachers and one hundred and fifty pupils. The library was originally donated by Chas. Church and J. B. Garnsey, and contains at present two hundred and thirty-two volumes. Jas. R. Coddington is now librarian, and Wm. McChesney assistant librarian.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HENRY FLAGG.

Samuel Flagg was born in Springfield, New Hampshire, February 7, 1783. He married Mary Colcord, September 3, 1807, and the same year moved to Ogden, then known as Parma. The result of this marriage was seven sons and three daughters.

Henry, the eldest son, was born September 9, 1810. He married Catherine E. Gridley, December 27, 1832; then moved upon the farm which has been ever since his home. His father died in May, 1866. His wife's father, Stephen Gridley, married Sarah Kirkland in 1810; they moved from Oneida county, New York, in 1811, and settled in Monroe. Of their children Mary C., the eldest, was born June 19, 1812.

Mr. Flagg raised a family of three children, two sons and one daughter,—Henry S., Stephen G., and Sarah K. Flagg,—all living within sight of the old homestead. Henry Flagg is now in his sixty-sixth year, and vigorous in body and mind.

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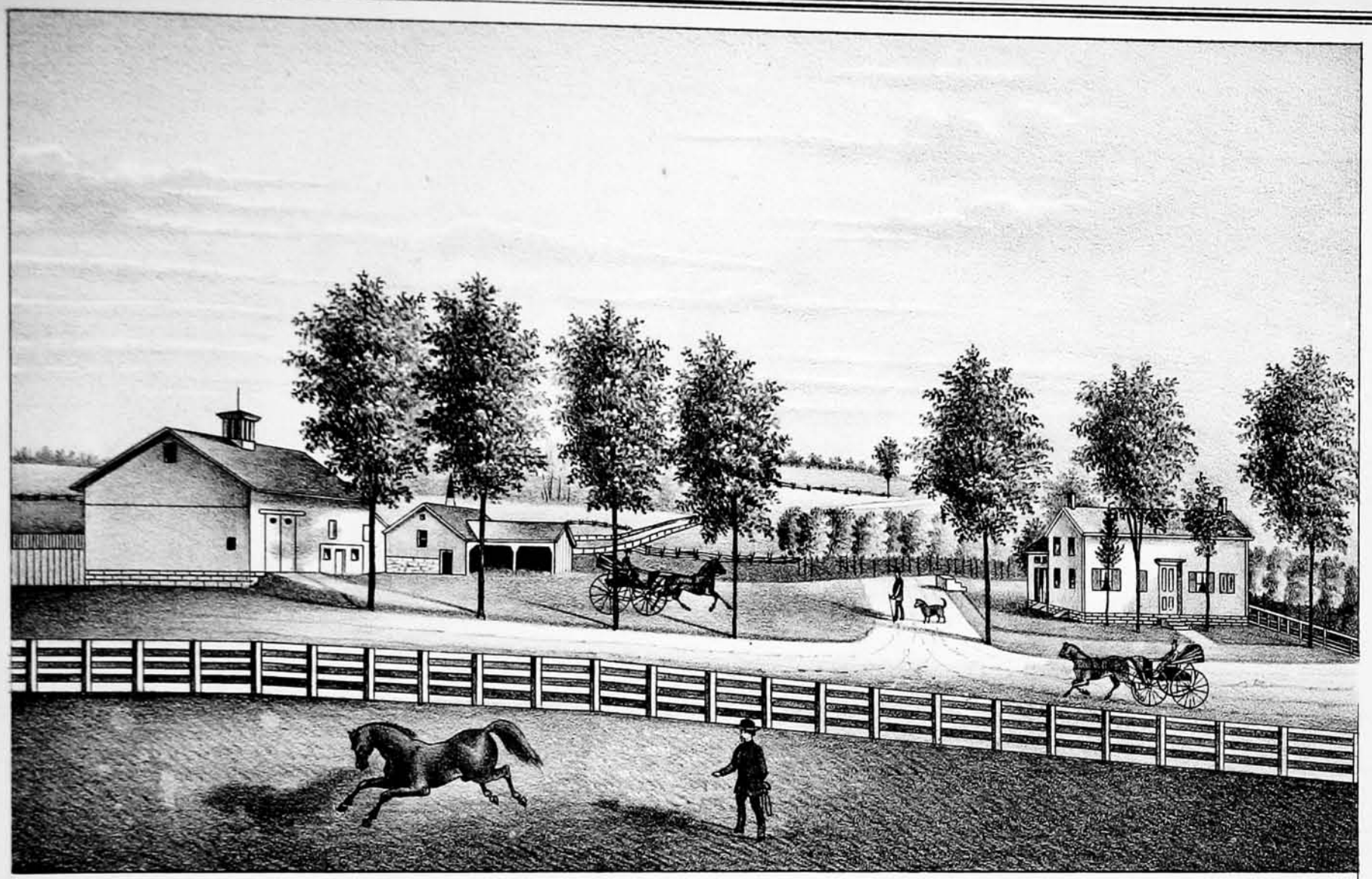
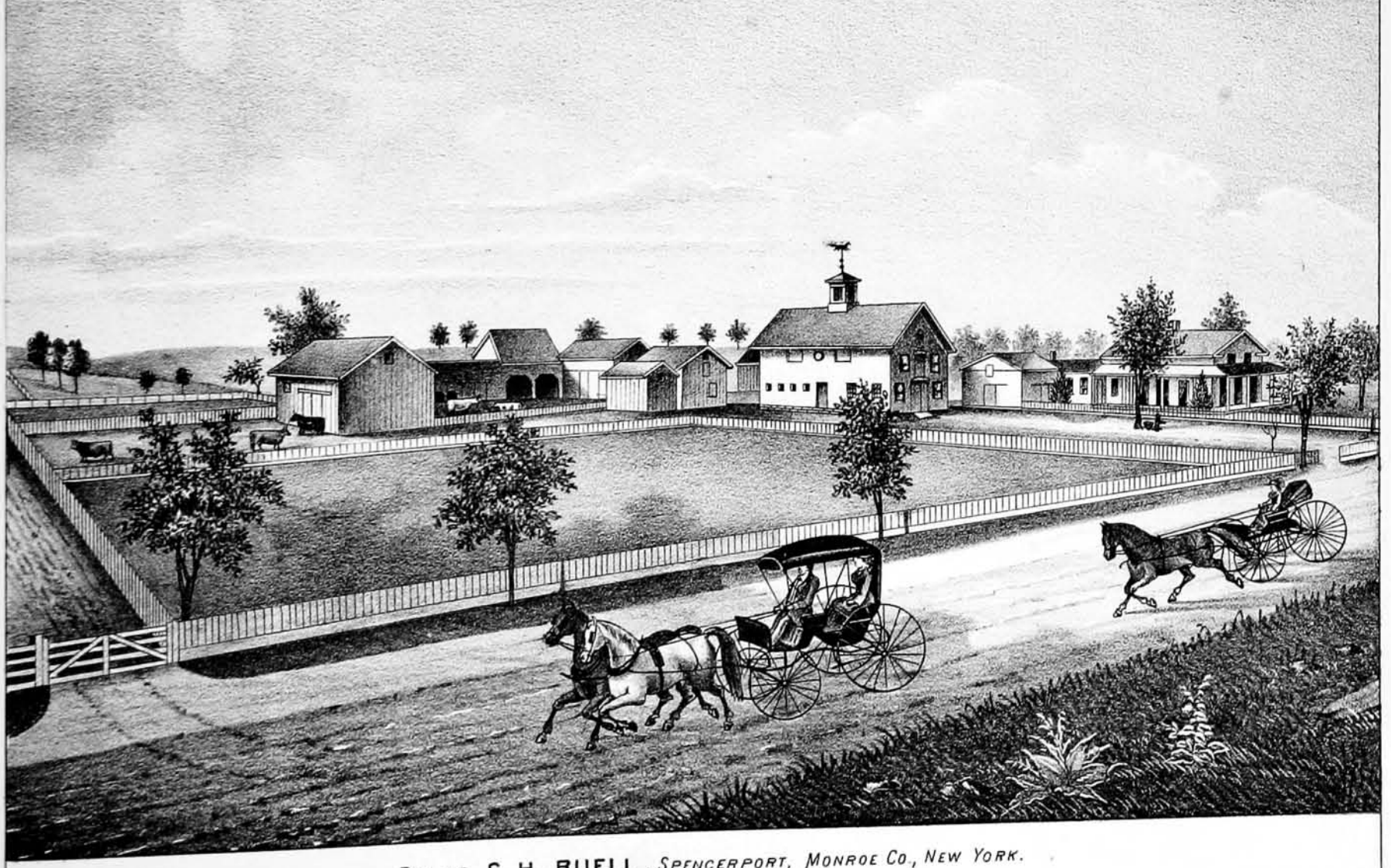


RES. OF **RANSOM B. TRUE SR**, OGDEN, MONROE CO., N. Y.



RES. OF **C. H BUELL**, SPENCERPORT, MONROE CO., NEW YORK.

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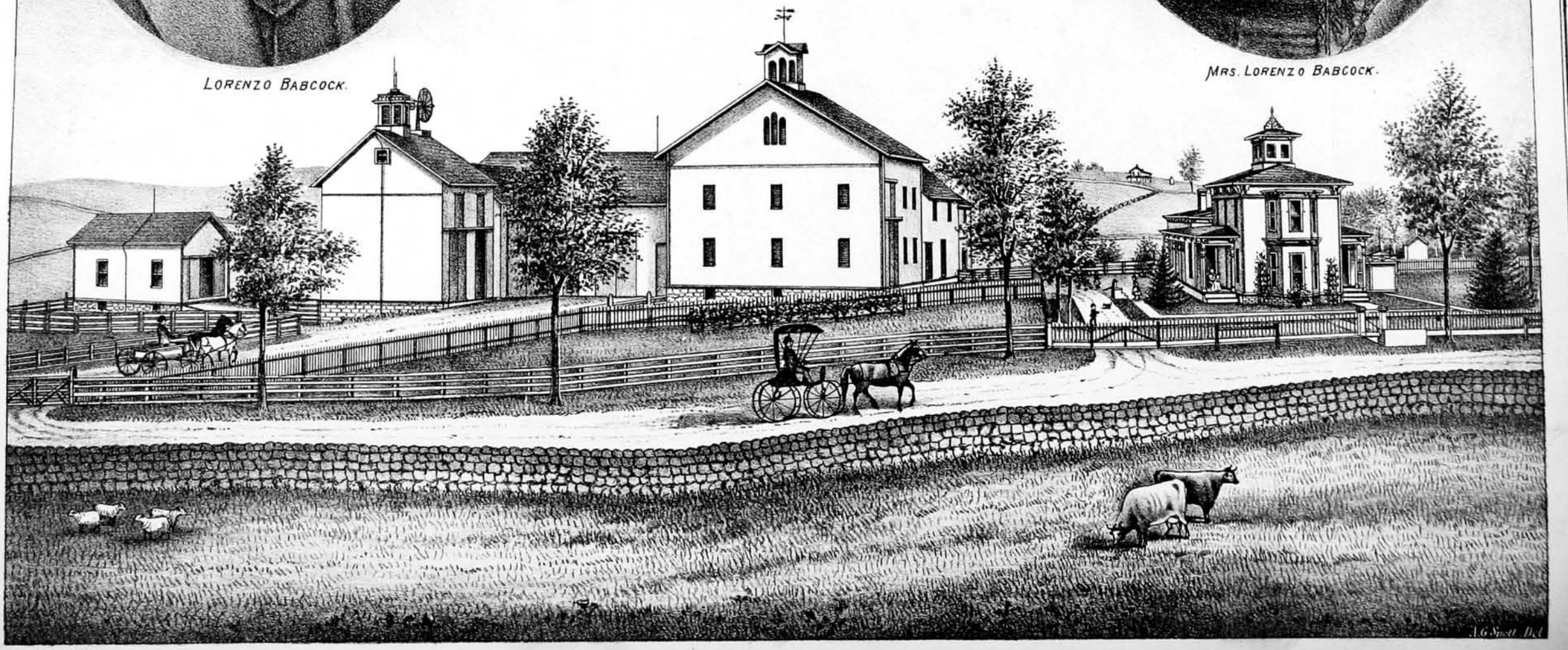
LORENZO BABCOCK.



MRS. LORENZO BABCOCK.



RES. OF **LORENZO BABCOCK**, RIGA, MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.

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RIGA.

THE original town of Northampton was divided on December 8, 1807, and East and West Pultney, then embracing Riga and Chili, were called the town of Pultney; and on April 4, 1809, the same territory, embraced in those two towns, was organized into the town of Riga at a town meeting held at the house of Henry Waidener, at which the following officers were elected, viz.: Supervisor, Thomas Hill; Town Clerk, Joshua Howell; Assessors, Ebenezer T. Slater, Jesse Church, and Isaac Douglass; Collector, Thomas Gay; Constable, Warner Douglass; Road Commissioners, Thos. Bingham, Jacob Cole, and I. C. Griswold; Overseers of the Poor, Amasa Frost, Henry Waidener; Fence-viewers, Danl. Densmore, Geo. Richmond, Solomon Blood.

Riga is situated near the southwest corner of Monroe County, and borders on Genesee county at the northeast corner. It is in the "Mill-Seat Tract," with the Triangle line for its western boundary. It includes one township, divided into one hundred and fifty-nine farm-lots of about one hundred acres each, and a strip about one and one-fourth miles wide from the next township east, divided into sections, which are subdivided into thirty-four farm-lots about the same size. It extends east and west on the north line four and one-half miles, on the south line near six and one-half miles, and north and south over six miles, giving an area of about thirty-four square miles. The surface is quite level, though more undulating than farther north, but not enough to interfere with cultivation. The soil is generally of a loam, sandy and gravelly in places, and in some localities a considerable clay. A few marshy places occur along the vicinity of Black creek, and slightly in other localities. It is unsurpassed in richness and fertility of soil and for variety of production, being equally adapted to all crops indigenous to this climate. Like the country farther north, the cereals were the principal crops cultivated until recently. Apples of the finest and hardiest quality yield abundantly, and are being raised in great quantities, while the already large area of orchards receives yearly additions. The whole surface was originally covered with an immense growth of timber, which, with the admixture of clay in the soil, the decaying wood, and obstructed channels, concentrated the spring rains into shallow ponds in many places, that became stagnant, and in the hot seasons sent forth malaria, which for many years caused great distress to the settlements. Fever and ague, so common in all new countries, and from the same causes, prevailed everywhere, and not until the country was cleared up and thoroughly drained was the disease eradicated. The town is well watered by Black creek and its tributaries. The former is a large stream, which flows through the north half of the town, winding from west to east. One of its largest tributaries rises near the southwest corner and flows northeast into Black creek, near the centre of the town. Another on the north rises in Ogden and flows south through the east part of the town. Several others parallel with the above, with many living springs in every part of the town, supply abundant water, and also form a complete drainage in the wet seasons.

The original proprietors of these lands were Phelps and Gorham, who purchased them direct from the Indians as a portion of the "Mill-Seat." Subsequently they were sold to Robert Morris, of New York city, who, after a short possession, sold the territory embraced in the towns of Riga and Chili to the Pultneys, residents of England, the heirs of whom offered them for sale to settlers through the agency of James Wadsworth, of Geneseo. It was through this ownership that these towns were known for several years as East and West Pultney. They were surveyed into townships and lots by Judge Porter, in place of Richard M. Stoddard, whose surveys in the Triangle tract and south had given the Indians much dissatisfaction.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this country was later than any which surrounds it. Settlements had been made in the Triangle tract at least three years earlier, on the north from four to six years, on the south in Wheatland, and in the east part of Chili, along the Genesee river, at least fourteen years previous to Riga. Although situated but a short distance north of the great stage thoroughfare connecting Canandaigua, Le Roy, Batavia, and Buffalo,—the first public highway opened in western New York,—the bear and the wolf held undisturbed possession until the spring of 1806. Then Elihu Church, from Massachusetts, penetrated near the centre of the town and made the first settlement on lot 94; also, Amasa Frost settled on lot 82. Later in the same season Deacon Nehemiah Frost and Wm. Parker, both from Massachusetts, settled at Riga Centre; also Saml. Church, brother to Elihu and their father, Richard Church, located in town, the former on lot 84, and the latter on lot 53; Ezekiel Barnes, a short distance northeast of Churchville, and Saml. Shepherd about three-fourths of a mile south of the Centre, on lot 113. The lot adjoining, 114, was purchased by N. Frost. In the same year Saml. Baldwin purchased lot 81, west of Riga Centre, and Henry Brewster, from Berkshire, Massachusetts, lot 90, but did not settle with their families until the next year, 1807. During this year many settlers came in, among them Enos Morse and his two sons, Ephraim and Samuel, who settled two miles northeast of the Centre; Joseph Thompson, at the Centre; Geo. Richmond, one and one-half mile southwest of Churchville; Eber and Charles Orcutt, Benijah Holbrook, at the Centre; Thomas Bingham with his three sons, Joseph, Justin, and William, and his daughter, Mrs. Pratt; James Knowles with his two sons, William and Paul, and his two daughters, who became Mrs. W Brown and Mrs. Montrose; Jesse Church, Joseph Emerson with his three sons, Erastus, Joseph, and George, and one daughter, who became the wife of John Reed, the first supervisor of Sweden. Also, in the same year, Clark Hall, Thomas Hill, the first supervisor, Rev. Robert Hill, George Hill, and a sister, Mrs. Emerson, settled in town. Benj. T. Richmond settled a short distance south of Churchville in 1808, and soon after Dr. John Darling at Riga Centre. Thomas Gay, the first town collector, with his father; also Deacon Hill, Erastus Sprague, Daniel Hawes, and Geo. E. Harmon at Churchville. Among those who had settled previous to 1810 were Hubbard Hall, at Churchville; Oliver Ide, blacksmith, at Riga Centre; Ebenezer Clark, south of Churchville; one Tuttle and Dr. Richard Dibble at the Centre; and Joseph Sibley. In 1806, Thomas Adams, of Berkshire, Massachusetts, visited Riga, but made no settlement until 1810, when he emigrated with his family and located permanently about two miles south of Churchville. His son, Aretas Adams, is still living in the east part of the village. Joshua Richmond came with his brother, George, in 1807, but left again the same season, and four years later returned with his family from Massachusetts and settled near the Ogden line. In 1810 or '11, Elisha P. Davis settled at Churchville, and Geo. Baldwin about two miles north of Riga Centre, followed soon after by John Crocker, at Churchville; and in 1812, Dr. Thorber, at the same place. Billings Richmond first came into Riga in January, 1809, but returned to his home in Berkshire, Massachusetts, during the same season. Three or four years after he emigrated, and settled permanently with his family on the hill, one-fourth mile south of Churchville. He is still living, hale and strong, a few rods north of his original settlement. His son, James Richmond, is at present sheriff of Monroe County. H. Orton, Dick Chamberlain, and Isaac Lacy settled shortly after, followed by Wm. Frost, A. Nettleton, Linus Pierson, Jonathan Dupper, Wm. Chafney, Charles Harvard, I. Douglass, Warner Douglass, Ebenezer T. Slater, Jacob Cole, Danl. Densmore, Solomon Blood, I. C. Griswold, and others. Immediately succeeding the war of 1812, which, during its continuance, checked immigration almost totally, and even frightened many of the new-comers away, and when peace was assured, in common with all this part of the State settlements were rapid, log cabins, and occasionally more pretentious structures, were springing up, the forest falling, and the axe and hammer heard in every direction, with all the tokens of activity and growth. A new road was soon surveyed and opened from Rochester through the northern part of the town to connect with the Lake road at Bergen, upon which a regular line of stages was established, affording easy communication with all parts of the country. This gave the first settlers of this town advantages superior to those in the towns farther north, who were compelled to travel long distances over bad, unbroken roads to reach the nearest grist-mill at Le Roy, and to haul away the produce of their farms. As a result its settlement increased more rapidly, though beginning at a later date and with a soil less fertile and productive.

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FIRST BUILDINGS, ETC.

The first dwelling-house built in the town was erected by Elihu Church in the spring of 1806. It was a log house, and was located on lot 94, southeast of Riga Centre. He also cleared the first land and raised the first grain. He undoubtedly planted one of the first, if not the first orchard in the town. The death of his father, Richard Church, was the first in town. He was buried on his own farm, on lot 53, but was afterwards taken up and removed to the old burying-ground, north of the Congregational church at Riga Centre, which was the first one laid out in town. The first birth was a daughter of Samuel Church in 1806, and the first male child was Hiram, son of Samuel Shepherd, south of the Centre, on lot 113, born the same year. The first marriage was Joseph Sibley to Clarissa, daughter of Richard Church, at her father's residence on lot 53. The first store in town was opened at the Centre in 1808 by Thompson & Tuttle. Joseph Thompson soon after erected a frame building, the first in town, and opened it as a tavern. This has been recorded heretofore as the first tavern in Riga. But according to the testimony of men now living, who came here in 1809, Amasa Frost kept a public-house in a log building which stood a few rods northeast of the present Congregational church at the Centre, as early as 1808, and before Thompson's building was erected. The first school was taught by Thomas Gay, at the Centre, before school-houses were erected. The first physician in town was Dr. John Darling, who settled at the Centre in 1808; the second was Dr. Richard Dibble, who settled at the same place about two years later. Not far from this date a post-office was established at the Centre, with a line of stages passing through. The first postmaster appointed was Joseph Thompson, and in 1814 Dr. Dibble was appointed. Dr. Wright succeeded Dr. Dibble as practicing physician at the Centre, and several years later, Dr. John R. Smith. The first blacksmith-shop was also erected at the Centre by Benijah Holbrook, in which Oliver Ide worked many years. At Riga Centre was organized one of the first Congregational churches in the country, in the fall of 1809, with Rev. Allen Hollister first pastor.

In 1808, Samuel Church erected the first saw-mill in town, on Black creek, a few rods above the present village of Churchville. Three years later, in 1811, he erected the first grist-mill, on Black creek, and near the site of the present mill in the east part of the village. In 1812, George Baldwin erected a saw-mill on the same stream about two miles south of Churchville, and about 1818, Thomas Adams constructed a third saw-mill, one-half mile south of Baldwin's, on Black creek. Still another was erected about the same time by Samuel Church, three miles south of Churchville. About the year 1814, John Crocker erected a distillery, on the west side of Black creek, at Churchville, a few yards south of the present grist-mill, which continued in business several years. Still later, Erastus Sprague built a second distillery near the same place, on the opposite side of the stream.

CHURCHVILLE.

Churchville is a small village situated on the New York Central Railroad, in the northern part of the town. It was named in honor of Samuel Church, who formerly owned the land upon which it is built, and has at present a population of about five hundred. It was incorporated as a village at its first charter election, held at the office of Willard & Bangs, on March 7, 1855, when the following officers under the charter were elected, viz.: Trustees, J. M. Jameson, Zephas Willard, and John Markley; Village Clerk, A. R. Smith; Assessors, J. M. Randall, John Markley, and L. Bangs; Collector, Lemuel Brooks; Treasurer, J. B. Johnson; Street Commissioners, J. M. Randall, Norman Savage; Fire Wardens, J. W. Craig, P. Stone, Roswell Clark. The government of the village continued in a board of from three to five trustees, elected annually, until May 27, 1867, when the charter was amended to place the government in a board of five trustees, one elected annually, and each in office five years, with the board electing their own president each year. The village presidents have been—S. H. Bushnell, 1869; Zephas Willard, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873; and F. N. Parrish, 1874, 1875, and 1876. The village officers for 1876 are—Board of Trustees, F. N. Parrish, E. S. Coffrain, T. N. Foster, Roswell Clark, and Lee Parrish; Village Clerk, H. C. Mattoon; Treasurer, C. H. Briscoe; Police Constable, Alfred Wheeler; Assessors, A. M. Randall, F. W. Smith, and Theodore Cummings; Street Commissioner, Joseph Spitzmesser. The first dwelling-house erected in Churchville was built of logs, by Samuel Church, the owner of the property. The first frame house in the village was erected by George E. Harmon, where Charles Harvard now lives. Linus Pierson erected and opened the first store near 1814 or 1815, and Hubbard Hall the second, three or four years later,—about 1818,—which stood near where Welch's store now stands. It is claimed, however, by others that Hall's store was prior to Pierson's, but this does not seem to be as well authenticated. One of the first buildings erected at this place, and the most demanded, was a public-house. During the days of the stages, and down even later than 1836, when the first train of cars passed over this part of the New York Central Railroad, Churchville was a regular place for exchanging the stage-horses both ways, which, with the daily travel on the line, brought very profitable patronage to the inn-keeper. Elisha P. Davis built and kept the first tavern on the southeast corner. This also has been disputed, but with little authority. Mr. Davis was the first postmaster of Churchville, and the post-office was established with the line of stages, and in the tavern of which he was proprietor. Another tavern was kept on the northwest corner, by one Conwell, at a very early date. Ichabod Sprague, years later, also kept tavern at this place, and in 1834 or 1835 a hotel was erected near the railroad by B. Richmond, which is still in operation. Two distilleries formerly existed in the east part of the village on Black creek, one owned by John Crocker, and the other by Erastus Sprague, but have long since passed away. Before the day of railroads and canals distilleries were a very important resource, in fact, indispensable to the farmers as a market for their surplus grain. For many years there has been but little change in Churchville. It is, and will continue to be, the central point of trade for a circuit of country which, though rich, is not extensive. It has an agricultural implements works, owned by Cummings & Turner, one sash and blind manufactory, one lumber-yard, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two grocery-stores, two dry-goods-stores and general merchandise, two hotels, two shoe-stores, one hardware-store, two harness-shops, two meat-markets, one tin-store, one drug-store, three blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, two coal dealers, one feed and flour store, one barber, one milliner, two dress-makers, one printing-office, three liquor dealers, one express office, one telegraph office, one railroad station, one cider-mill, two builders, one insurance agent, two physicians,—one homœopathic and one old-school,—two justices of the peace, one graded school, five church buildings, and six church organizations and six ministers.

The early settlers were almost destitute of market facilities. All the surplus grain depended on the eastern markets, which could be reached only by long journeys with ox-teams. Canandaigua and Geneva were the nearest and most available points, principally the latter, and there, by the early quotations, wheat sold at twelve and a half cents per bushel. One man in Riga, in purchasing a barrel of whisky, gave six bushels of wheat for each gallon. In that proportion for many years were the early settlers of this country compelled to part with their farm produce, which made even the taxes on their cheap farms sometimes difficult to procure, and an important payment on their lands from the products of the soil almost impossible. Henry Brewster, one of the first settlers in the town, one year raised three thousand bushels of wheat. He had a portion of it ground, sufficient to make seventy barrels of flour, which he loaded into four large sleighs, and, with six yoke of oxen and four horses, he hauled it to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he sold it for six dollars per barrel, and with it his oxen, at a good profit, which made the undertaking a very profitable enterprise for those days. As another incident in the pioneer life of this town, Elihu and Samuel Church, Amasa Frost, and Samuel Shepard, with their wives, in a large lumber-wagon started on a visit to Jehiel Barnes, when, in crossing a large stream and attempting to ascend the steep bank, the rear end-board of the wagon-box fell out, and the whole party slid out into the water, though fortunately with no more disastrous result than a thorough wetting, which at least was uncomfortable, with the nearest dwelling-house over two miles distant.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house erected in the town of Riga was located at the Centre, as was, also, the first school ever taught in the town. Yet soon after school-houses were built, and schools established, both at Churchville and one mile south of Riga Centre. In the winter of 1814–15 the school at Churchville had thirty scholars, the school at Riga Centre, at that time taught by Billings Richmond, now living, had one hundred scholars, and the school south of the Centre, taught by Lorin Clark, had twenty-five scholars.

In 1843 a large school building was erected at Churchville, and a graded school established under the supervision of three teachers. It has been sustained in a flourishing condition ever since, and is at present under charge of Professor Bristol, principal, assisted by Mrs. M. J. Hadley and Miss Alice Ford as subordinate teachers. Riga has, at present, twelve school-districts, and as many good, comfortable school-houses. Able teachers are employed, and a proper interest in their efficiency is generally maintained.

RIGA ACADEMY.

In the year 1846 the members of the Congregational church of Riga, with other prominent members of the town, in order to secure to their children an education in the higher branches not taught in public schools, without sending

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them abroad, and also to stimulate the educational interests of the place, proposed to establish an academy at Riga Centre. They further believed that, being removed from the vices and allurements of large towns and cities, it would attract a considerable patronage from those places. Accordingly, in the autumn of that year, the old brick tavern stand, erected by Joseph Thompson about 1811, was purchased, and the Riga academy organized, with the following board of trustees, viz.: Ira Richards, president; Dennis Church, secretary; Asa Adams, treasurer; Dr. John R. Smith, Alfred Fitch, Esq., Thomas Adams, Joshua P. Rogers, Dr. Isaac Lovejoy, Gordon Baldwin, Elias Ward, Samuel C. Baldwin, Rev. Silas H. Ashman, and Sherman Ward. Two years later a wing was erected on the west side of the main building, and, the year following, another on the east. Rev. Franklin W Olmstead was employed as principal, under whose administration the institution rapidly advanced in popularity, while its future success and usefulness became unexpectedly promising. It did not, however, flourish six years before, through unavoidable and adverse causes, it was discontinued. It had purchased a well-selected library, and philosophical, chemical, and astronomical apparatus that was thoroughly first-class. Rev. Mr. Olmstead was principal two years; Rev. George Thompson, two years; Professor R. D. H. Allen, one year; and Professor Wedge the last two terms of its existence. Miss Sarah B. Hill, now Mrs. Ward Hall, of Ogden, was preceptress the first five years, except a few weeks at the beginning, and her sister, Miss Marilla E. Hill, the last two terms. Mr. George Ely was teacher of languages and higher mathematics, and Mrs. Mary Ashmun, wife of the pastor of the Congregational church, teacher of music and the primary branches. In the year 1847 it had one hundred and fifty-five students, who paid the institution two dollars and twenty-five cents per week for board and room, and from two dollars and twenty-five cents to nine dollars per term for tuition.

The supervisors of the town of Riga, from its organization to the present, were as follows, viz.: Thomas Hill, 1809 to 1810, both inclusive; Elihu Church, 1811 to 1813; Richard Dibble, 1814; Elihu Church, 1815 to 1816; Joseph Sibley, who was also the first justice of the peace of Riga, 1817 to 1818; Isaac Lacey, 1819 to 1820; Joseph Sibley, 1821; Joseph Thompson, 1822 to 1823; Joseph Sibley, 1824; Joseph Thompson, 1825 to 1826; Phineas Smith, 1827 to 1829; Thomas Brigham, 1830; Hubbard Hall, 1831 to 1832; Elihu Church, 1833 to 1835; John R. Smith, 1836; Asa Adams, 1837; Lucius Lilley, 1838 to 1840; Spencer Smith, 1841; James R. Flynn, 1842; Aretas Adams, 1843 to 1844; Ashabel A. Hosmer, 1845 to 1849; Dennis Church, 1850; Aretas Adams, 1851 to 1853; Paul Knowles, 1854 to 1855; Volney Lacy, 1856 to 1857; George Brown, 1858 to 1861; Zephas Willard, 1862 to 1863; Moses J. Mullock, 1864 to 1865; Henry W. Davis, 1866 to 1869; James W. Craig, 1870; James Knowles, 1871; George Savage, 1872 to 1875; and Henry W Davis supervisor for 1876. The other officers for 1876 are,—Town Clerk, Henry Warren; Justice of the Peace, E. D. Pearson; Collector, Gorton Armstrong; Assessor, Ira M. Randall; Road Commissioner, Daniel McMaster; Overseers of the Poor, Spencer Johnson, Guy S. Brown; Auditors, James H. Gilman, Donald Blue, M. R. Dole; Constables, Gorton Armstrong, Guy S. Brown, Niles H. Oathout, Peter Stottle, Veloris Bodette; Game Constable, Lyman E. Morgan; Inspectors of Elections, H. C. Mattoon, Oscar Babcock, J. M. Emerson; and thirty-nine overseers of highways.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF RIGA

was organized December 9, 1809, at Riga Centre, by Rev Oliver Ayres, with the following-named persons as first members, viz.: Nehemiah Frost, Henry Brewster, John Barber, Benjamin Kneeland, Elizabeth Frost, Rebecca Brewster, Lois Baldwin, Sally Barber, Susanna Wallis, Elizabeth Buel, and Rebecca Frost. The first pastor was Rev. Allen Hollister, and the first deacon was Nehemiah Frost. The services of the church were held in the school-house at Riga Centre, for nearly fourteen years, or until the erection of their church building in 1823. It is a wooden structure, forty by sixty feet in size, erected at a cost of about three thousand dollars, and is located at the Centre. Its present minister is Rev. Isaac R. Bradnach, and clerk Alfred Fitch. It has no other officers. The number of acting members at present is thirty-two. A Sabbath-school has been connected with it from a very early date,—at least as early as the church edifice was erected, and probably many years previous. This is one of the earliest churches organized west of the Genesee river, the First Baptist church of Parma antedating it a few months only,—from May 27 of the same year. Like all the earliest church organizations, its records are imperfect, while many of them are lost.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CHURCHVILLE

was organized not far from 1835. The imperfect records in possession of the clerk of the society give no date of its organization. This, with the first society of Chili, originally belonged to the same circuit. Many years ago they were separated, and the society at Churchville annexed to that of Bergen, in Genesee county, while that of Chili, together with the later society, organized at North Chili, have since remained independent. Religious services in the interests of this denomination were held here in barns, private houses, and the school-house, long before the organization of the society. The present church edifice was erected some time between 1835 and 1838, and previous to the erection of the Universalist church building was shared by that society, some of whose members had liberally contributed to its construction. The present board of trustees of the society are Charles H. Bowen, George Adams, and Eri Sanford, and the clerk, Charles H. Bowen. The church is now under the pastorate of Rev. E. L. Lattimer. The stewards are Robert Fuller, Charles Gillard, F. L. Harris, Henry Warren, John Luckam, Henry Widges, and Thomas Holyer, of which Henry Warren is treasurer; and the class-leaders are James Adams and Samuel Grunendyke. A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church almost from its organization, which now includes nine teachers and fifty-six pupils, under the supervision of three officers, Henry Warren, superintendent and treasurer; Thomas Holyer, assistant; and Julia Warren, secretary. It has a good library of two hundred and sixty volumes, in charge of John Adams, librarian, and Frank Potter, assistant.

THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHURCHVILLE

was organized in the old Presbyterian church building, on February 22, 1852, and the ecclesiastical society on March 29, 1852. The certificate of incorporation was recorded in the county clerk's office on May 13, 1852. Previous to the formation of this church, a Presbyterian church had existed many years, which was one of the first organized in this village. It also erected one of the first church buildings, which is still standing, though used for other purposes. It disbanded a short time before the present organization was formed, into which it merged. The first members were Philander Stone, Zophar Willard, Lyman Carver, Perry Carver, John Fritcher, Horace Gilman, Robert Harkness, Samuel F. Pierson, Samuel W. Pierson, Ira M. Randall, Abigail Stone, Maria Brooks, Betsey A. Fritcher, Mary Whipple, Ann Dresser, Amelia Redfield, Ellen Hunt, and Orilla T. Piersons. Services were held in the old church edifice until the erection of the present structure, in 1852 and 1853, and dedicated May 18, 1853. The pastors of the church since its organization, and the time they served, are as follows, viz.: Rev. Jared W. Fox, April, 1853, to April, 1855; William Dewey, April, 1855, to April, 1858; J. Fuller, April, 1858, to October, 1858; Thomas Lightbody, November, 1858, to April, 1861; Smith Norton, April, 1861, to October, 1862; Corbin Kidder, November, 1862, to January, 1866; C. A. Ruddick, April, 1867, to April, 1869; E. B. Vanaukin, May, 1869, to May, 1870; U. T. Chamberlain, September, 1870, to April, 1872; and G. A. Rawson, from April, 1872, to the present, and now serving. The church has received in all two hundred and fifty-two members, with a present membership of one hundred and fifty. The present officers are—Deacons, Norman Savage, Lyman Carver, and Isaac Bower; Board of Trustees, Milo Hall, James H. Gilman, and Zophar Willard; Superintendent of Sabbath-school, Lyman Carver; and Assistant Superintendent, George Savage.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF CHURCHVILLE.

Services were held in the interests of this church as early as 1813. Though no organization was effected for many years, and many of the first settlers being Universalists, meetings were held at school-houses, or wherever convenient, and the services of regular preachers obtained, among whom were Revs. Messrs. Adams, Knapp, Sampson, Whitnell, and Thayer. Among the prominent individuals who composed the society were George Richmond, Billings Richmond, Joshua Richmond, Elisha P. Davis, Joseph Emerson, Samuel Shepard, Ichabod Sprague, L. Crosby, and Ashley Smith, with their families. The permanent organization of the society did not occur until 1838, and in 1839 it erected its present church building, a substantial structure, thirty-four by forty-four feet in size, and at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. In 1858 the society organized the first Universalist church, under the direction of Rev. William B. Cook. The first pastor, after the formation of the society, in 1838, was Rev. James M. Cook, who served three years, and was succeeded by Rev. S. W. Remington, seven years; William McNeal, two years; M. B. Smith, one year; Isaac M. Atwood, two years; William B. Cook, five years; E. R. Ottaway, two years; S. W. Remington, one year; E. Hathaway, two years; E. M. Grant, two years; William Vandemark, two years; and J. Frank Thompson, three years, and at present officiating. The membership in 1858, at the organization of the church, was forty-five, and at present is sixty. The present officers are—Trustees, William Walker, J. R. Bromley, and A. G. Graves; Collector and Treasurer, H. E. Richmond; and Clerk, L. Babcock. The Sabbath-school was organized with the church, in 1858, under the direction and pastoral labors of Rev. William B. Cook, with sixteen pupils and two teachers, Miss Emeline Fuller and Miss Anna Gage, and under the supervision of L. Babcock, superintendent. It now sustains five teachers, Mrs.

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William Walker, Miss Belle Richmond, Mrs. Jennie Collister, Miss Dell Merriman, and Miss Emma Gage, with Miss O. E. Brigham, assistant superintendent, and a proportionate number of pupils. A library was established in connection with the school, which was begun a year earlier, in 1857. It has increased from year to year, in keeping with the advance of the school, and now contains one hundred and fifty volumes, in charge of Mrs. Ann Welch, librarian. Previous to the erection of their church edifice, in 1839, many of the active Universalists contributed liberally to the construction of the Methodist church building, and in consideration were to hold services there when not in use. But, after three or four meetings had been held, it was decided that Christian harmony could be better maintained by the erection of a separate structure, and measures were accordingly taken to secure it.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHURCHVILLE

was organized in that village, December 11, 1851, by Rev. J. C. Drake, with the following list of members, viz.: Ann E. Bliss, Clorinda Hitchins, Harriet Carver, George Stripp, Eleanor Stripp, Julia Ann Oathout, George Davis, Andrew Cone, Franklin Stone, Betsy Stone, Sterling A. Hubbard, Caroline B. Hubbard, John F. Bliss, Rachel Loveridge, Julia Smith, Matilda Carver, Emily M. Hebbard, Emma R. Davis, Asanath Chappell, and J. C. Drake. The first officers were—Deacons, George Davis and Andrew Cone, and Church Clerk, Sterling A. Hebbard. The services of the church were held regularly, a part of the time in the Universalist church, and a part in the hall of the Railroad Hotel, until the completion of the present church building, in 1852, a structure fifty by seventy feet in size, at a cost of three thousand dollars. The first pastor of the church was Rev. J. C. Drake, from 1851 to April, 1854; succeeded by Isaac S. Parsons, to April, 1857; Rev. Philander Shedd, from July, 1859, to February, 1860; George Balcorn, to 1863; E. W. Lounsbury, to 1864; and Rev. Jesse Elliot, from 1868 to April, 1874; at other times the pulpit was supplied by students from the Rochester Theological Seminary. The corner-stone and consecration services of their church edifice were conducted under the supervision of Rev. J. C. Drake. The present officers of the church are—Deacons, G. P Galpin and George Stripp, and the clerk, George Stripp, and the present membership, forty-eight. In 1865, Jane Denny transferred, as a gift to the church, its present parsonage. A Sabbath-school was established in connection with the church immediately succeeding its organization. It was formed by the church officers, under the direction of the pastor, Rev. J. C. Drake, and Deacon Andrew Cone made first superintendent. It now comprises seven teachers and about sixty-five pupils, with Charles E. Oathout, superintendent. Books were purchased at the formation of the school for a library, which has received additions as required. It now contains nearly three hundred volumes, with Luria A. Parnell, librarian in charge.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH OF CHURCHVILLE (CATHOLIC)

was organized in 1869 by Rev. M. Purcell, of Rochester. Previous to this, in the year 1868, Rev. Richard J. Story, of Brockport, visited this village a few times, and celebrated holy mass at the residence of Wm. Bodette. A church building was purchased and taken possession of in 1870. It was built of wood, at a cost of two thousand dollars, and capable of accommodating about one hundred and fifty persons, and was dedicated the same year by the Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid, D.D., Bishop of Rochester. During the year Rev. J. F. O'Hare succeeded Father Purcell as pastor of this mission. In 1871 he enlarged the church building to its present capacity of accommodating three hundred. In September, 1872, Rev. H. De Regge succeeded Father O'Hare in the pastorate, which he supplied until June, 1873. Up to this date the pastors all lived in Rochester, and came to Churchville, when duty called, to celebrate mass or to conduct church services. Rev. W. Mulheron succeeded next, and was the first resident pastor of this church. He remained until October, 1874, when he was succeeded by Wm. Morrin, the present incumbent, who began his pastoral charge on October 19. The present officers are Lorenzo Lemmon and Patrick McDermott. The Sabbath-school was established in the church in 1871 by the pastor, Rev. Father O'Hare. It was presided over by him, assisted by Misses Eliza Timmons, Mary Bodette, and Maggie Hines, and about fifty pupils. It is now superintended by Father Morrin, assisted by Philip Randall, Jas. Desmond, the Misses Eliza Timmons, Maggie Hines, Mary Bodette, Kittie Hines, Rachel Hines, Mary Scanlon, and Hattie Morrin, as teachers, with a large attendance of pupils. In 1873 Father Mulheron organized a library, which now contains one hundred volumes, of which the following persons have had charge: Peter Malcaux, Paul Sheehan, and Wm. Gargan.

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WHEATLAND.

THE town of Wheatland was formed from Caledonia, as Inverness, on February 23, 1821, and in the April following received its present name. Its title is most appropriate; its fertile soil and its adaptation to the culture of grain are such as to render it the granary of the county. It is rich in its marl and gypsum. Along the east border flows the Genesee river, and through the centre of the town Allen's creek wends its way eastward to mingle with it its waters. The surface is rolling, and the soil a loam blended locally with clay and with sand and gravel, and resting upon limestone formation.

A PIONEER LOCALITY.

The present town of Wheatland, a fragment of Caledonia, is not only materially rich, but in its history brings the attention to the fact that within its limits was begun the settlement of all that territory extending from the Genesee to the western boundary of the State. The "white woman," Mary Jemison, had reached the Indian town across the Genesee, shared in the destruction of property in 1779, and at the close of the Revolution received a grant of the Gardeau reservation, a township in size and a garden in fertility. Ebenezer Allen, a white man in color and race, and an Indian in life and cruelties, having fled civilization, joined the tories of Brandt and Butler, and reveled in scenes of bloodshed and barbarity along the valley of the Susquehanna. As the war closed, Allen appeared upon the Genesee river and labored upon the lands of Mrs. Jemison. In 1783 he had gone to Philadelphia, and, returning with a horse and some dry-goods, settled at Mount Morris and built there a house. He bartered for furs and ginseng, which were sold at Niagara. Turning his attention again to agriculture, he planted corn, and, having gathered in a heavy crop, moved down to the mouth of Allen's creek. Here he obtained a gift from the Indians of three hundred acres of land, and increased his estate by the purchase from Phelps and Gorham of one hundred and seventy more. He erected a good log house upon rising ground a short distance from the confluence of the two streams, and had a stock of goods furnished by the British as presents to the Indians, which he permitted them to receive for an equivalent in furs and other articles of trade. Here, then, a recluse, a polygamist, and a desperado, yet a trader, a farmer, and an Indian agent, dwelt the first settler of Wheatland, the pioneer white occupant of Monroe. The legitimate pioneers of the Genesee valley were the Shaffer family. Peter Shaffer, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ontario county, in company with his sons Peter and Jacob, in 1789. At this time he had reached the age of eighty-five years, a period of life when men usually are averse to change of habitation. The family arrived at Geneva in July, and proceeded to Ganargwa creek, in Bloomfield, where a purchase was made from General Fellows of twelve hundred acres of land. This tract was bestowed upon his three daughters, and in December Mr. Shaffer visited Ebenezer Allen and found him possessed of horses, cattle, twenty acres in wheat, and well-nigh sixty acres of choice land under cultivation. The ruling thought in the mind of Mr. Shaffer now became apparent, and reflects credit upon his forethought and manhood. He desired before his death to establish his family upon the only basis of permanent values—a good farm-home. At the then high price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, the Shaffers became buyers of Allen's tract, and he in the terms of sale included an acre of wheat upon the ground, and a sow pig, whose errant wandering in the woods caused a Shaffer a winter night's lodging within a hollow log in the forest. The Shaffers, father and sons, shared the cabin of Allen through the winter, and fared upon Indian pudding prepared by Mrs. Dugan, sister of Allen, and the milk of two cows which they had brought in. Apple-seeds had been brought by the Shaffers from Pennsylvania, and planted in December, 1789, and the orchard which grew therefrom was the first in New York west of the Genesee, excepting the French orchard at Schlosser. The valley below the farm of Shaffer was tardy of settlement. The first settler was Joseph Morgan, who located in 1792, adjoining the Shaffers. A daughter of Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Early, has since occupied the place. A son, Joseph, resided a short distance below upon the river. The farm-house built by the Shaffers was the first framed farm-dwelling in the country west of the river. The doors of this antiquated structure were made with wrought nails, its door-hinges of strap iron, and its locks, latches, and handles were the handiwork of the pioneer blacksmith. Mr. Shaffer and his son Jacob died within a short time after their advent, but Peter lived long, and in his social, political, and financial relations was felicitously situated. His sons were Peter, Levi, Daniel, and George; the last-named is the owner and occupant of a farm in Chili. He is far advanced in years. Mrs. Philip Garbutt and Mrs. Caleb Allen were his daughters. His children resided in Wheatland and Chili until their death.

THE EARLY SETTLERS OF WHEATLAND.

A roll-call of the prominent, and brief comment upon their journeys, improvements, lives, and their descendants, is all that space permits to the pioneer settlers of this favored locality. Isaac Scott, founder of Scottsville, was the keeper of a tavern about 1790, and his stand was the first in the town. This fact is noted as initiatory to the introduction of other pioneers, while his brief history is reserved for its place in the annals of Scottsville. The first farm west of Scott's tavern was purchased and occupied by Powell Carpenter; it is the property now owned by W. A. Williams. Mr. Carpenter moved upon his farm in 1804, and erected a cabin upon lot No. 56. He built the frame house, now standing upon that land, in 1814; interested himself in real-estate, public works, and became a prominent man, a supervisor, and finally side judge. He was the builder in 1830 of the brick mill yet existing, and owned by Malcolm McVean. He passed his life in the neighborhood. Mr. Carpenter had ten children; part of the family removed to Michigan. Ira, a son, ran the mill and sold goods in connection with it for some time. He became a side judge in Monroe County, and, moving to Indiana, died at Indianapolis. Newman Warren cleared up and lived upon the farm where his son Benjamin resides; located upon the river, he kept a good ferry. His land was productive, and he was content with his possession, on which he lived till his death in 1813, at the eighty-third year of his existence.

Samuel Cox moved hither from Stillwater in 1803 or 1804, and took up temporary quarters within a hewed-log house built by one Templin, who had gone upon the Street farm. The family dwelt in this house until the approach of winter, when removal was made to a double log house where Quinn now resides. Mr. Cox died about 1825. In this family were seven children. Joseph, Isaac, and James settled in town. James first farmed his father's place, and later removed to the vicinity of the present Catholic church, and was the builder of the brick parsonage. The only surviving child in town is Ketura Miller, born in 1795, and Mrs. Mary Shadbolt, of Berry, is now eighty-five years of age. Where Isaac Budlong lives dwelt James Wood and a large family. He sold to Samuel Cox, and moved to Chili. Opposite the present dwelling of Schuyler Budlong stood a log house in the early day, wherein lived and died John Smith, a surveyor. Common in name, he was distinguished by his profession. He was an early school-master, and so likewise was Joseph Thorn, a resident near Warren's. Hiram Peabody moved from Shaffer's flats to a farm in the south part of town, and built, in 1805, a house near where James Martin resides. He had five children,—Guy, Hiram, William, Fanny, and Laura. All removed to Ohio. Enos Finch settled near the Catholic Corners, by which his brother had erected a blacksmith-shop. Darius Shadbolt came in from Saratoga county in 1805, and settled where T. A. Stokes now lives. His death occurred upon the place during 1840, seventy-eight years of age. Three daughters are living. Mrs. Annie Cox and Mrs. Phœbe Cushman reside in town, and Mrs. Sarah Bowen lives near Geneva. A number of Quakers, among whom were Joseph and Isaac Cox, formed themselves into a society, and built a frame one-story meeting-house. Societary relations were concordant and profitable until the division upon doctrinal points in 1827, and the formation here as elsewhere of the two sects,—the Orthodox and the Hicksite. The former built a new stone church, which they afterwards sold to the Hicksites, and built farther south a framed meeting-house, where, with reduced numbers, they still hold meetings. The few Hicksites now resident of town attend meetings in Mendon.

The pioneer settler upon lot 61 was Reuben Heath, from Vermont. Stopping first at Bloomsfield, he then came to the river and hired out to Mr. Shaffer, where, in a single suit of buckskin, he earned the means to purchase a farm. He built himself a small log house, where stands the McVean house, now owned

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by Dr. William Lacy. At his death David McVean became owner of the farm. Heath had four children. Eldridge lived in Wheatland, as did Mrs. Halsted, Mrs. Nettleton, and Mrs. Hyde. The last named is yet living, a citizen of Scottsville. Jacob Hetsler, a German, purchased and settled upon a farm on lot 58. He was one of the first in the neighborhood, and, being at the time well advanced in years, did not long live to carry on his pioneer labors. At his death the property was sold, and has passed through various hands to the present, while his children have moved to different localities. Levi Lacy was the primal occupant of the farm now the property of Abram Scofield. He was prominent in town affairs. Among the offices held was that of magistrate. He died in town, leaving a large family, one of whom, Dr. William G. Lacy, is a resident physician. John McVean, a shepherd by occupation, emigrated from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1811, and settled upon a farm of four hundred acres, in Wheatland. He built a log cabin near where now stands J. J. McVean's horse-barn, and, with his four boys, engaged in clearing up his fields. A man of ability, he was sent to the legislature from this county; but his life was not protracted, and his death took place when about fifty-five years of age. The farm was partitioned to the sons David, Duncan, John, and Archibald. David moved to lot 61, and Archibald went to York, in Livingston county, and is the sole survivor, at the age of seventy-two. Duncan died in 1856; John, in 1870, aged seventy; and David, in 1876, aged seventy-eight. These men were of the prominent townsmen, and have left behind them many descendants to emulate their virtues and fill their places in society. Donald McVean, brother of John, was a millwright, and came to the town with the first Scotch settlers. He was employed by the Wadsworths to build the mills at Conesus, and put up the first mill in Scottsville. Selling his village property, he bought a large farm, which he apportioned among his sons. Mr. McVean built the brick house now owned by M. Price. A son Hugh is the only one in town. Jonathan and John live in Darian, and James in Caledonia. A daughter, May, married David McVean, and died in town. Harris Rogers settled in Wheatland in 1807, upon lot 39, where a son, D. E. Rogers, now resides. He did as all houseless movers upon a farm in a state of nature were known to do, and, with the erection of a cabin, cleared a few acres the first year, and enlarged his fields as time gave opportunity. He died in 1821. Three sons are residents of town,—Martin, a Scotsville merchant; Sherman, a carpenter and joiner; and Byron, an insurance agent.

Zachariah Garbutt was an English whig. Persecuted for party principles, he borrowed thirty guineas and emigrated with his family to America. The passage-money was repaid by his son John with the proceeds of labor at shoemaking. The family remained near Sing Sing two years, and in 1800, journeying to the Genesee country, settled upon a tract of sixty acres in the town of Seneca. John, the oldest son, bought land on lot 48, on Allen's creek, in 1803, and thither came the family, and gave the name to the hamlet of Garbuttville. There were three sons of Zachariah,—John, Philip, and William. John's home is now owned by A. Kelly. He represented his district in the legislature of 1829, held town offices, and died here, aged about sixty-five. A son, Elmer H. Garbutt, is a merchant in New York city. Another son, Volney, is a farmer in Greece. W. F. Garbutt had held held several town offices, and taken an active part in local affairs. His death took place at the homestead. Wm. Garbutt located where his son Philip lives. The first habitation erected upon the farm was a log house, put up in 1815. To this cabin he soon brought a wife, and engaged with zeal in the conduct of his farm and in the performance of various public duties imposed by his townsmen. His methods of farming were a subject of approving remark, and he was regarded as a model farmer. He died, advanced in years, at the homestead. His wife yet survives. Three sons—William D., Philip, and Robert—are leading farmers of the town. Philip Garbutt, the youngest of the three brothers, married a daughter of Squire Shaffer, and bought of his father-in-law the mills known as "Garbutt's mills," and the land upon which extensive and valuable plaster-beds were discovered in 1810–11. Philip did a good milling business for years, and in connection carried on a store. After him the place, as noted, took its name. He migrated to Ohio, and there died. His widow returned, and died amid the familiar scenes of youth. A son John owns the old mill of his father, and resides on the homestead.

Rev. Donald Mann was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1783. He came to America in 1809, and in California married Margaret Cameron. Mr. Mann had qualified himself for the ministry in the well-known school of the Haldanes, in Edinburgh, and now assumed clerical duties. He traveled far and near at the call of duty. He preached without remuneration, and earned his support by hard labor upon a pioneer farm. He purchased a farm in Wheatland in 1815, and, moving thereon, made it his home for fifty-three years. For forty-three years he practiced the combined duties of preacher and farmer. He died in 1868, aged eighty-five. His wife survives, at the advanced age of ninety; she resides upon the old homestead, where she has lived for sixty-one years. There were nine children,—Alexander, a graduate, a lawyer in Rochester, and then editor of the *Rochester American*. Angus C. and Peter were residents of Wheatland, Duncan C. lived in Rochester, and Donald in New York.

Joseph Blackmer, a native of Kent, Connecticut, and a descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, settled in Wheatland in 1808. He was connected with the construction of a road from Onondaga to Oneida, and when the settlement of the Genesee country began in 1788 and 1789, the early pioneers were hospitably entertained in his log house, the sole white man's residence between the house of Judge Dean, in Westmoreland, and Colonel Danforth, at Onondaga. Mr. Blackmer purchased a large farm at what is termed Belcoda, and built a frame house, now occupied by P. Rulifson. He deeded free gratis from his farm sites for a meeting-house and school-house and ground for a graveyard. He was a good neighbor and a valuable citizen, and followed farming till his death, in 1848, at the age of eighty years. He had three sons, Jirah, Ephraim, and Oliver P., and two daughters, the wives of Jesse Kinney, of Michigan, and of Jesse Merrill; all are dead.

Deacon Rawson Harmon, born in New Marlborough, Massachusetts, moved to several localities, and finally, soon after 1811, became a resident of what is now Wheatland. He resided upon lot 24, and built the brick house now occupied by C. McVean. Deacon Harmon had eleven children,—six sons and five daughters. His descendants are numerous. A son, Sylvester, lives in Mumford, and another son is a resident of Clifton, in Chili. The deacon died, aged eighty-five years, in 1850.

Francis Albright became a settler in town about the close of the last century. He purchased a farm now the property of L. Hutchinson, and erected the first mill in town. It was a small frame, and stood on the north bank of the creek, on lot 27. This mill, known as "Albright's mill," was a valuable accession to the early settlers of the western bank of the Genesee. He removed within a few years to Niagara county, where he died. After Albright gave up the mill his son Fowler took charge, and made an enlargement. He sold to Clark Hall, who milled for a time, and then disposed of it to Hiram Smith, who, in 1844, erected a larger mill, having five run of stone. This mill was operated by Smith till 1875, when it burned. At present the locality has a good water-power, not utilized. Mr. Smith is an extensive mill-owner, and had at one time six large mills.

John McNaughten came west, in 1799, with the Scotch colony of Caledonia, and located on lot 40, on the farm occupied by his youngest son, Daniel. On this farm he lived until his death a few years since, at a good old age. John McNaughten erected near his house the first distillery in the town, and the institution was kept up and operated for many years by different parties. He was a pioneer wheat-buyer, and sold his flour in the Canadian markets previous to the war of 1812.

On leaving Scotland McNaughten received from the kirk to which he belonged the following truthful certificate: "These do certify that the bearer, John McNaughton, and his spouse, Margaret McDermid, are natives of this our parish of Killin, and lived therein mostly from their infancy, and always behaved, in their single and married state, virtuously, honestly, and inoffensively; free from all public scandal known to us. That, therefore, we know of no reason to hinder their reception into or residence in any congregation, society, or family, where God may cast their lot." Signed by Hugh McDougal, minister, by James McNabb, elder, and by James McNabb, parish clerk. Three witnesses vouch the truth of the writing. His life in Wheatland confirms the estimate of worth. He sought those whom reverses had overtaken and ministered to their own and their families' comfort. He was a generous man. His daughter, Mrs. Duncan McVean, lives in Scottsville. Mrs. M. Moore lives in Churchville, Riga, and an unmarried daughter, Margaret, is a resident of Caledonia.

George Goodhue was settled at Canisteo as early as 1793, and was one of the pioneers at Braddock's Bay. In 1806 he removed to Wheatland, and settled where his grandson, J. M. Goodhue, lives. He raised a large family, mostly daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Wells, yet resides in town. One daughter married F. X. Beckwith, who for some years has been sheriff of the county.

John Sage located in 1807 north of Belcoda, and threw open his log cabin to the accommodation of the traveling public. His hostelrie was the only one between Caledonia and Riga. The house had two rooms below, and a low chamber. Many a weary, worn traveler, on his way to his Cuanan in Riga, would set out his own food, which he, as was the general custom, always carried with him, at Sage's table, and, with a glass of cider or a good strong cup of coffee, provided by Mrs. Sage, satisfy his appetite, and then lie down upon a bed and enjoy a rest beneath a roof. When the tide of immigration ceased to flow, Mr. Sage gave attention exclusively to his farm, upon which he remained till his death, aged seventy-two years. Two sons, Martin and Warren, succeeded to the property, and died in town. Allen died near Beulah, where he had a farm. Harlan, John, and Calvin moved west, and the family has few representatives in town.

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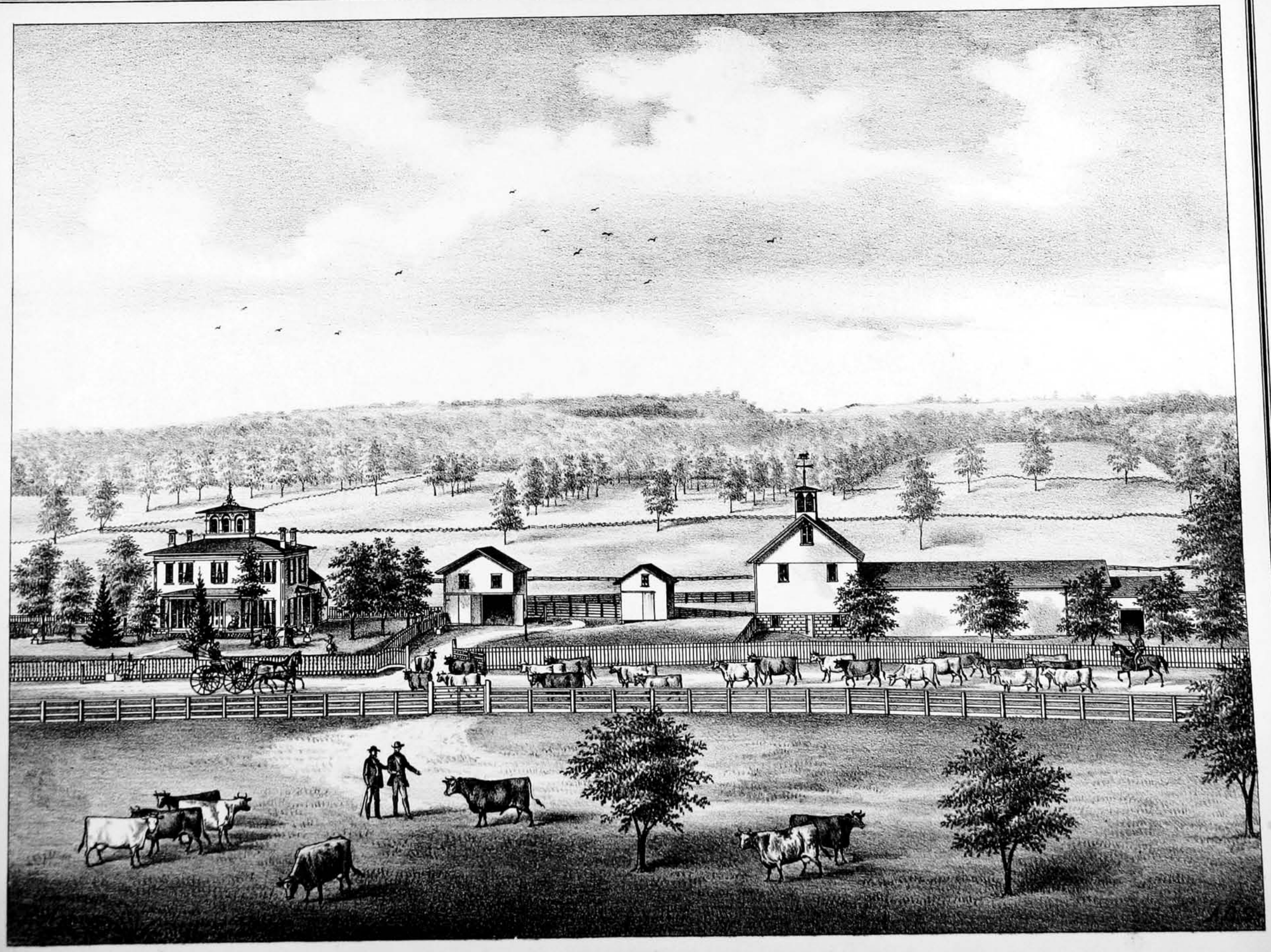
PLATE L.



RES. & STOCK FARM OF **ISAAC BUDLONG**, SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

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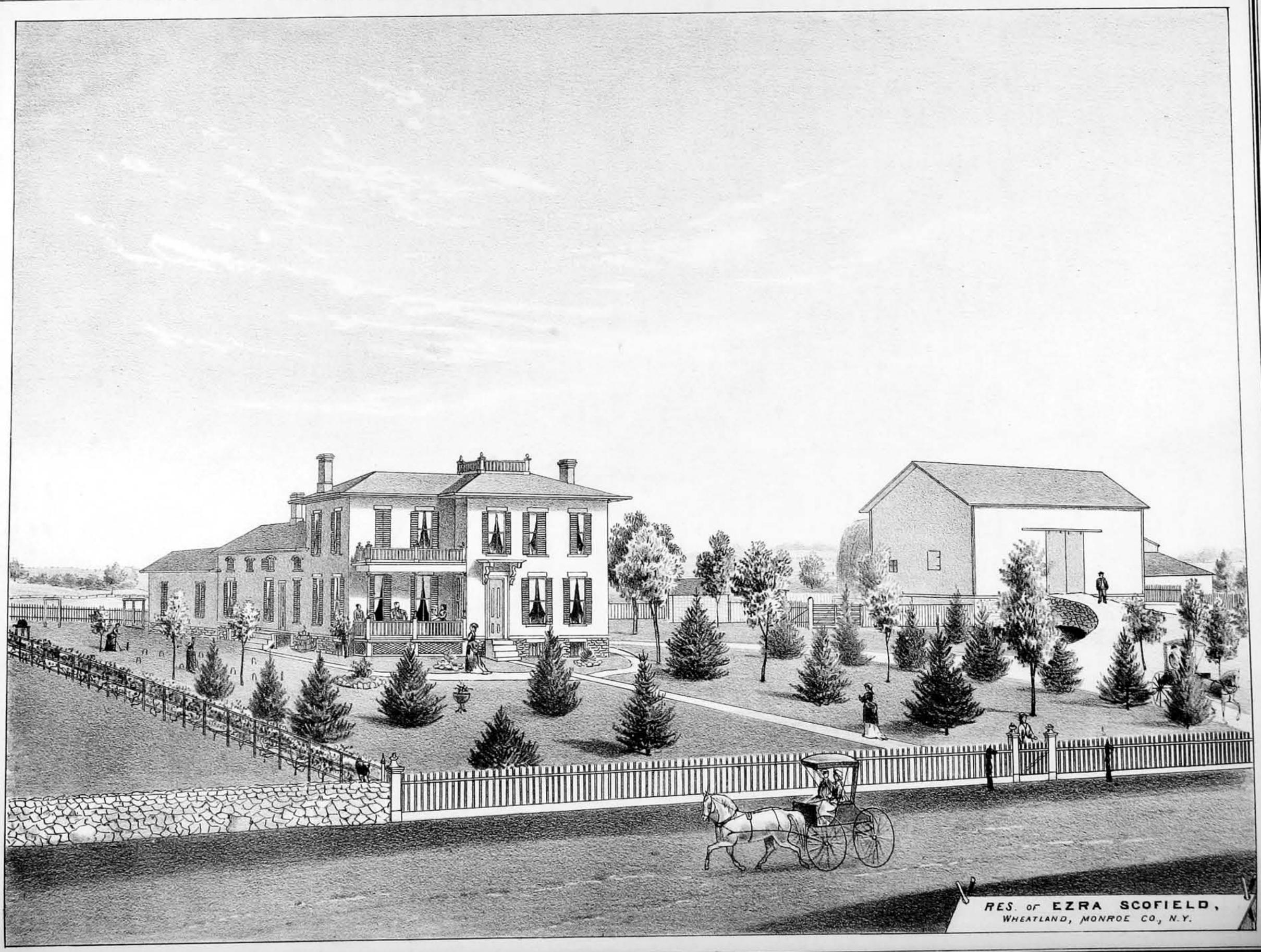

RES. of EZRA SCOFIELD,
WHEATLAND, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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Elijah Goble settled north of Sage, upon a small farm on the town line. His son Nathaniel was for many years a resident of town, and finally moved to Michigan, where he died.

Rufus Cady and his son Marvin settled, in 1807, upon lots 34 and 39. Rufus erected a house where R. Smith lives, and reached an advanced age. Marvin located where W H. Harmon has his home, and, after several years, went to Lockport, where he died. Two other sons, Paruis and Hiram, lived on the homestead till 1820, when they sold to John Welch, and removed west. Seely Finch came from Oneida county, and located near the "Centre." An epidemic which prevailed in 1813 carried him off. His son Ephraim was a stirring business man. With farming he carried on distilling, and held the office of supervisor. His death took place at Buffalo, to which he had moved. A brother, Seely Finch, Jr., was a farmer in Caledonia. Calvin Armstrong, of Connecticut, settled at the cross-roads south of Belcoda, where D. D. McCall owns a farm. He put up a double log house in 1812, and made his home here many years, finally removing to Bushville, where he died. A daughter, Mrs. Blackmer, lives near the old homestead; another, Mrs. Phelps, died at Chicago; a son lives at Bushville. Further history of the pioneers of Belcoda gives us the name of Deacon Smith, who moved to this vicinity in 1812, and set up a shoe-shop at the hamlet located in District No. 7, at the junction of several highways. The log habitation of the deacon stood upon the present site of N. Blackmer's dwelling. He lived many years in the town. He had a son, Elisha, a physician in New York city, where he died. Jirah Blackmer, son of Joseph, settled on lot 39, now owned by his grand-daughters. He purchased one hundred and forty acres of land, and upon it erected a little log cabin. In a later stage of settler's life he built a comfortable frame, which is yet standing. He died here far advanced in years, and is remembered as a deacon and clerk in the Baptist church for over twoscore years. His early habit of teaching penmanship in school continued in his later life, and his church records are plain and legible as when he wrote in early manhood. A son, John J., died on the homestead. Benjamin Irish was a pioneer upon lot 10, opposite B. Gray's, and inhabited a small log house in the midst of his clearing. He removed in 1816, and was succeeded by Abram Grant, who made much improvement, and remained many years. Andrew Cone came on during the period of early settlement, and built a log house where W. D. Garbutt now resides. With him lived his parents. When he sold his farm in Wheatland he went to Riga, where, in later years, he married. Joseph Tucker and Henry Martin were early residents. The latter lived northeast of Belcoda, and the site of his former home is indicated by a few apple-trees. He sold in 1817 to the Sages, and left. John Welch went from New Milford, Connecticut, to Madison county, in 1808, and in 1816 came to what is now Wheatland. His dwelling was upon the Armstrong place, where he followed his trade of coopering. The manufacture of flour-barrels gave him considerable work, and supplied him with means whereby he was enabled to buy a small place, whereon he continued his former occupation. About 1820 he bought a farm of eighty acres of the Cady brothers, and this he occupied till his decease in 1829. His son William resides in Scottsville, aged seventy-three. From him has been obtained much of the preceding history of Belcoda and vicinity. Another son, Samuel, lives in Minnesota, and a daughter, Abigail Wright, is a resident of Iowa. A man named Mansfield lived near the Blue pond, and followed farming, and manifested a spirit of enterprise in the character and extent of his improvements. Daniel and Martin Smith afterwards moved in, and a considerable settlement sprang up. As early as 1816, a log school-house was standing on the site of the present house. Soon after the date given a brick house was built, and in it Rebecca Armstrong was the teacher for well-nigh half a dozen seasons. Another brick house has since been built. O. P. Blackmer, son of Joseph, and brother to Jirah and Ephraim, remained in the old homestead till near the close of life, when he moved to Garbuttsville. A family was raised upon the farm. Mrs. William Welch and Mrs. John W. Garbutt and her son, William, are living at Mumford, survivors of his descendants. Ephraim had located on the south end of the homestead, and, prominent in town affairs, he was skillful as a cultivator. One son, Newton, occupies the homestead; the rest are west. Samuel Bassett, resident north of Scottsville, removed to Chili, where he engaged in lumbering, and passed his life. H. Hutchinson came to town at an early date and engaged in milling and distilling at Mumford, using the McKay mill. Afterwards he removed to Bloomfield, and his milling operations there have notice in the history of Ontario county.

James Olmstead was a resident of town about 1818, and located north of Harris Rogers' place, where he carried on the business of making grain cradles in connection with farming. His reputation was wide-spread, and his business gave employment to three or four men. The "Olmstead cradle" was as much in demand in that day as is the Brockport "New Yorker" reaper to-day. One daughter married Hydea Cooper, and another became the wife of Harry Smith.

Thomas Lowry, of England, came out with the Garbutts, and located in the south part of the town, where H. Eddy lives. He was of the early leading townsmen, and raised quite a family, some of whom died in town; grandchildren are citizens of Wheatland. John Mudge, Jr., and his father, Elder Mudge, from Madison county, located near the Blue pond. Pleasant times the boys enjoyed sailing at night upon the waters of this beautiful deep pond, some forty acres in extent. Alfred Mudge became a prominent lawyer and a pension agent in Rochester. William is a resident of the city, and others of the family live in the county. Ebenezer Skinner came from the battle-ground of Lundy's Lane, where he had been a habitant, and took up a farm on lot 29, where his son Almon now lives. Skinner dealt rations to British soldiers on the day preceding the battle, and afterwards aided the burial-parties in the interment of the dead. Near the farm of Skinner, Bela Armstrong, of Connecticut, lived. He was one of the early school-teachers. A son, Elon G., is a miller at Garbuttsville. Francis Smith is remembered by early musicians of this town as a favorite. His home was north of the present residence of D. D. S. Brown. A few years only were passed in this town. Near Smith lived a tory named Springsteen, whom the former bought out. Theodore, Theron, and Kinner Brown were sons of Rev. Solomon Brown, and settled the homestead known as lots 8 and 9. Theron was a soldier of 1812, and became a general of militia. He was prominent politically, and remained connected with the town until his death. His second wife survives. A son, Volney P., is one of the leading agriculturists of the county, and has twice been called by his townsmen to represent them in the legislature; and has also served as supervisor and magistrate. Joel Phelps was an early resident near Belcoda—a pensioner of the Revolution, and died in town, while his sons went west. Robert Smith was a farmer for many years upon land north of Scottsville, and reached an advanced age. E. T. Miller came first to Chili, and later to this town, where he farmed extensively. One son resides in Scottsville, and another south of the creek.

James Mallock became an early resident in the west part of town among his Scotch brethren. Later, he moved to Garbuttsville. A son, James, tills the farm. David Fauvell, brother of Elisha, was about the first settler of Belcoda, and the brothers were quite heavy land-holders. Later, he went to Michigan, and there died. Near the town line and Blue pond lived a man known as Hunter. He is named only as an early settler, and died at Lockport, to which he had removed. Stephen Boker, from Jay, Essex county, located near Mumford, north of Allen's creek, and, after some years, settled in Riga. William Shirts was the pioneer tanner of the town. He located at Belcoda about 1810, and carried on tanning many years, and finally went upon a farm. A son, William A. Shirts, and daughters, live in town.

William Peabody located on lot 41, where D. C. McPherson now resides. Here the pioneer lived many years, and when grown old took up his abode in Scottsville, where he dealt in real estate. An early settler on lot 26, where W. Rulifson lives, was Charles Killan, who was the first overseer of highways in District No. 12, as then constituted. Whiting Merry was a settler near Mumford, where G. Guthrie lives. James Fraser was one of the early Scotch settlers on the farm of R. R. Garbutt. He removed to Caledonia village, where he died. Adjoining the farm of Charles Killan was that of William Armstrong. At his death, his son William became heir to the farm, and it is now owned by his children. Thomas Simpson located near Lowery, and after a few years went to Caledonia and engaged in distilling. Philip Wardner came in about 1820, and settled at Hall's Corners, on a thirty-acre tract purchased of Ely Stone. He continued farming with carpenter work for many years, and finally moved to Allegheny, where he died. Moses Wells came in among the first, and married a daughter of George Goodhue, and farmed at Garbuttsville till his death. His widow survives. William Reed, English, located on lot 55, where W. R. McVean lives. He was one of the early custodians of the Farmers' library, and died here. One son, Henry, lives south of the homestead; another, William, in Washington; and two, Shelby and Edward, in Ohio. Elisha Fauvell, a pioneer at Belcoda, sold to Joseph Blackmer in 1808. Thomas Stokes, a Quaker, came in about 1806, and located near Shadbolt, south of Allen's creek. He was a leading member of the society of Friends. The homestead is occupied by Thomas Stokes, a son.

THE SCOTTISH SETTLEMENT.

County history relates the extended and beneficial influence exerted upon western settlement by Captain Williamson. His plans, tinged deeply with aristocratic prejudice, were of magnificent proportions. He apportioned one hundred acres as a glebe lot for the maintenance of clergymen, and sixty acres for school purposes. "Provision was made for ten gentlemen, each of whom was to have five hundred acres, ten farmers, one hundred acres each, and forty farmers, seventy-eight acres each. A village was to be laid out having sixty lots of twelve acres each." It was thought that Caledonia would become one of the most important

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of the inland villages. The Scot is fond of home; the hills and valleys, banks and braes of the old country are dear to her children; and not without good reason did the emigrant leave her borders. Two causes conspired to withdraw the Highlander from crag and loch to this far-away land. The land-holders, turning their attention to sheep-raising, consolidated their small farms for pasture grounds, and their tenantry were thrown out of home and employment. Necessity required them to seek new homes, however remote. A second influence was the dread of impressment. England was at war with France, and strenuous effort was needful to replenish the depleted ranks. The Highland regiments in the British service were recruited by ruthless impressment, and many a stalwart young man, averse to war, left home to shun its horrors. It is related by Dr. W. T. McLaren that on one occasion a Highlander, returning from market, told his wife, with much concern, that he had seen a recruiting officer at the town, and did not doubt that next day he would be out in search of men. The old couple called their son, gave him their blessing, and started him for America, from whence he never returned. The first company of emigrants left Perthshire in the spring of 1798, and sailed from Greenock March 1. New York was reached about May 1. To Albany they went by boat, and thence to Johnstown on foot. There old friends were found. Williamson visited the party and made them a proffer of land at thirty cents an acre, payable as they were able, in wheat, at seventy-five cents per bushel. He went still further, and loaned them money to enable them to reach the land, and gave them provisions for the journey. The Scot is "canny," and a delegation, consisting of James and Malcolm McLaren, Hugh McDermid, Donald McPherson, and John McVean, set out on foot to make a visit to this land, two hundred miles away, in a forest. Careful of appearance in all circumstances, the embassy stopped under a rude bridge, near Geneva, and shaved with pocket-knives, and so prepared to meet Mr. Williamson. About a score of persons came, in March, 1799, to the west, in sleighs. Another season went by, and the remainder of the colony had arrived. Among the first arrivals were Peter Campbell, M. and J. McLaren, John McNaughton, and their wives, and Donald McVean, single.

Malcolm's was the first death in the colony.

Captain Williamson did not forget them, and furnished supplies from his store at Williamsburg. Mindful of religious obligation, the settlers, on November 15, 1802, organized the Caledonia Presbyterian society at the house of Peter Campbell. The trustees chosen were Peter Anderson, John Christy, Peter Campbell, Thomas Irvine, and Duncan McPherson. In July, 1803, the emigrants from Inverness-shire left their homes, and in a week had reached Greenock. Five weeks they waited the sailing of the ship. Their vessel, the "Trapper," Captain Wm. Taylor, was six weeks upon her voyage to New York. A sloop was chartered to take the party to Albany, and a brief halt was made at Johnstown, and then they proceeded to their permanent homes.

A saw-mill was put up by John McKay in 1804, and better habitations was the immediate result. Education had an early patronage among these thoughtful people, and a meeting was held by them, in 1803, to build a school-house one-fourth mile from John A. McVean's corner, on the Creek road, and about the centre of the settlement. This was the first school building erected west of the Genesee, and the pioneer teacher within its walls was Alexander McDonald. In this house the settlers met for worship every Sabbath. Selections were generally read by Peter Farquharson, and at intervals the services of a minister were had. In 1805 the three elders were Donald McKenzie, Duncan McPherson, and Donald Anderson. Rev. Lindsley, of Big Tree, and Rev. Jedediah Chapman gave occasional visits, and bestowed their ministrations.

SETTLERS OF WEST SIDE OF WHEATLAND.

Coming up the creek from Mumford, the first settler was John McVean, resident of a log cabin, a shepherd of the Scottish hills, and ever carrying the "crook" till his death, at the lengthened span of one hundred and four years. He was buried in Caledonia, and left no children. Then next above was James McLaren, the owner of a good farm, which he sold, and then went to Canada. His neighbor, Anderson, died, and the family likewise removed to Canada. John McPherson was on the next place, now owned by his son Peter, the only member of the family in the town. Mr. McPherson was a man remarkable for piety, and a pillar in the Presbyterian church. Along the road we pass the houses of John Chester, Alexander Thompson, and stop briefly with Donald McPherson, who died aged and respected, leaving, now living, two sons,—Malcolm, heir to the farm, and Alexander. Donald's brother lived next west, and his son, John F., is the present owner of the property. Anderson was the next one of this chain of settlement. He left the farm to his son Daniel, who, after some years' sojourn, sold to John McNaughton, and the latter again sold it to Thomas Faulkner. A brief outline of Faulkner's life is not devoid of interest. He was born in Derry, Ireland, in 1793, and, three years of age, was moved to Scotland, where he lived till his seventeenth year. He then enlisted in the First Regiment of Royal Scots, went to the West Indies, and, on June 24, 1812, sailed for Canada, and arrived at Quebec on August 6. Taken prisoner at Fort Erie, August 15, 1814, he was blown up with the fort. He was taken to Batavia hospital, whence he came, unexchanged and not discharged, to Wheatland. Here on his farm he raised a family to take reputable part in society. Seth is a physician, in Missouri; Thomas, a machinist, in Wisconsin; Simeon is dead; Sarah is the wife of Dr. C. C. Tyrrell, in Evansville, Indiana; Elizabeth married A. B. Lawrence, of Warsaw; John and Emily are at home. The first wife of Faulkner was daughter to Simeon, and grand-daughter to Gideon King, one of the twelve original proprietors of the town of Greece.

Deacon John Christie, from Scotland, in 1795, remained the greater part of a year at Johnstown, New York, and thence came to lot 1, on Allen's creek, having bought of Phelps and Gorham one hundred and forty-three acres, at three dollars per acre, with extended time of payment. On his arrival his first care was to build a small log house to shelter his family; then a clearing was made around it, and a plat seeded in corn, which he had brought with him in a blanket. Hugh Christie was then two years old, and has lived on that old homestead to see his eighty-third year, and has been the longest to reside in the town since white settlement began. Christia, a daughter, widow of Duncan Mcnzie, and resident of Caledonia, was born here. John was born 1797, at the house of Deacon McVean, then owned by Hugh McDermid. Jeanette Fraser, sister of Hugh Christie, is a resident of the town, at the age of ninety-three. John, the father, died July 3, 1843, in his ninety-ninth year. His wife died July 10, 1852, at the age of ninety-five. There were nine children in the family; four are living.

BEULAH.

"Thou shalt no more be termed Forsaken; neither shall thy land any more be termed Desolate; but thou shalt be called Hephzi-bah, and thy land *Beulah:* for the Lord delighteth in thee, and thy land shall be married."—Isa. lxii. 4.

This verse was read by Mr. Faulkner when the church at that point was raised, and the name Beulah has ever since been retained. John McDermid was one of the pioneer settlers on the farm now owned by his grandson, James Campbell. He came west with an ox-team, and while crossing Cayuga bridge, one of the oxen refusing to draw, the rough settlers stood around laughing at the Scotchman's expressions and accent. The ox could not be induced to go on, and McDermid, unyoking him, put his own neck in the bow and pulled the load over the bridge. He died in town very old. John Anderson was the original owner and occupant of the corner where the church stands. He built here a log house, and kept bachelor's hall for many years, and finally migrated to Canada, as did most of the Scotch, preferring to be under a British government. Robert Anderson lived north of John, and still northward of him was John Malloch. A son of Malloch lives in Rochester, and others of the family live in the vicinity. John W. Lawson was a pioneer near Mumford, and built the stone house now owned by Samuel Irvin's heirs. His first location was north of Theron Brown. A son, B. F. Lawson, resides in the town. North of Belcoda, at an early day, lived Isaac Merriman, who, later, moved to Mumford, and followed coopering through life. Christia Taylor, of Scotland, located at the south end of lot 5, where D. McArthur lives. She was a strong and active woman, and with the sickle challenged competition.

MUMFORD VILLAGE.

Prior to 1808, John and Robert McKay had purchased of Williamson the land and water-power where now stands the village of Mumford, and on the site built a saw-mill. They found living there Donald McKenzie, the earliest pioneer settler in that vicinity. He had come from Scotland to America in 1804, lived at Honeoye in 1806, and built a log structure where Mumford was to be, and inaugurated cloth-dressing in all New York west of the Genesee. His customers were distributed over what is now ten counties. Simon Pierson, of Le Roy, is quoted in Turner's history as giving the following account of a trip to this neighborhood: "I took my wheat on my horse, rode down Allen's creek seven or eight miles, when I came to a dark, dense forest of evergreens, which I took to be a cedar swamp. On a hill near the centre of this swamp was a hut. It was November, and I was very cold, and entered the dwelling, where was a good fire and workmen at dinner. The owner, liberal and intelligent Donald McKenzie, was building a fulling-mill, and making preparations for wool-carding and cloth-dressing." In 1809, McKenzie had his carding-machine at work, and besides his there was no other west of the river but that of William H. Bush, near Batavia. During the same year, 1809, Thomas Mumford bought the interest of Robert McKay. In 1817, McKay and Mumford built a large grist-mill, yet standing. The building has four stories,—a stone basement, and a large oak frame above,—and four run of stones. The builder was Mr. Wallace, who erected the Presbyterian church in Caledonia and the Avon bridge the same year. About 1822,

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McKay took the Caledonia mill, and Mumford kept the one here, and transferred it to his son, Elisha H. S. Mumford, from whom the place took its name. Elisha operated the mill till 1833, when he rented it to H. Hutchinson. Not long after, the property was sold to Philip Garbutt, whose son Peter ran it a few years. It subsequently passed to Stephen Salisbury, to Galbraith, and then Hammond milled in it till the spring of 1876, when James McQueen took it. Ichabod Buel found this a good location for a blacksmith-shop, and built just east of the present brewery. A carpenter named Seward occupied the house standing between the bridge and village. In 1828, L. White erected the stone building used as a brewery; and succeeding him in the brewing business was Alexander McDonald, who soon disposed of it to M. A. Hyde. It was then sold to F. J. Snyder and William Crouner, now of Rochester. Snyder died, and heirs sold to Stephen Salisbury, and he to H. N. Mather, who sold to James McQueen, the present owner, who uses it as a malt-house. The first storekeeper was Philip Garbutt, whose clerk was Adam Charlton. The store building stood upon the present site of Phœnix Hall. Phelps & Havens were Garbutt's successors, and remained a number of years. Albert Brown, early engaged in storekeeping, still lives near the village. Otis Comstock built the store occupied by McPherson, and, after several years in trade, transferred to William Hyde, who continued the business. The pioneer inn-keeper was Benjamin Dobson, upon the site of the Exchange. The next in that business was Duncan McNaughton, who kept public-house in the present brick tavern, built by L. White. Hamilton Hollenbeck erected the stone tavern about 1830, and it was occupied by John Watkins, an Englishman, for some years, and then by Ira Harmon. Hollenbeck himself officiated for a time as its host, and was its owner when it was destroyed by fire. The first physician in the place was Dr. Tower, who came in 1826, and occupied a small frame house yet standing. He died within a short time. Dr. John R. Craig practiced medicine here for many years, but ill health has caused his retirement to a farm. The survey of the village, under direction of Elihu H. S. Mumford, was begun in 1830 by Alvin Savage, and completed in 1832 by D. R. McNaughton. The first school-house was a small frame which stood opposite E. C. Smith's present residence. In 1832 a stone house having one room was built, and later an addition of another room was made. It was sold, and is in use as a furnace. Several years since a new, neat, and comfortable brick was erected, one and a half stories high. It has two school-rooms, a library, and a hall. The earliest teacher in the vicinity was a man named McDowell, in a log house north of the creek. James Covey was one of the earliest teachers in the village, and remained several years. D. D. Brown, of Rochester, was at one time a teacher in Mumford. A post-office was established in the village about 1835, and was located in the tavern of Duncan McNaughton, the first official. After a number of years, R. N. Havens became his successor. James McQueen has been postmaster many years. A post-office was established at Wheatland Centre about 1835, and Clark Hall was postmaster. Later, John Murdock held the office, and then the post was discontinued. In 1835 the Scottsville and Le Roy Railroad was surveyed by William Wallace. It was completed about 1838 to Caledonia. A wooden track was laid, and horse-cars used to draw flour and other articles. Little business was done, and soon the road was permitted to fall to decay. On the construction of the Rochester and West Line road, J. McNaughton, the present ticket-agent, was appointed. There is a telegraph-office in connection.

SCOTTSVILLE.

Isaac Scott, of New Hampshire, bought in 1790, of the Wadsworths, one hundred and fifty acres of land, at the then high price of four dollars per acre. He built a good hewed-log house on the site now occupied by the Slocum block. He opened the pioneer tavern in town, and, in connection with inn-keeping, carried on his farm. Scott died June 2, 1818, aged seventy-three years. Lydia, his wife, died August 29, 1832, aged eighty-two years. Cyrus Douglas came to Wheatland with Scott, his father-in-law, and occupied a log cabin for some years, and then left for Ohio. In 1814, besides the tavern, there was the store of Abraham Hanford. He had a scanty stock of goods in a small frame building. The goods were furnished by his brother, at Hanford's Landing, and sold on commission. This pioneer tradesman kept at his business many years, and made money. Dr. Bristol was then the physician of the town, and had a small frame house which he occupied. During 1814, Dr. Edson came out from New Hampshire, and, boarding with Isaac Scott, his uncle, began a medical practice which has continued over sixty years. The doctor is now eighty-five years of age. Dr. Munn was a resident physician of Scottsville for several years prior to 1840. He went to Gates, and then to Rochester, and has since become celebrated as an optician. James Hanford was a later villager, and built the brick store now occupied by Martin Rogers. He put in a large stock of goods, continued merchandising many years, built another store, and finally retired to his farm on the west of the village. L. C. Andrews carried on business in the Hanford store for a number of years after Mr. H. left it. Osburn Filer built and stocked the store, where he continued to do a mercantile business till near his death, when he sold to Freeman Edson, who kept a store for about ten years. In 1814 there was a tannery in operation in the west part of the village; later an ashery was run by Dr. Edson, upon the present site of the Presbyterian church. William Hanford was also connected with one. The tavern interest, on the death of Mr. Scott, was maintained at the old stand by his son, Jacob, and then by Francis Fauvell. Judge Carpenter bought the property, and in 1820 erected the present Eagle hotel. After conducting the hotel some years, the judge put it in the hands of his sons Ezra and Ira. Four years later, Ezra took control, and kept public-house till 1830, when he sold the stand and thirteen acres of land to George Ensign, by whom the house was kept fifteen years. William Merritt is present proprietor. A second tavern was built and opened to the public about 1816, by Dr. Augustus Bristol; the building is now the dwelling of widow Paul. Bristol, after three years' experience in the tavern, was appointed a justice of the peace, which office debarred him from keeping a house of entertainment. In 1824, James Brown built the frame tavern yet standing, and kept house one year. The place was rented and occupied next by E. T. Miller. In 1828, Samuel Willard was the landlord, and after him, George Ensign. The first grist-mill in Scottsville was built in 1816 by David McVean, for his own use, and was traded by him to Abraham Hanford, for land at the mouth of the Seneca river. The mill of half a century is yet standing, and is operated by Mr. Holmes. Hanford failed, and his son, William H. Hanford, Jr., ran the mill for a time. Holmes & Warner bought the property a year since, and the latter sold out to his partner. A brick mill was erected, about 1824, by Powell. It was run by him and by his son Ira for a long period, and is now being managed by Malcolm McVean. Abram Hanford ran a saw-mill in connection with his grist-mill. It was repaired and continued until its destruction by fire. The tannery noted in the west end of the village was put up during the war of 1812, by Jonathan Babcock, who found profit in the enterprise. Martin Goodrich succeeded to the property, and conducted the business until recently, when it was abandoned. The first distillery stood near the tannery, and was worked by Sherman Bills for several years after the close of the war, and finally closed up, the principals—Juba Storrs & Co., of Canandaigua—refusing further support. The town was not thereby freed from the evil, since Abraham Hanford built and ran a "still" above his grist-mill. The blacksmith in a pioneer region to the agriculturist is invaluable. His deeds are not lofty, but his labors were highly useful. A man named Sharp was the first Vulcan in the village. His small shop near Main street burned down, and he left. Next came Luman Guthrie, and began work in a shop near the site of the one burned. He had learned his trade with Oliver Ide, of Riga, and came here to begin for himself. He later took for a partner his brother, Harvey, who had served in the war of 1812, as a substitute for Captain William Shirts. He removed to Ohio, and Luman died in Niagara county. Isaiah North, of Connecticut, went into Ide's shop; then succeeded Orin Cartwright, a hard worker; and he was followed by John Sellers. The shop is now owned by Samuel McConkey. There are some half-dozen shops of recent origin. The school interest has received early and proper attention in this place. The pioneer school was kept in a small log house which stood on Shaffer's, now Thomas Brown's, farm. It was west of Shaffer's house, in what is now the middle of the road. Later, a frame house was built on Reuben Heath's farm, near the home of Dr. Lacy. In March, 1819, it was voted by a majority of one to remove the school to Scottsville. A frame house was built near the present dwelling of Paul Austin's heirs; and among the first pedagogues employed as instructor and exampler of the children was an eccentric Quaker, who went barefoot and coatless to his work, as did most, if not all, of his charge; and thereby necessity, economy, and equality were considered. In this school-house schools were kept for many years. A brick building was next built, and finally, in 1868, three districts were consolidated, and have built a great and commodious brick structure, having four rooms.

An academy had its origin, in 1824, in a subscription circulated to obtain means for the erection of a building wherein a school of classical literature could be taught. The structure was a two-story brick, having one room below and one above. The Rev. John Milligan, Presbyterian minister, was chosen principal. The project was not profitable, owing to the number of like institutions over the county, which divided patronage; and, after a brief existence, the school closed, and the property was sold for a dwelling. Noting the buildings, brief mention may be made of the builders. Edward Collins, brick-mason, early became resident of Scottsville, and was the builder of a majority of its brick structures. Served as a justice, and removing near Batavia, there died. Alvin Savage, an excellent mechanic, and a millwright, was kept busily engaged in mill work. A daughter married Whitman Ashley, a lawyer of the village. John Farquharson, early wagon-maker, carried on the business many years; went to Rochester, and there died.

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The post-office dates from 1822. In the earlier existence of the village its mail was received from Canandaigua, the only office west of Geneva. Then an office was located at Caledonia, and finally, in the year mentioned, an office was established at Scottsville, in the house of Dr. Freeman Edson, who received the appointment as postmaster. His first agent was Dr. David Lacy, then a student with the doctor. The second agent was Ira Carpenter, who later became postmaster, and held the place many years. Otto Bennett was one of the most recent officials, and held till 1872, when John Croft was appointed. His successor was Earl H. Slocum, the present postmaster. The old mail route was from Rochester to York, and the mail was carried on horseback, by a boy-agent of Judge Hayden's. A canal was completed from Rochester to Scottsville in 1840, and during September of that year the first boat came up. The boat was a small packet, towed by two horses moving on a trot. Captain Brewster was in command. The Rochester and State Line Railroad running to Le Roy was finished in 1874, and Herbert Dorr appointed local ticket agent,—a position he continues to hold. A telegraph office was opened in the village soon after the cars began to run, and it has since been moved to the depot.

SOCIETIES OF SCOTTSVILLE.

Tompkins Lodge of F & A. M., No. 350, was chartered in 1822, and held its sessions at Scottsville until 1834, when it ceased to exist. Among the charter members were Powell Carpenter, Alvin Savage, James Smith, Francis Smith, Samuel B. Graves, Fowler Albright, Mr. Cross, and Mr. Brown. There are but two surviving members of the lodge—William Welch, of Scottsville, and Powell Carpenter, Jr., of Le Roy. These are all that are remembered of seventy members when the charter was surrendered. The Masons held meetings within the upper room of the school-house on Rochester street, this upper story having been built by them and held from 1823 to 1834. Since that date, 1834, no lodge existed until, on January 15, 1875, a dispensation was issued, and a charter granted on June 22, 1875, to *Oatka Lodge, No.* 759. John C. Hill, Master; N. B. Jones, S.W ; T. R. Sibley, J. W.; George E. Slocum, Sec'y; J. C. Neafie, Treas.; George E. Muar, S. D.; B. L. Warren, J. D.; M. H. Pope and J. S. Warren, M. of C.; D. B. Hitchcock, Marshal; George Rosa, Tyler; T. A. Carson and E. H. Slocum were the remaining charter members. J. C. Hill is present Master; F. R. Sibley, S. W.; E. G. Armstrong, J. W.; J. C. Neaphie, Treas.; and C. B. Franklin, Sec'y. Meetings were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, over the marble-shop. After charter was received, the lodge met in the hall over the store of Neafie & Shadbolt. Membership, twenty-five.

Scottsville Lodge, No. 371, *I. O. of O. F.*, was instituted December 1, 1873, with the following charter members: M. R. Ballentine, S. N. G.; H. P. Shaw, S. V. G.; Byron Rogers, S. R. S.; A. H. Robinson, S. T.; C. M. Palmer, B. W.; J. S. Warner, S. C.; J. I. Denman, S. R. S. N. G.; E. B. Scofield, S. L. S. N. G.; Jacob Green, S. R. S. V. G.; J. F. Moon, I. R. S. S.; W. C. Grass, S. L. S. V. G.; Adelbert Widener, I. L. S. S.; William H. Penning, S. O. G.; A. L. Widener, I. I. G.; J. E. Seeley and George Rosa, S. The lodge numbers about sixty members. They have fitted up a neat, comfortable hall over W. A. Williams' marble-works.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTTSVILLE.

During the early days of Scottsville it knew little preaching. Occasionally those who had been of the church in Massachusetts and other States east met at their several homes, and the more prominent led the meetings. The Methodists were the pioneers of religion in this region, and soon after 1820 a class was formed of the following persons: Joel Hunter, wife, and one daughter, Mrs. Carpenter, John Herroun, Henry Tarbox, and Mrs. Buck—seven in all. They held meetings at intervals, and were occasionally visited by Elder Benajah Williams. On February 14, 1827, members and friends of the Methodist order assembled and incorporated a society in accordance with the statute. J. E. Cole and E. Boardman were called to preside, and the following-named were chosen the first board of trustees: John Grownend, John Harroun, John Babcock, Henry Tarbox, and Joel Hunter. During the following summer a subscription was circulated, and on October 10, 1827, it was determined to build a brick meeting-house, thirty-two by forty-four feet in size, and the pastor, Rev. John Copeland, was appointed agent for the trustees to apply subscribed funds. One hundred and ten persons were subscribers to the building fund, besides the contributions of the youth to furnish the house. Powell Carpenter led the list with two hundred and seventy-five dollars, Rev. J. Copeland followed with one hundred dollars. The total subscribed was one thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars. House and lot cost one thousand nine hundred and nine dollars. The first recorded meeting in this church dates February 23, 1829, when P. Carpenter and Dr. E. G. Munn were elected trustees. In 1831 Rev. John Wiley was pastor, and in 1839 Rev. S. A. Baker was in charge, when the building was repaired inside and reseated. It was again repaired in 1873 at considerable expense. Rev. John W. Sanborn is the present pastor. He was preceded by Charles B. Sparrow. Present members, ninety-seven. Attendance, one hundred and seventy-five. A Sabbath-school has long been connected with the church. Joseph Moon is the superintendent. It has a library of three hundred and fifty volumes.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTTSVILLE

is of comparatively recent date. In 1821, Rev. Chauncey Cook, of Chili, gave one-fourth of his time to the citizens of Wheatland. In March, 1822, a church having eleven members was organized on the Congregational basis, by a committee consisting of Revs. Cook, Penny, and Everett. The church was received under care of the presbytery on April 16, 1822, and original members were from churches of Caledonia, Riga, and Chili. Presbyterian form was adopted and ruling elders elected in 1832. The church numbered twenty-four members in 1826, one hundred and sixty-one in 1834, and one hundred and fifteen in 1845. Rev. John Mulligan began to preach as stated supply in 1821. Rev. William F. Curry followed, and then Rev. Abiel Parmele two years, from May, 1827. Rev. Jacob Hart then served as stated supply two years. Rev. Lewis Cheeseman began as supply May, 1831, was installed pastor 1834, and dismissed October 25, 1836. Next May Rev. Eli S. Hunter, D.D., began to minister to the church. He was installed September 20, 1837, and dismissed June 26, 1839. Rev. Seldon Haynes was supply in 1840. Rev. Linus W. Billington began to labor here in the spring of 1841, and was installed July 20 of that year.

A house of worship was erected and completed in 1831. In extent it was forty-two by fifty-four feet, and supplied ample and comfortable accommodations. In December, 1837, some fifty members, adhering to the old-school General Assembly, seceded, and were organized at the church of Scottsville, and placed under care of the presbytery of Wyoming. In 1845 it consisted of about fifty members. For some five years Rev. Lewis Cheeseman was their pastor. He was followed by Rev. Edwin Bronson, who in two years was succeeded by Rev. Richard McKay.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

in Scottsville, traces an origin in a meeting held about 1840, in a large brick building purchased of Philip Garbutt during that year. At the meeting, Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, of St. Patrick's, at Rochester, was chairman. The families from Wheatland and vicinity represented were William Tone, James Early, and Michael McDonald, of Chili, and of the town, M. Sheridan, P. Rafferty, John Conners, William Carson, John McPhillips, P. Farrell, L. Cunningham, O. Pidgeon, Richard Barren, James Scullen, Thomas Shields, William Conolly, and others. The house noted served the society till 1854, when the present church was ready for occupation. The edifice is forty by eighty feet, and has an addition eighteen by thirty feet. It has a steeple one hundred and seven feet high, will seat five hundred, and cost ten thousand dollars. The first visiting priest to Scottsville was Father O'Reilly, who came once a month and held mass in the old building. Others made occasional visits, till Rev. Edward O'Connor was stationed here in 1846. He remained a few years, and Rev. Michael Welch was his successor for a period of two years. Rev. James McGlew remained four years. During this time the church was built. Rev. Richard Story was in charge two years, and Rev. J. V O'Donohue for ten years. After him came Dr. Laughlin for two years. Then Rev. Maher stayed a year, and was succeeded by Father McDonald, who went to Ireland, and there died. Successive pastors have been Fathers Buckley, Miller, Maher, and Madder, present pastor. The organization numbers seventy families, and is of strength and influence, steadily growing in numbers and resources.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MUMFORD

built a small frame church in 1835 where now stands the brick school-house. The society worshiped here a few years and then dissolved. The church was the first one erected in the village, and it and its site were sold for school purposes. The minister was Rev. Gillespie, who gave the society but part of his time.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MUMFORD

was built about 1840, upon an acre site purchased of John H. Anthony. It is a one-story frame. The Scottsville priests officiate here.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MUMFORD,

was organized May 13, 1869, by authority of the United Presbytery of Caledonia. The following were members at the organization: Samuel Irvin, William Robertson, Dr. John N. Craig and wife, Mrs. D. C. McNaughton, John McBride, Christie Stewart, Christie McPherson, Kate Craig, George Randall, Jeannette Blackmer, Margaret Stuart, Mary McPherson, Margaret Robinson, Mrs. Irvin, Isabel Armstrong, M. Armstrong, Jane E. Irvin, John and Catharine Armstrong,

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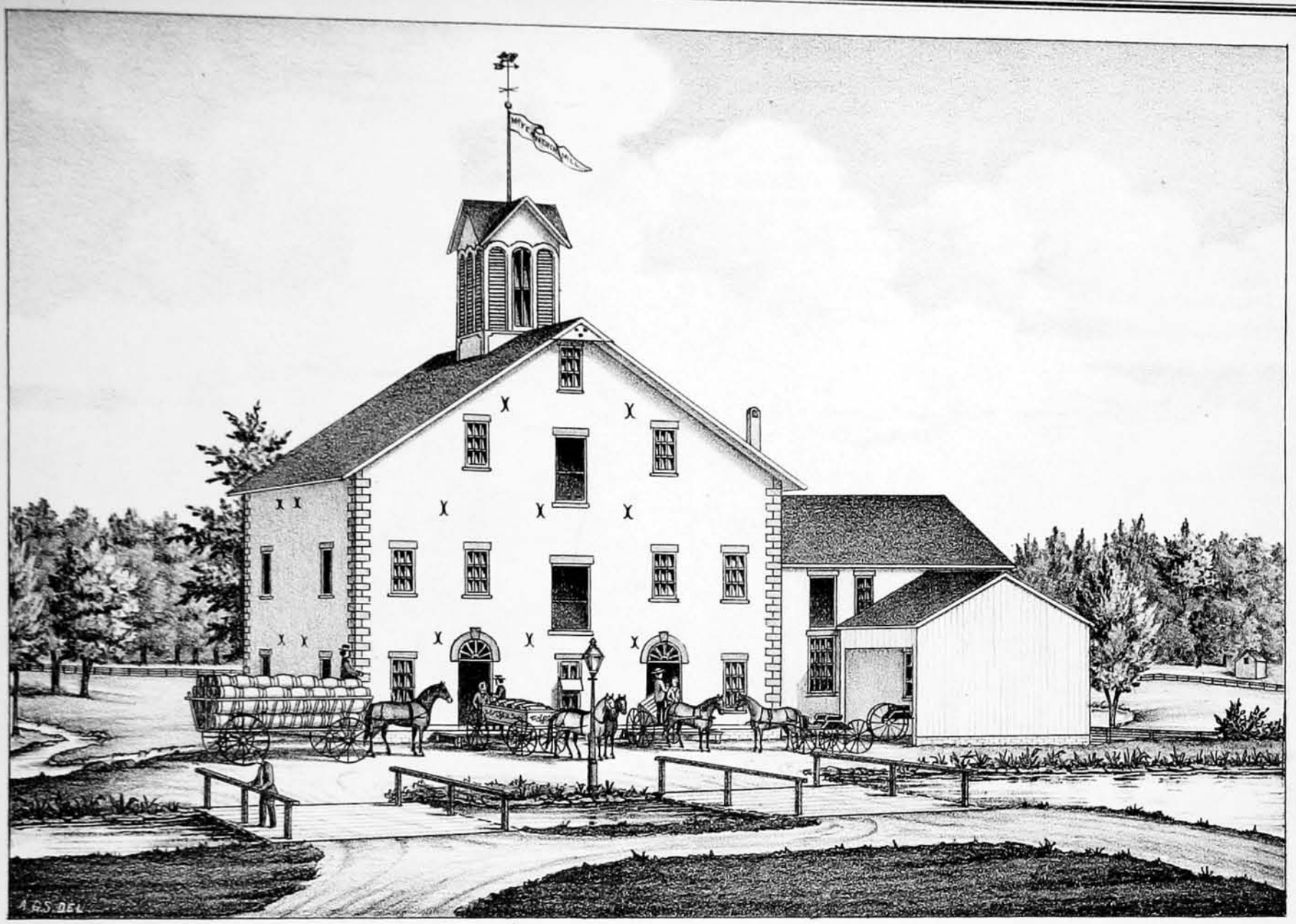

M. Mc VEAN'S MERCHANT MILL, *SCOTTSVILLE, N.Y.*



W.&T. RAFFERTY, *MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES AND WAGONS*
SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

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J. C. McNaughton, James Craig, J. C. McBride, G. Walker, E. Grant, Robert Stewart, and Mrs. C. H. Allen. Meetings have been held from time of formation in a small building in Mumford. The supply from organization till February 1, 1873, was Rev. W J. Robinson, pastor of Beulah congregation. Early in the year named the congregations were united, and the present pastor, W. H. Hawey, was installed June 18, 1873. The congregation at Mumford has a church inclosed. It is built Gothic style, of stone. Its dimensions are thirty-six by fifty-six feet. On the northwest corner is a tower, and in it a side entrance. The elders who have served have been William Robertson, Samuel Irwin, O. Allen, and David Nichols. The Sabbath-school is in charge of John R. Craig, and numbers sixty scholars.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BEULAH

was formally organized February 24, 1852, with twenty-seven members, named as follows: Alexander Anderson, Margaret Blue, Duncan Campbell, Nancy, Archibald, Catharine, Peter J., and Margaret Campbell, Margaret Gustin, John, Mary, and Duncan Menzie, John and Isabel Mallock, Duncan W. and Catharine McPherson, Daniel, Daniel M., Malcolm, and Catharine McArthur, Catharine McVean, Jeanette Watson, and others. The church building is a frame, forty-two by sixty feet in size, and will seat about four hundred persons. The edifice was opened January 1, 1852, by the Rev. D. C. Laren, of Caledonia, whose charge extended to this church. The house stands three miles northwest of Mumford, at what are known as Beulah Corners. Rev. Isaiah Ferris served as pastor from December 14, 1852, until June 15, 1858. Rev. William J. Robinson, from December 6, 1859, until January 22, 1873; and the present pastor, W H. Hawey, was installed June 18, 1873. Robert McVean and Malcolm McArthur were made ruling elders at organization. The congregation numbers one hundred members. It has a fine Sunday-school, of which Alexander McPherson is superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF WHEATLAND.

On May 25, 1811, a number of Baptist brethren met by appointment, at a school-house, for a conference respecting meetings and the formation of a society. Elder William Firman was moderator, and Jirah Blackmer clerk. A committee was appointed to draught articles and covenant. It was voted "that brother Smiten Irish open our meetings on Lord's days, and call on the brothers to improve the time." On June 10, 1811, Andrew G. Cone was baptized by Elder David Irish. On July 6, following, Elder Cyrus Andrews, missionary, connected with the Shaftsburg Association, met with the people and organized a church. The members of this church were Ransom Harmon, Jirah Blackmer, Benjamin Irish, A. G. Cone, Joseph Tucker, Henry Martin, Lydia Harmon, Mary Martin, William Lacy, Wm. Welch, Joseph Douglass, and Polly Tucker. The third Thursday of August, 1812, was observed as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, as recommended by the presbytery. Up to 1818 the society had increased to sixty-two members. On October 1, 1825, Parker, the aged, William Printup, and Coanda Barnett, Indians, baptized at Tonawanda, united with the church. Abel Bingham and wife, with these persons, were constituted a branch of the church. Parker died in 1826. Elder Solomon Brown, first pastor, died in 1813. Elder Eli Stone was with the church four years. Aristarchus Willey, Horace Griswell, John Middleton, Daniel Eldridge, Gibbon Williams, H. K. Stinson, Austin Harmon, Reverends Bainbridge, Clark, Shotwell, Holmes, and Morse have preached for this congregation, which has now no regular pastor. Many of these men were highly gifted and well-educated men, imbued with devotional spirit, and active in their duties. In 1845 the church was remodeled. It had high, deep galleries; high, straight-backed seats, with a sharp railing; the pulpit was elevated, and was reached by an extensive stairway on each side. The pulpit was of box-shape, large enough to hold two persons in close quarters. Just as the house was ready to be occupied it burned down, and the disaster was keenly felt. Elder Stinson preached on the next Sabbath from these words,—"Our holy and our beautiful house where our fathers praised Thee is burned up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste." There was a ready application of Scripture in those days which comes to us refreshing by its novelty. The funds were soon raised for another church, and in November, 1845, the new house was occupied, and the dedication services were conducted by Rev. Whitman Metcalf, of Brockport. N. Murdock, of Albion, preached during the evening.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUMFORD

was constituted December 9, 1852, under the ministry of Rev. W W Everts, for many years pastor of the First Baptist church in Chicago, but at that time pastor of the Wheatland church. The house of worship, situated in the village of Mumford, was dedicated August 24, 1853. First pastor, Rev. C. A. Wardner, was installed at the dedication, and resigned January 31, 1857. From that date to July, 1859, the church was supplied from Rochester Theological Seminary. In the year last named D. B. Munger, of Le Roy, began his labors, and on April 21, 1860, was ordained and installed as pastor, and resigned May 5, 1866. Again supplied from Rochester till October 28, 1866, when Rev. M. W. Holmes settled as pastor of the Mumford and Wheatland churches jointly, and resigned July 3, 1867. Supplied till March 1, 1868, when Rev. D. Morse settled as pastor of the two churches, and resigned November 22, 1868. Supplied till December 1, 1871, when S. W. Culver became pastor of the Mumford church. He, too, resigned November 6, 1875, and the church is at present without a pastor. The Sunday-school was organized at an early period, and its first superintendent was Deacon W F. Garbutt. The members of the church constitute an enrollment of thirty-six names.

THE FARMERS' LIBRARY OF WHEATLAND.

This library was organized January 26, 1805, with Peter Shaffer as librarian; Cyrus Douglass, treasurer; and John Finch, James Wood, and Christopher Laybourn, trustees. The original constituent members were John Garbutt, Francis Albright, Nathaniel Taylor, Powell Carpenter, and Isaac Scott. The proprietors rapidly increased in number, so that in 1836 they mustered seventy-one names. Each proprietor paid one dollar and fifty cents for a share, and half a dollar annually. Books were intelligently chosen, well read, and thoroughly understood. This was the pioneer library west of the Genesee river. The first books were purchased at Canandaigua, at the book-store of Myron Holly, and were carried upon the back of John Garbutt to their field of silent but powerful influence. The second rule of the association was that "The Farmers' Library shall always be kept within the distance of two miles from the bridge across Allen's creek on Isaac Scott's farm, at the most convenient place, as shall be annually agreed to by a majority of the proprietors of said library." In 1809, by an almost unanimous vote, the library was moved to and established at Springfield Mills. Trustees held annual meetings to select new books and to transact other business. A general meeting was held quarterly to return volumes. The largest volume could be retained six weeks; the smaller, three. In 1807, Cyrus Douglass was librarian, and Powell Carpenter treasurer. In 1810, Peter Shaffer was chosen treasurer, and John Finch and Nathaniel Taylor trustees. On the second Tuesday in March, 1811, the proprietors met at Springfield Mills for the purpose of incorporating the library. The name "Farmers' Library" was still retained, and the following were chosen trustees: Francis Albright, John Finch, Eliakam Jones, Donald McKenzie, and John Garbutt. The first-named were librarian and treasurer for some years. The library was removed in 1816 to William Garbutt's. In 1822 shares were raised to two dollars, and the next year three dollars, while the annual dues were made seventy-five cents. In 1835 the library consisted of nine hundred volumes, and a division was attempted unsuccessfully. The effort was renewed with like result in 1869. In 1866, Philip Garbutt was chosen librarian, and has held the office to the present time.

TOWN MEETINGS AND OFFICIALS.

The town of Wheatland was organized as Inverness on February 23, 1821, and the first meeting for the election of town officers appointed to be held at the house of Powell Carpenter on Tuesday, the 3d of April following. Preliminary to election on the day and at the place designated, it was voted that the remuneration of town officers should be seventy-five cents per day. It was then voted that the office of collector be put up at auction to the lowest bidder, and that he who obtains the office give security to pay to the town the residue of the percentage over and above his bid. John Garbutt was chosen supervisor; Levi Lacy, town clerk; William Reed, Jirah Blackmer, and William Garbutt, assessors; Thomas Stokoe bid the collecting off at two per cent.; Rawson Harmon and Peter Shaffer, overseers of poor; Joseph Cox, Clark Hall, and Ephraim Blackmer, commissioners of highways; Freeman Edson, Thomas Lowrey, Jirah Blackmer, commissioners of common schools; George Wood, Sylvester Harmon, and Peter W. McPherson, inspectors of common schools; Caleb Calkins and Chester Savage, constables. It was then voted "that we raise no moneys for the poor," and voted "that we raise twice the amount of moneys funded by the State for the support of the common schools." Jirah Blackmer, Wm. Reed, and Wm. Garbutt were chosen to take the census of 1821. There were seventy-eight names of persons liable to be jurors returned to the county clerk; and at the senatorial election of April, 1821, the town polled one hundred and forty-five votes. There were nineteen road districts on the formation of the town, and the following were elected overseers, respectively, from one upwards: Reuben Heath, James Cox, William Garbutt, David McVean, Rawson Harmon, Jr., Jirah Blackmer, Oliver P. Blackmer, Eleazer Calkins, Peter W. McPherson, Wm. W. McPherson, John McPherson, Sr., Charles Killam, Ezra Scofield, Jr., John Shadbolt, Daniel Mann, William Frazer, Thomas Lowrey, H. Hutchinson, and Alexander Rose.

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CHILI.

THE town of Chili was formed by a division of the original town of Riga, which for several years embraced all the territory now included in both towns. Its organization was perfected at the first town meeting, held at the house of James Coleman, on the second day of April, 1822, by the election of the following town officers, viz.:

Supervisor, Joseph Sibley; Town Clerk, Joshua Howell; Assessors, Benjamin Bowen, Joseph Davis, Daniel Franklyn, Jr.; Road Commissioners, William Wooden, William Holland, George Brown; School Commissioners, Isaac Burritt, Berkley Gillett; School Inspectors, Daniel Bassett, Alfred Schofield, Pliny Fields; Overseers of the Poor, John Whetmore, Joseph Thompson, Joshua Howell; Town Collector, Benjamin Brown; Constables, Thomas Sheldon, Daniel Jameson, Moses Sperry, Eben Burnham. Chili is situated in the original "Mill-Seat Tract," with the Genesee river for its eastern boundary, along which it extends several miles, and, at the northeast corner, joins on to the city of Rochester. Previous to the division of the old town of Northampton, on December 8, 1807, it was known as East Pultney, so called, because at that time it formed the eastern portion of the estate belonging to the Pultney heirs. It extends east and west along the north line about nine and one-third miles, along the south line nearly five miles, with a width north and south of over six miles, which gives an area of about forty-four square miles. The surface of the town comprises three divisions: the southwestern, which is divided into sixteen sections, each subdivided into six one-hundred-acre farm lots; the northwestern, separated from the former by Black creek, which is divided into regular one-hundred-acre farm lots; and the eastern division, lying between the two former and the river, which is divided into irregular farm lots, varying in shape and size. The surface is slightly rolling, though not sufficient to interfere with cultivation, and inclines to the east. This made drainage into the river thorough and easy, which is invaluable in heavily-timbered sections, where many wet and marshy places exist by the retention of water on the surface through decaying timber and obstructed courses. The soil is generally of a clay-loam mixed with sand. South of Black creek gravelly knolls are to be found, some of which are quite extensive. A large one, called "Dumpling hill," rises near the river, south of the creek. The soil is strong, very productive, and of easy cultivation; in the cereal crops it is second to none in the State, and has always responded to the industry of the husbandman with large and abundant returns. It is unusually well watered. Besides having a continuous river-front of about eight miles, Black creek, a large stream with numerous tributaries, flows through the centre from west to east into the Genesee river. A large branch, supplied by Blue pond, in the town of Wheatland, enters Chili near the southwest corner, and, passing through Clifton, bears to the northeast and enters Black creek near the centre of the town. Another large branch flows two miles from and parallel with the river; also several smaller ones, parallel with the two latter, flow into Black creek from the south. On the north four or five streams flow into both the creek and the river. A pond near the southeast corner of the town has an outlet into the Genesee river. Near the river, and parallel thereto, the Genesee Valley canal passes diagonally through the town. The new Rochester and State-Line Railroad, lately constructed from Rochester to Le Roy, in Genesee county, passes through the town a short distance from and nearly parallel with the river, and has located two stations in Chili. The main line of the New York Central Railroad passes through the northwest part, a distance of about five miles, and has located a station at North Chili. The old Rochester and Batavia stage-road also passes through the north part of the town and south of the railroad.

The eastern part of this town, near the mouth of Black creek, and along the Genesee river, was one of the earliest points settled in the county, west of the river, while in the western portion settlements were not made until several years later. Directly south of Chili Centre and the Black creek, and in the vicinity of what was called the Checkered tavern, a few early pioneers located before and about the year 1800, whose descendants are now among the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the town. The first recorded settlement was made as early as 1792 by Joseph Morgan and his family, near the southeast corner, and along the southern boundary. His lands adjoined those of Peter Shaffer, on the town line, who had located previously, as early as 1789, in Wheatland, not far from the present village of Scottsville, at whose house was held in April, 1797, the first town meeting ever called together west of the Genesee river. In 1794 Andrew Wortman settled near the river, and in 1795 Colonel Josiah Fish and his son Libeus emigrated from Vermont, and purchased a farm bordering the river, at the mouth of Black creek. He immediately constructed a log cabin out of rough unhewn logs, and employed Indians to cover it with bark, and, when completed, it presented anything but an attractive appearance. It had no floor except the bare earth, and, though a protection against snow and wind, it was not impervious to rains, and was without doors, windows, or chimney. Later, a chimney was constructed of sticks and mud, and an old blanket hung up at the place of entrance in lieu of a door. Window-lights were a needless luxury. Such was the dwelling-place of the first supervisor of Northampton. Into this primitive structure, early in the spring of 1796, Colonel Fish removed his family and established their home. Though in our day and generation a home is more elaborately constructed, and surrounded with more comforts, yet it is doubtful whether it possesses more attractions and real contentment. The stern realities and unavoidable privations of pioneer life no doubt sharpen the enjoyment of what few pleasures encircle it. In 1795 Stephen Peabody came into the town. He was a distiller, and a short time after his arrival he erected a log distillery on the farm, purchased by Joseph Morgan, which for many years supplied the early settlers with that most necessary article in those days, good whisky. In 1797, Jacob Widner, with his sons, Samuel, Jacob, Jr., Abraham, William, and Peter, settled in town, some distance back from the river. About the same time Joseph Carey came into the town, and a little later settled in the southwest part. Still later, and previous to 1800, Lemuel Wood and Joseph Wood settled in the south part of the town, a short distance east of the Checkered tavern; the former on land now owned by Dr. Starkey. Their descendants are still living in the vicinity. About the same time Samuel Scott with his family settled in the same vicinity. Previous to this, however, not far from 1798, Joshua Howell settled on the north side of the road running east by Lemuel Wood. He was one of the most active and influential of the early settlers west of the river. He was followed soon after by Benjamin Bowman, who, with his family, made a settlement south of the creek and on the east side of the road; and also John Kimball, who settled near the town line south of the Woods settlement. Previous to 1800 the families of Daniel Franklin and one Dillingham settled near Kimball's, on the town line. Also, George Stottle settled in town the same time. He purchased and located not far from the Checkered tavern, where his descendants are still living. Joseph Stottle, one of the most successful and prominent farmers in the town, has been connected with the whole history of the town, its development and growth. He lives a short distance north of the old Cheekered tavern. Nearly all the early settlers in this part of the town made permanent settlements. But few of that shiftless, roving class, which appear so generally in the van of pioneers, settled in this section.

In 1811, William Wooden, from Seneca, Ontario county, emigrated with his family, and settled in the north part of Chili. He had five children, who became prominent and useful citizens of the town. His son, William W Wooden, is now living on the old homestead, and another, James Wooden, on a farm one-half mile northeast of Maplewood station, on the Rochester and State Line Railroad. In the same year Zebulon Paul and Lemuel Paul, from Massachusetts, settled on a farm about one mile south of Mr. Wooden. A short time previous to 1811, John McVean, from Ontario county, settled with his family in this part of the town with his six sons, Duncan, Samuel, John, Daniel, Peter, and Alexander. He did much to improve the town and add to its prosperity. John Weidener, with a family of five children, James, Amos, Rosalia, Cordelia, and Richard, settled in the same vicinity in 1811. In 1822 he moved out of the town; but subsequently returned, and is still living, one-half mile east of James Wooden's, at the great age of ninety-seven on the 25th of October, 1876. After the close of the war of 1812, which had materially checked the immigration to this country, the influx of settlers was very rapid, and the monotonous waste of timber was soon transformed into green fields and isolated woods, dotted with comfortable farm-houses and barns. The air was laden with the perfume of growing crops and

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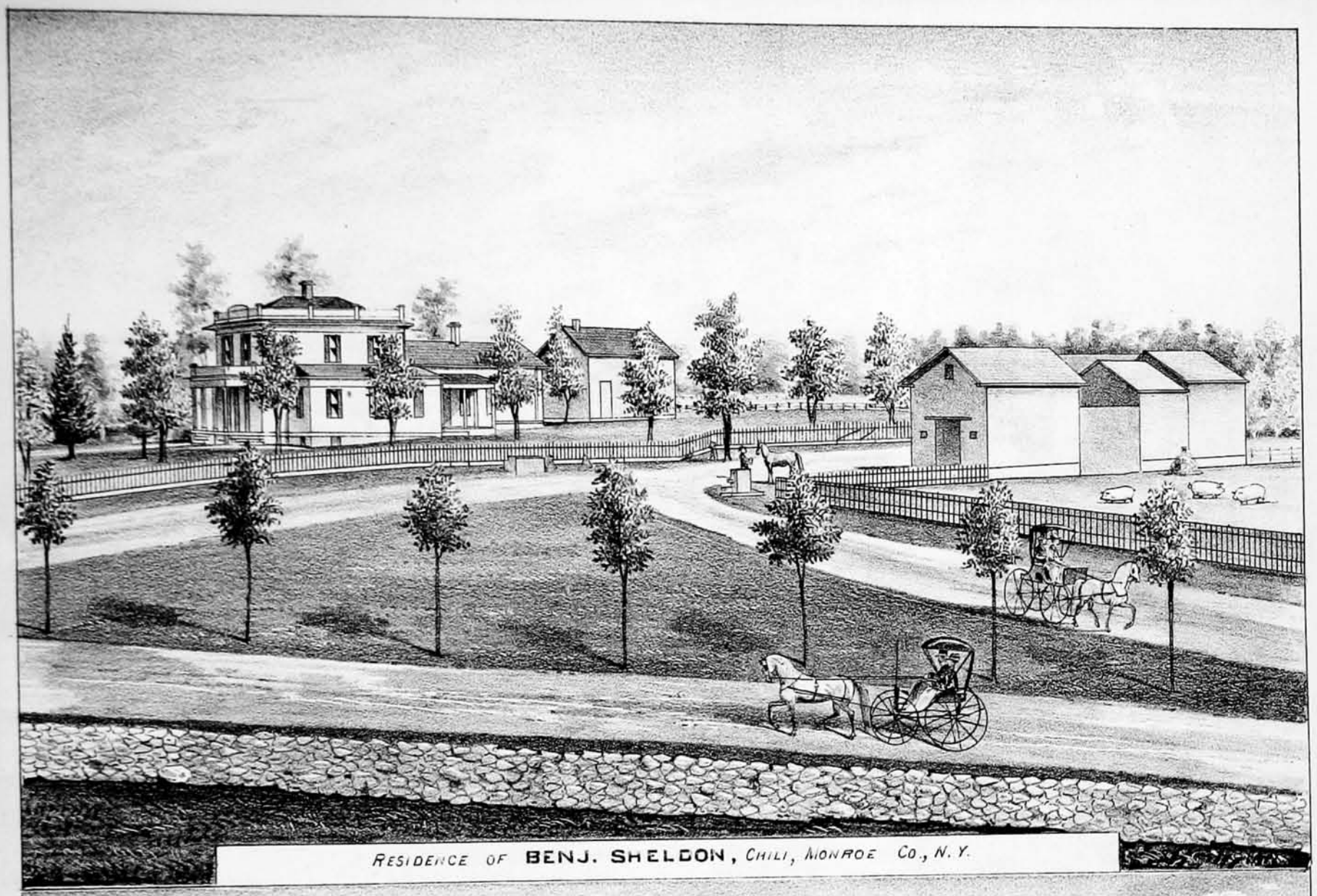

RESIDENCE OF BENJ. SHELDON, CHILI, MONROE CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE of EDWARD J. REED,
CHILI, MONROE CO., N.Y.

A.G. Snell. Del
SKETCHED OCT 20TH 1876.

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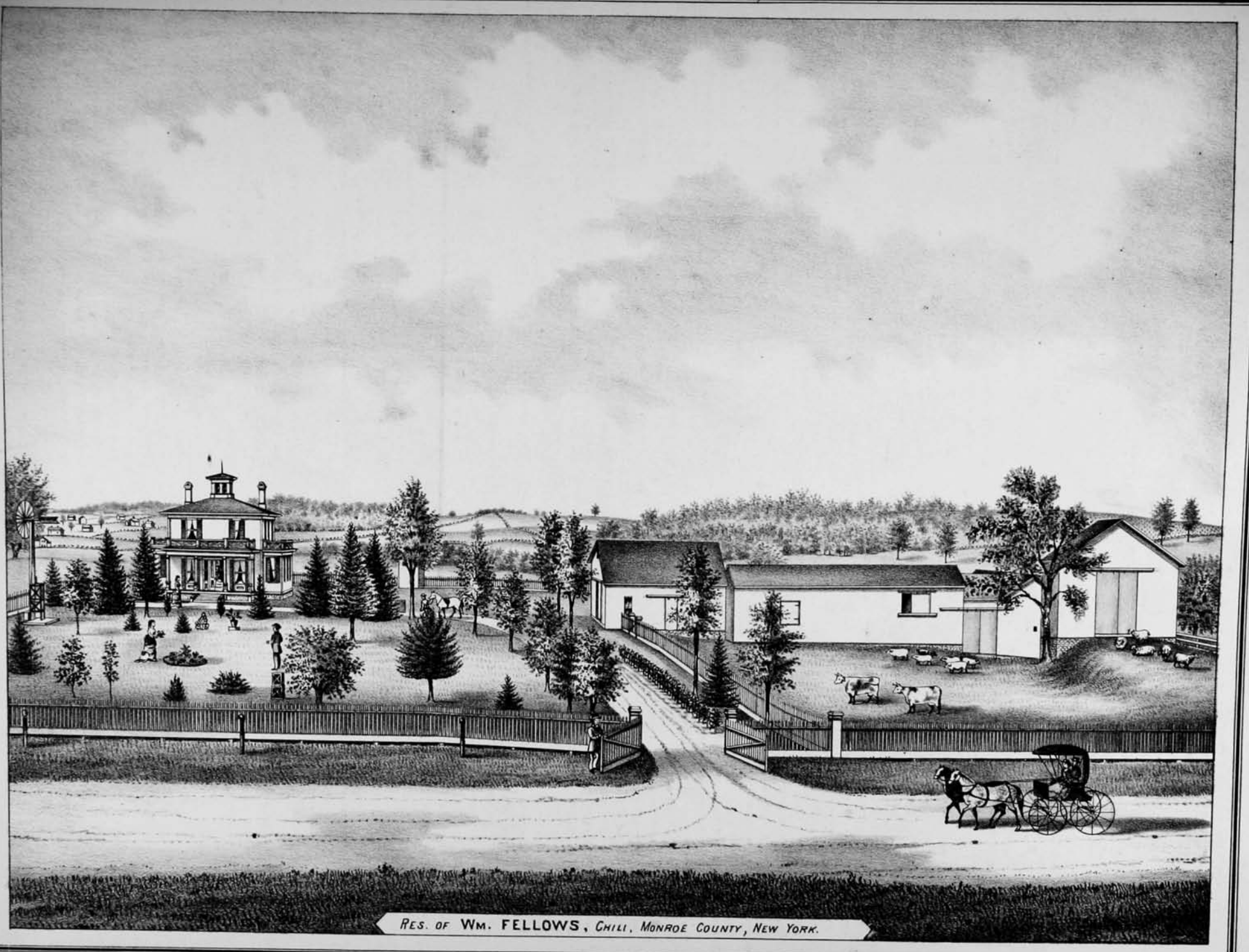
PLATE LIV.



RES. OF WM. FELLOWS, CHILI, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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fruit, while the echoes rang with the hearty laughter of children, the cheery song of the laborer, the lowing of cattle, and the din of the axe and the hammer,—all the inspiring music of a vigorous civilization. Among the prominent newcomers, who became valuable co-laborers in the progress and growth of the town anterior to its organization, were Joseph Sibley, Benjamin Bowen, Joseph Davis, Daniel Franklyn, Jr., William Holland, George Brown, John Wetmore, Joseph Thompson, Isaac Burritt, Berkley Gillett, Daniel Barrett, Alfred Schofield, Pliny Fields, Thomas Sheldon, Daniel Jameson, Moses Sperry, Eben Burnham, James Coleman and his family, Isaac Lacy, William Pixley, and many others well known in the early history of the county.

Among other settlers who have come into the town in its early days, when it was still a vast wilderness, and subsequent to the foregoing, were some of the most effective and valuable citizens of the town. Among the first pioneers of a new country, probably a larger proportion belong to the shiftless and irresponsible class than the later influx after the country has been partially opened. As a rule, it is the second or third class of arrivals that lay the foundations of society, establish church organizations, inaugurate a system of schools, and, in fact, set in motion those forces that underlie the civilization of to-day and give moral character and permanency to the social structure. Many of them purchased the improvements made by others who had preceded them, but were unable to make any payments on their farms. Still, there were among the first settlers men of high character and prominence, who in almost all cases remained permanent settlers, and directed their efforts to the growth and improvement of their town, and whose descendants are to-day prosperous and influential citizens. Between the year 1800 and the war of 1812 very many settlers located within the town, and although there was a temporary ebb in immigration during the time of hostilities, it immediately revived, and continued until the whole town was occupied and under cultivation. Benjamin Sheldon, still living, settled in town at an early date. He located about one mile west of Chili Centre, where he subsequently opened a tavern. Deacon Tunis Brocaw also was an early settler, on the road between the Centre and the Checkered tavern. Edwin S. Reed settled in Rochester in 1812, and in this town in 1816, on the place where Mrs. Wood, also an old settler, now lives. Eben B. Wetmore purchased about three hundred and forty acres of land in the extreme northwest corner of the town, on both sides of the old Buffalo road, at North Chili. The store and tavern erected by Levi Campbell were located on lands purchased by Wetmore. Nearly the whole is now owned by R. P. Hubbard, a view of whose residence appears in this work. It is celebrated for its mineral spring, a few rods southeast of the dwelling-house, which a chemical analysis demonstrates contains properties similar to the Balston waters. It is sought for by citizens of Rochester, who frequently obtain quantities of it for use in the city. Timothy G. Baldwin also settled in the same vicinity either during or before the war; also Joel Baldwin, about the same time. Isaac Brocaw, another early settler, near the same time located south of the Presbyterian church, and was prominent in the town. Among others were Lemuel Potter, Daniel Deming, and Isaac Hemmingway, who made early settlements. William Pixley was another early settler soon after the war. He purchased near the Checkered tavern, where he erected a distillery, which he conducted several years, and also an ashery. Previous to him, Abel Belknap, Thomas Merlin, and Apollos Dewey had made settlements. Previous to 1815, Daniel Clark and Conrad Markham, with their families, who afterwards took an active part in the organization of the Presbyterian church, settled in Chili. At this time a large number of other settlers had made permanent homes here, and were rapidly bringing the country under cultivation. In the western part of the town, especially, the immigrants were of a high order, many of them being members of the different churches, and moved in practical life consistent with their moral and religious duties. The chaotic condition of society in new settlements is almost invariably without the religious element, and it is fortunate for that community which, when the social forces begin to gravitate into organized shape, has its directing hand to mould them into form and action. Christianity must go hand-in-hand with education and enterprise in settling and developing a community, else the seeds of an inevitable degeneracy will spring into life.

The first dwelling-house erected in the town was by Joseph Morgan, on his farm near the southeast corner of the town and along the south line. It was a rudely-constructed log building, erected in 1792. He also cleared the first land and raised the first grain. At this place, and to Peter Shaffer's, adjoining, in the town of Wheatland, the first settlers of the region north to Lake Ontario were compelled to come for their seed-grain in the first year of their settlements. But little money, however, was received, they being generally destitute. They remained at the time of purchase, and paid for it by labor. This section of country was for many years the seat of all public movements and operations of all the new country west of the Genesee river. Joseph Morgan also planted the first fruit-trees in the town, and, with Colonel Josiah Fish, set out the two first orchards. These orchards, with that of Peter Shaffer's, were undoubtedly the only orchards for many years in all the vast country west of the river, if we except the scattering trees set out by William Hencher at the mouth of the river. It is worthy of remark that at this time the site of the city of Rochester, in the neighborhood of the falls, presented no indications, to the shrewdest observer, of a future great city. Nine miles from the lake—the falls and the shallow water below precluding all possibility of navigation; marsh and swamp, with their dormant stores of malaria awaiting the disturbing hand of man to send forth the almost incurable fever and ague—there remained its fine water-power, and its possible location in the great channel of travel and enterprise between the east and the sleeping west, to attract the few whose prophetic vision might forecast the future. But it had no attractions for the immigrant. He saw its forbidding features, and the wife and mother shuddered as she heard the rattlesnake, which in large numbers then basked in the sun where now the rush of business surges and roars unceasingly, and, clasping her little one closer to her bosom, hastened over the river to the more promising lands of the western towns. Lands were refused at any price, and even as late as 1812 and 1814, immigrants, who left New England for the purpose of purchasing at the falls, were repelled at the enormous price of four dollars per acre for lands now in the heart of the city, on Main and State streets, and moved on across the river into this town, and purchased and settled on lands at the same price that were much better and, at that time, far more promising.

The second house erected, a very primitive structure, which has been described, was built by Josiah Fish at the mouth of Black creek. Colonel Fish was the first supervisor of the old town of Northampton, organized in 1797. He is reported as a large, portly man, of commanding presence, with strong points of character, and as one of the most active and influential men of his day. He did not remain long in his home at the mouth of Black creek, but, through arrangements made with old Ebenezer Allen, he moved to Rochester and took charge of "Allen's mill." His dwelling-house at that place was but little better than the one he had left, yet it was used for some time as a place of entertainment for travelers. In 1807 he removed to the town of Parma, where he took an active part in the organization and public business of the town, holding several offices, and contributing not a little to its advancement. He died there in 1811. Joseph Morgan was one of the first road commissioners and path-masters of Northampton. Both men were members of the first school committee of that town for the year 1799. The first death in the town of Chili occurred in the family of Joseph Morgan, and the first birth was a child of Joseph Wood, though their dates are unknown. The first grave and interment was on the farm of Joseph Morgan, where also was erected the first distillery not only in Chili, but west of the Genesee river. It was known as "Peabody's distillery," and was built some time previous to 1800. There is no record of any store, tavern, or mill having been opened in the east part of this town, where for many years were the only settlements, until long after they were opened in the west part. For several years the settlements were very few, and naturally drifted along the river, in the vicinity of the old "Tory Allen," as he was called, who had made some improvements. When they began to come in more rapidly, they penetrated to the west, where new roads and stage lines were established, which increased the tide that had already set in. Along the Albany, Rochester, and Buffalo stage roads on the north, and the Chili stage road through the centre of the town, it was rapidly settled, and a necessity of these, especially taverns and stores, was soon felt, and they soon sprang into existence near those thoroughfares. The first store was erected in 1807, by James Chapman, in the west part of the town, about one and one-half mile east and north of Clifton village. A few years later another store was built and opened by a Mr. Filkins at Chili Centre. It was the first store north of Black creek in this town, and was located where Andrew H. Campbell now lives. Later still, a store was erected and kept by one Hawes, on the southeast corner, opposite the Presbyterian church, one mile west of the Centre, and about the same time yet another at Buckbee's Corners, one mile south of Chili station, by Theodore Winans. Other stores had been erected before this, from time to time, at Clifton, a small hamlet in the southwest corner of the town, and in the vicinity. About forty years ago a store was established at North Chili, on the old Buffalo road, in the extreme northwest corner of the town, by Levi Campbell. The first tavern kept in town was about 1811, or before, by Elias Streeter. It was located on the Chili and Spencerport road, between two and three miles south of Buckbee's Corners, and stood on the southwest corner. Soon after, Paul Orton opened the second tavern at the same place, on the northeast corner. Soon after, the third public-house was erected and opened three-fourths of a mile east of the two former. The structure is still standing on the southeast corner, and is known as the Checkered tavern. It was kept by one Pennock, though it is not known that he was the first owner. Report connects it with a gang of counterfeiters, to which Pennock and one or two others in the vicinity belonged. It is celebrated as being the scene

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of some of their meetings and secret transactions, at least so suspected and believed by the community. It was finally broken up, Pennock and some associates were sentenced to the penitentiary, and the tavern passed into other hands. At that time this was the most active and business part of the town. Three taverns, stores, and blacksmiths, with a line of stages, and many settlers in the vicinity, gave it the appearance of enterprise and growth. Mills were in operation and doing a large business only a short distance west, and the taverns generally full of travelers and new-comers. About this time a tavern was opened at Chili Centre, by Timothy L. Bacon, which stood near the site of the present Baptist church. The timbers of the original structure are still to be seen, laid away for the construction of another building. Isaac Chapman erected the second hotel at the Centre, which stood a few feet north of the one kept by Mr. Wood, which he also built. At the time that Bacon kept the first at the Centre, Joshua Eaton kept a hotel on the Chili road, about two miles east of the Centre. Still another was in operation due east of the Centre, on the Genesee river. At an early date a tavern was opened in Clifton, which is still standing, and in operation. A tavern was also erected and opened many years ago near the Presbyterian church, and conducted by Benjamin Sheldon, who is still living at that place. Not far from the year 1820, Levi Campbell built a tavern at North Chili, on the Buffalo road. The original structure is still standing, owned by T. Corliss, who also keeps the store at that place. When the stage line was established, a post-office was located in the tavern, with Robert Fulton postmaster. In 1826, Mr. Fulton leased the tavern, and kept it many years. The first saw-mill erected in town was put up and managed for many years by Joseph Carey, and still standing. It was built in 1807, and located on Mill creek north of Clifton, and directly west of Streeter's and Orton's taverns. A grist-mill was erected the same year, or very soon after, near the same place, by Comfort Smith. His sons Hiram and Horace are extensive millers in this part of the country, owning several in Wheatland. The old mill is still owned by one of them. In 1811, Joseph Sibley erected a saw-mill in the vicinity of Buckbee's Corners, and shortly after built a grist-mill adjoining it, both of which he managed several years. They were the second of each established in Chili.

In the same year, 1811, Jacob Cole built the third saw-mill, one and one-half miles below Carey's, on the same stream; and still another was erected about the same time on the farm belonging to Joseph Morgan, which is the first one recorded built in the eastern part of the town. Other saw-mills followed these in different parts of the town as the settlements increased, and they were demanded to assist in clearing up the land for cultivation and in manufacturing the forest into lumber for the construction of farm buildings. After supplying these needs, they were nearly all destroyed or permitted to sink into decay. The oldest grave in the town, as reported, is on the old homestead of William Wooden, on the Chili road, where his father-in-law, Leonard Weidner, who died May 28, 1812, lies buried. It is not known that this was the first interment in that ground, however. Near the same time a burying-ground was established in the southwest part of the town, where it was then most densely settled. The few who died in town before these grounds were established were interred on the home premises, as was the common practice with the first settlers. There are no records of the very first teachers and schools, if any existed, among the first settlements along the river. In the southeast corner, the school in Wheatland, which was established very early, was at convenient distance, and no doubt used, as the whole country was in one town. Farther below, instruction was no doubt given at private houses to the small number of children by some of the older ones. Such is the opinion of the oldest settlers now living. Schools, however, were taught in the southwest part of the town, in the neighborhood of Streeter's tavern, in log buildings and private houses, as early as 1806, and possibly earlier. In 1810, Anna Niles, with seven or eight scholars, taught school in a room of her father's house in the northeast part of the town; and Mrs. Blake, with nine scholars, on the Chili road, northeast of the Centre.

A log school-house was erected one and one-half miles east of the Centre, in which the first school was taught by a man named Thompson. But the first school-house erected north of Black creek was a log building one mile west of the Centre, near the Presbyterian church.



CHILI SEMINARY.

CHILI SEMINARY

was founded mainly through the efforts of Rev. B. T. Roberts, of North Chili, in the month of September, 1869. The institution is under the supervision of the Free Methodist church, in the interests of which it was organized. All the branches of study belonging to an academic course or pursued in the various seminaries of the country are successfully taught, together with the elements of Christianity, and the religious culture and training of the student is made an important feature in its discipline. It was first organized in the old tavern-stand at North Chili Post-office, where its first sessions were held until the completion of the main building of the magnificent structure it now occupies. It is built of brick, forty by sixty feet in size, four stories high, and was finished sufficient for occupancy the same year. In 1875 an addition was erected, the east wing, also of brick, and the same height, thirty-eight by fifty feet in size,—the whole structure, irrespective of grounds, costing twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars. It is located in one of the finest sections of the State, on the north side of the old Rochester and Buffalo stage road, one-fourth mile east of North Chili or Hubbard's Corners.

The first board of trustees were—Rev. Benj. T. Roberts, president; Asa Abell, Wm. Belden, Amos F. Curry, Seth M. Woodruff, Hiram A. Crouch, Joshua R. Annis, Daniel M. Sinclair, William Gould, L. Woodruff, Wm. F. Geer, Joseph Mackey, Claudius Brainard, Leonard F. Halstead, George W. Coleman, and Bulwer Beach.

While it was held in the tavern the teachers were Rev. B. T. Roberts, principal, and Miss Delia Jeffries.

The first corps of teachers, after entering the new building, were Rev. Geo. W. Anderson, principal; Miss F. F. Clement, preceptress; and Miss Mary Carpenter, teacher of mathematics.

The present corps consists of Rev. B. T. Roberts, principal; Mrs. Susan Ullgett, preceptress; E. H. Roberts, teacher of languages; and Miss L. M. Sellew, teacher of music and mathematics.

The present board of trustees are —Rev. Benj. T. Roberts, president and treasurer; Thomas Sully, secretary; Asa Abell, S. M. Woodruff, Joshua R. Annis, Joseph Mackey, Wm. Gould, Geo. W. Coleman, S. K. J. Chesbro, Tristam Corliss, Walter A. Sellew, R. W. Hawkins, Wm. H. Doyle, and Philander H. Curtis. Tuition, primary department, five dollars; English branches, eight dollars; classics, ten dollars per term; board, three dollars per week.

CLIFTON.

There is no village in Chili, except the small hamlet of Clifton, which has remained unchanged in population many years. A post-office was early established at that place in the days of stage-coaches, and it has since remained there. Since the advent of railroads, the old course of things has entirely changed. Now no place can attain importance unless situated on the direct line of one of those great arteries of commerce and travel, while those which sprang into life before their day either remain stationary or are being gradually depopulated. About four years ago the post-office of North Chili was removed to Chili station, through

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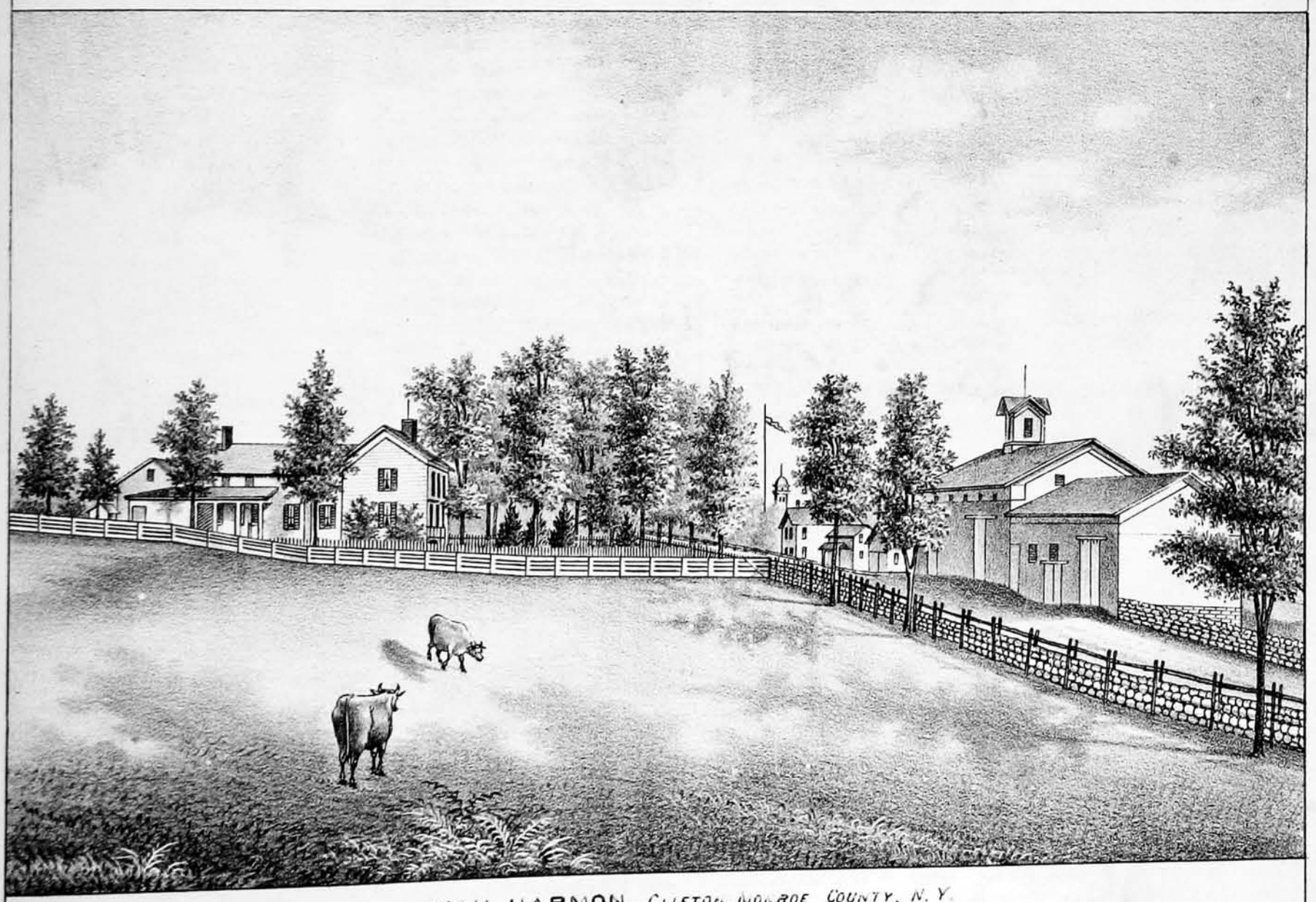
ANAN HARMON.



MRS. A.W. HARMON.



RES OF ANAN HARMON, CLIFTON, MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.

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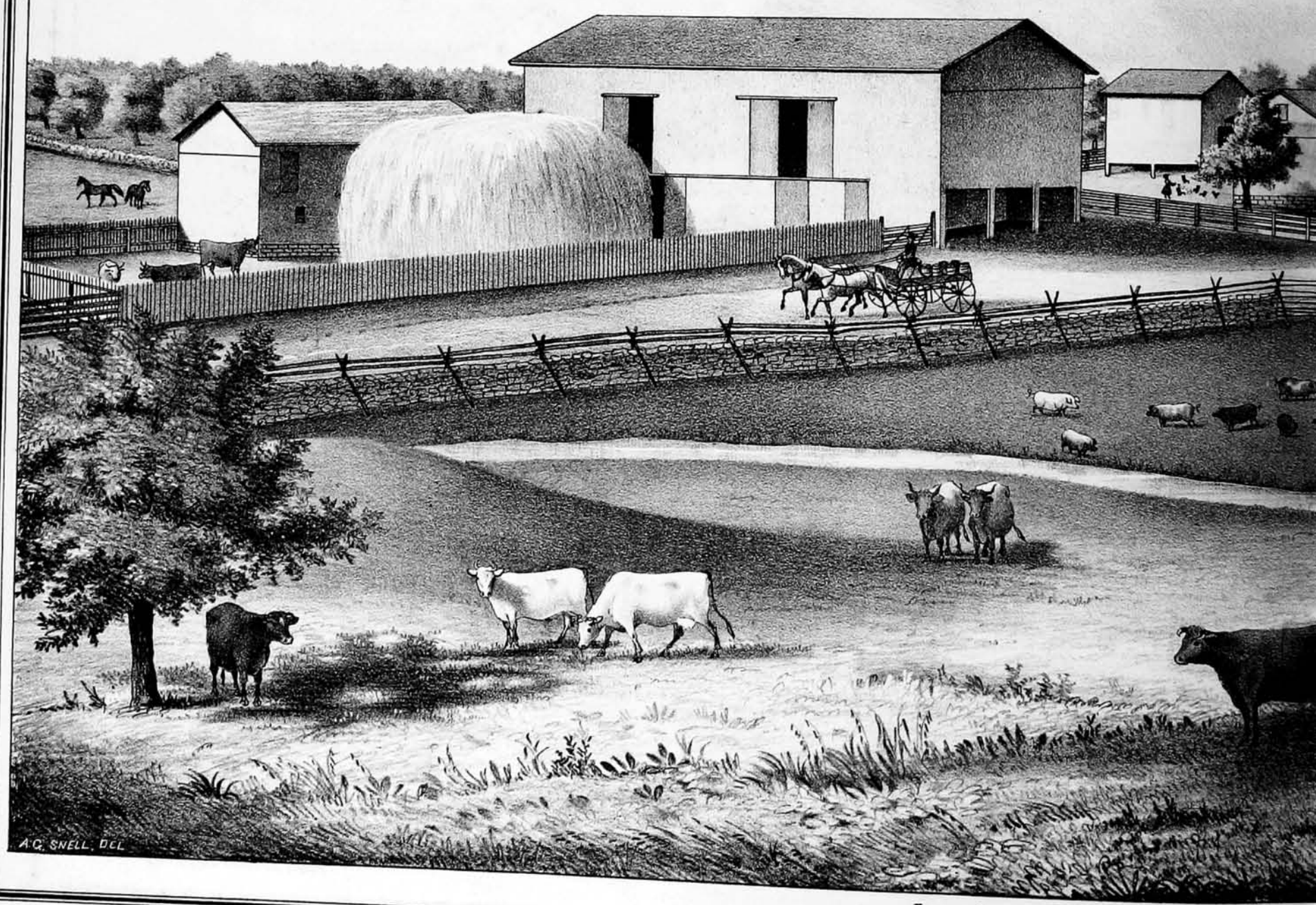

FARM & RES. OF **BENJ. FELLOWS**

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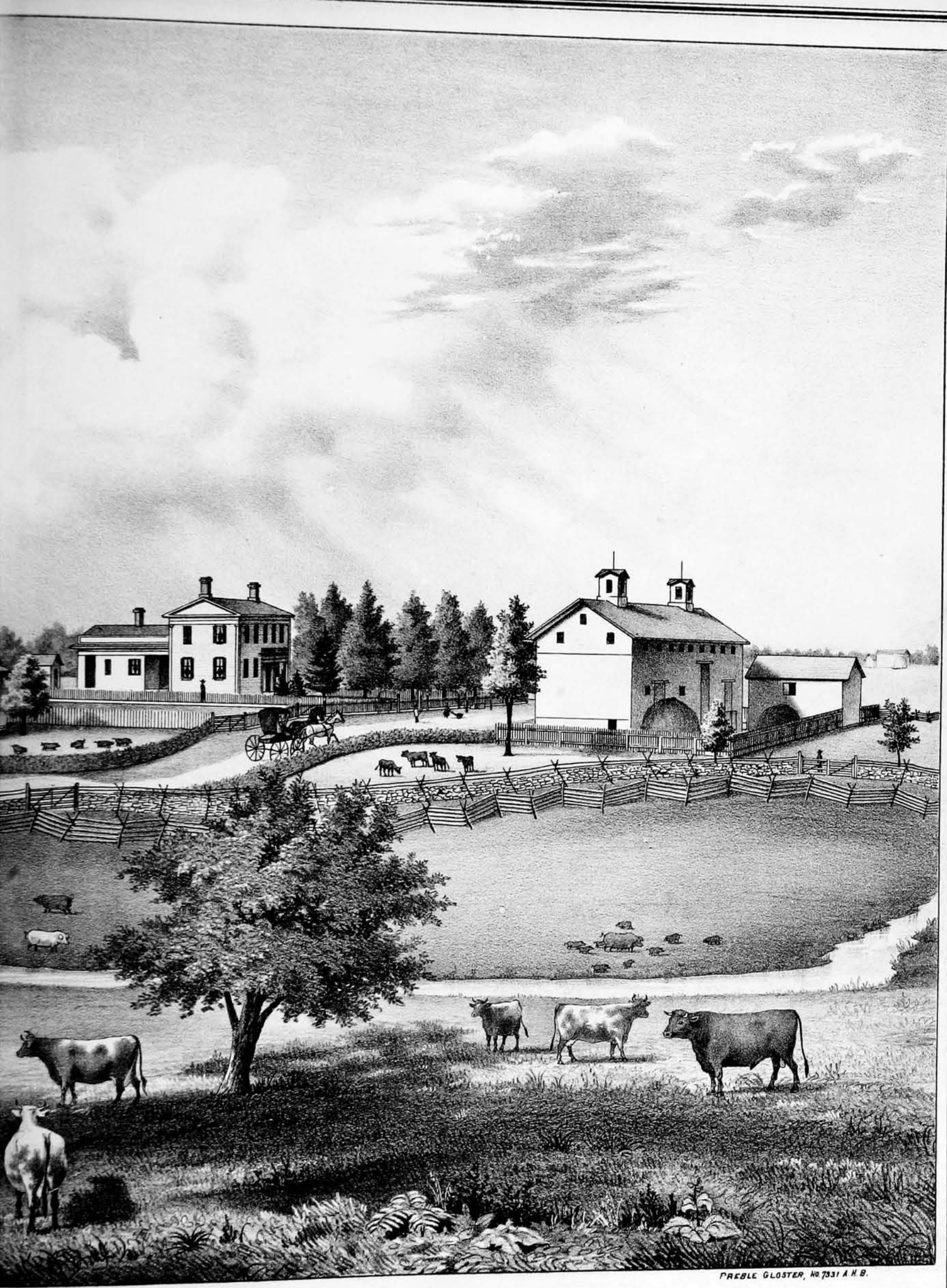

PREBLE GLOSTER, No. 7331 A.H.B.

..., MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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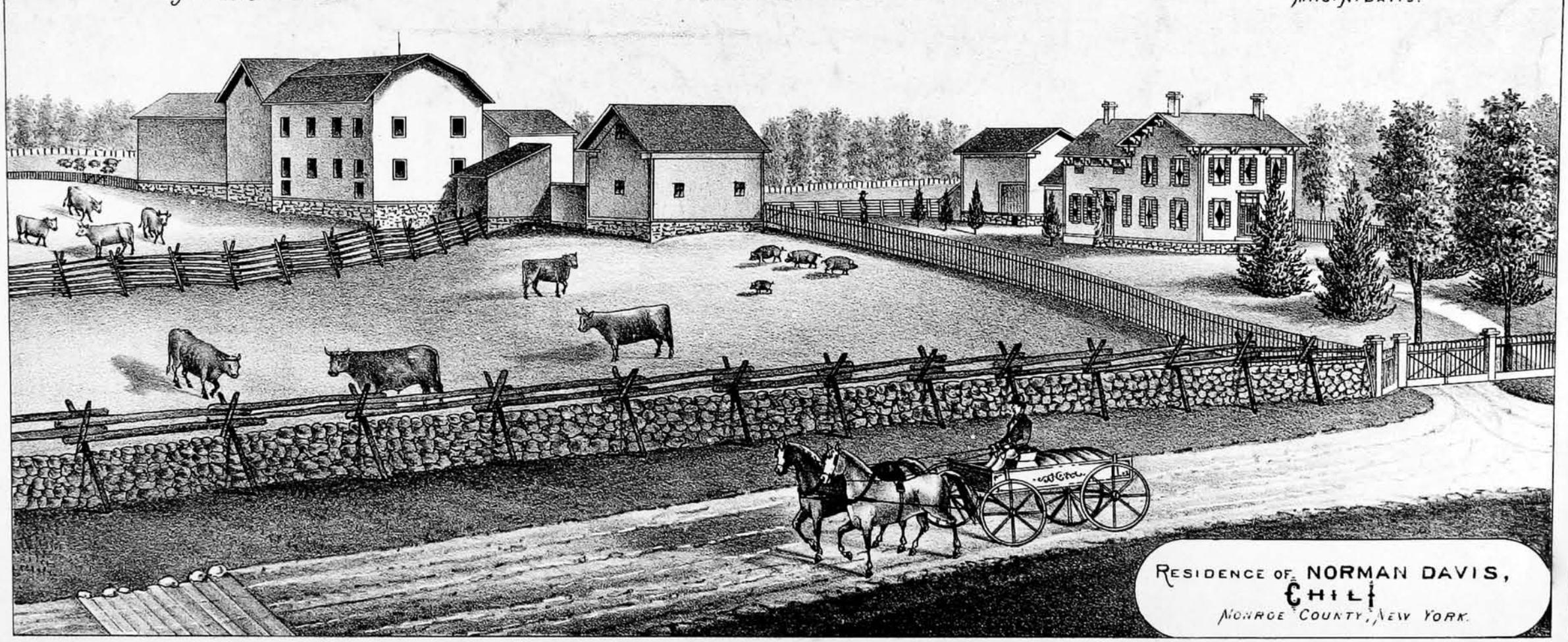
N. DAVIS.



MRS. N. DAVIS.



RESIDENCE OF NORMAN DAVIS,
CHILI
MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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PLATE LVIII



"MAPLE GROVE FARM" RES. OF A. H. CAMPBELL, CHILI CENTRE, N.Y.

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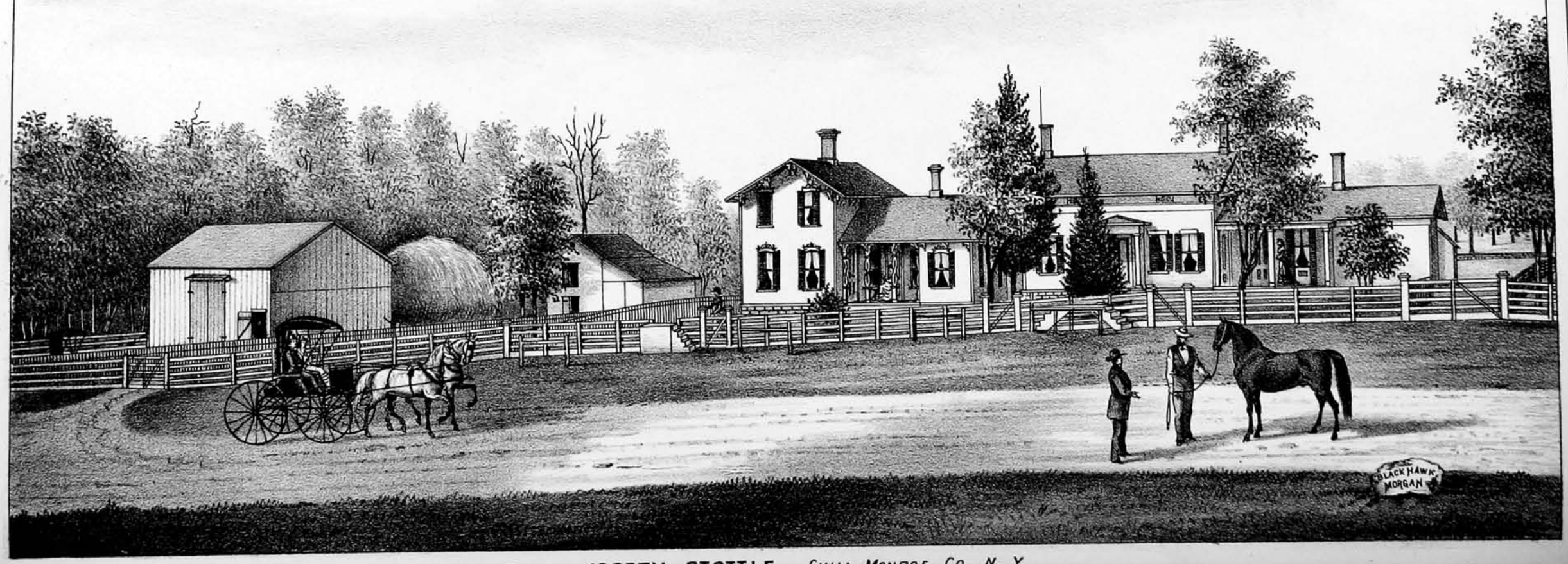
JOSEPH STOTTLE.



MARY A. STOTTLE.



RES. OF **JOSEPH STOTTLE**, CHILI, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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the petition of some of the citizens. A counter-petition succeeded in reinstating it at its former place, while a new post-office was then established at the station, less than one mile from North Chili. There is also a post-office at Chili Centre, which was established there long before the construction of the New York Central Railroad.

In the war of 1812, Chili furnished several soldiers for the defense of the frontier and the settlements at the mouth of Genesee river. This, at that time, was one of the most populous sections in this part of the State. In the war of the rebellion she was equally patriotic, always supplying her quota at every demand of the government. Men of both parties vied with each other in patriotic effort, and to give encouragement to and to strengthen the arm of the government. The settlers of Chili and their descendants have been bountifully blessed with abundant returns for their labor in good crops and good prices until they have surrounded themselves with all the accompaniments of wealth and luxury, all of which has been drawn from the soil within three-quarters of a century. The productions are the same as in the surrounding towns, the culture of fruit now receiving the greatest attention. Her schools, which have always been a matter of paramount interest with her people, are of the highest character and efficiency, and have kept pace with the growth of the town. She has thirteen good comfortable school-houses and as many school districts.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHILI

was organized in a barn belonging to Isaac Browkaw, about the last of June, 1816, with sixteen members, as follows: Abel Belknap, Bertha Belknap, Patty Hemmingway, Leah Merlin, Lydia Potter, Apollos Dewey, Daniel Clark, Conrad Mortman, Nancy Merlin, Sarah Gridley, Timothy G. Baldwin, Joel Baldwin, Sarah Baldwin, Daniel Deming, Fanny Deming, and Lemuel Potter. The first deacons, Apollos Dewey and Joel Baldwin, were chosen July 24, 1816. The church was organized as the Presbyterian Church of Riga, by which it was known until the division of the town, in 1822. The first church building was erected one mile east of Buckbee's Corners, in 1821, previous to which, worship was conducted sometimes in Mr. Browkaw's barn, and sometimes in private houses. In 1833, the second and present church edifice was erected on the same site,—a more imposing and commodious structure, with a seating capacity of about five hundred, and at a cost of about four thousand dollars. It was consecrated to divine worship on January 2, 1833, by Rev. Mr. Mead. This church has always been connected with the presbytery of Rochester, though a short time previous to 1841 it changed to the Congregational form of government, and so remained until 1874, when it became a regular Presbyterian church. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Mr. Chase, who took charge in 1817. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Martindale, Chauncey P. Cook, Rev. Mr. Benedict, Silas Pratt, L. Brooks, C. B. Smith, H. N. Shoet, J. W. Fox, James Fenner, C. E. Furman, Rev. Mr. Phelps, Rev. Mr. Hicks, and Rev. George Craig, the present incumbent, who assumed charge in 1874. Mr. Craig has also established and conducts regular divine worship at the school-houses of District No. 3 of Chili, in the Valentine district in Greece, and in the Waffles district in South Gates. The present bench of elders are Ira Andrews, Tunis Browkaw, Benjamin F. Bowen, and A. H. Campbell, with a membership of sixty-six, and a congregation of seventy-five. The church has experienced two important revivals, one in 1838, and one in January, 1876; the latter continuing about nine weeks. The Sabbath-school was organized with the church, and has been continued with varying success ever since. It now has about thirty pupils, and employs four teachers; J. A. Andrews is superintendent. It has also a library in connection with it, in charge of Benjamin F. Bowen, librarian.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF CLIFTON

was organized in the year 1852, in a school-house in that village, by about fifty members of the Wheatland Baptist church residing in and about Clifton. The first deacons of the church, elected the same year, were Charles Tenny, A. Harmon, and A. Hosmer; and the first church clerk was William Mudge. Religious services of the Baptist denomination were held in the school-house for many years before the organization of the church, by ministers from Wheatland, and continued to be conducted there until the construction of the present church edifice, in the latter part of the same year. It is a good, substantial structure, forty by sixty feet in size, and erected at a cost, including grounds, of about four thousand dollars. The first pastor of the church was Rev. H. K. Stimson, whose pastorate included two years. He was succeeded by Rev. E. F. Crane, one year; Rev. J. C. Stevens, three years; Rev. H. A. Rose, four and one-half years; Rev. E. L. Little, two years; Rev. J. T. Seeley, six years, and Rev. L. Bailey, the present incumbent, whose pastorate began two and a half years ago. The officers now acting are, deacons, A. Harmon and G. Betteridge, and clerk J. R. Griffin. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-four. The Sabbath-school was organized by the same persons, and at the same place, about the year 1840. Charles Tenney was the first superintendent. It now embraces about one hundred and forty teachers and pupils, with George Betteridge, superintendent, and George Heffer, clerk, and is one of the most flourishing Sabbath-schools in this part of the county. Connected with it is a well-selected library containing one hundred and seventy-five volumes.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CHILI

was organized in the west part of the town, at Buckbee's Corners, on March 20, 1832, and recorded in the county court March 31, following, with the following membership, viz.: John Grunendike, Jesse Buckbee, John Wayne, Asa Alis, S. Grunendike, Alexander Hannah, Orrin H. Dix, George W. Rumsey, Edwin Pierson, James Knapp, James Wickham, John Little, Oscar F. Wheeler, H. Arnold, John Prue, Samuel Rumsey, Alexander Rumsey, Lewis Combs, Z. Little, Thomas Hannah, Truman Strate, Cornelius O. Rumsey, Kinsey Stottles, Stephen Angel, —— Pope, Franklin Cate, —— Gridley, William Emens, Nelson Arrowsmith, William Arrowsmith, Clark Dexter, James Brice, and Nicholas Vantassel. The first years of its organization were under charge of, and its services conducted by, Revs. John Widen and James Hemmingway. Its first board of trustees comprised John Grunendike, Jesse Buckbee, David Cole, John Wayne, Menrose Smith, James Hemmingway, Ira C. Winars, William Pixley, and Edwin Root. Services were conducted in the school-house until the erection of their first church building, about 1836. It was built of brick, and located at Buckbee's Corners. About 1850, or soon after, the first edifice was destroyed, and a new structure erected on the same site, which is the building now occupied. It was constructed of wood, with a seating capacity of about three hundred. The present board of trustees comprises Henry Davis, Kinsey Stottle, Edwin Coney, Samuel Wood, Kinsey Widner, St. John Cline, and Edward Emens. The stewards at present are Kinsey Stottle, Edwin Coney, Emerson Case, and John Jones; the class-leaders, John Jones and Edward Carey; and the church clerk is Edwin Coney. A short time previous to the construction of the last church building, and when the society was large and in a flourishing condition,

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH CHILI

was organized at that place, and elected a full board of trustees. For a time meetings were held at the place of organization, or until the present structure was erected. It is a wooden building, located a few rods east of the corner at North Chili, on the south side of the old Buffalo road, and has a seating capacity of about three hundred and fifty. This church belongs to the same circuit as the first society, of which it is a branch. The two together are independent, and conduct their meetings and Sabbath-schools in reference to each other. The class-leaders of this church are, at present, John Clark, Asa Alis, and Stephen Angel; the stewards are Amos Baldwin, Stephen Angel, John Clark, John Hutchins, Lauren Smith, and Harvey Clark; and the clerk of the society is Darius Spencer. The membership of the two churches is one hundred and twenty-five, and the present pastor Rev. Milton Hamblin, who began his pastorate in October, 1875. The Sabbath-school of the two churches consists of fifteen teachers and about one hundred and twenty pupils; Darius Spencer is superintendent at North Chili, and Edwin Coney at the South church. The library contains two hundred volumes.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH CHILI

was duly organized in the autumn of 1860 at North Chili, by a small band of seceders from the Methodist Episcopal church of that place, who had withdrawn from the old organization on account of what they conceived to be extrajudicial and oppressive proceedings of the "Genesee annual conference." It had existed in an embryo state, in the form of a simple "band," for nearly two years previously, in 1859, at which time the seceders began holding separate meetings. The immediate cause of the separate meetings was the expulsion of Rev. Claudius Brainard from the Methodist Episcopal church for having participated in the proceedings of a "laymen's convention," which met at Albion in the month of December, 1858. This convention, which was composed of about two hundred members from forty-seven charges of the "annual conference," had taken decided action in favor of two expelled ministers and against the action of the conference. Mr. Brainard was a local elder in the Methodist Episcopal church, and had previously belonged to the "annual conference." A large proportion of the membership, including some officials, feeling aggrieved at the decision of the church, and being unable, conscientiously, to join in worship with those responsible for such action, and thereby indirectly sustaining it, they withdrew from the meetings, and, securing the services of Rev. Levi Wood, a local elder in the Methodist Episcopal church, they met for worship at Mr. Brainard's house. Here they held their meetings for more than a year, and, under the ministry of Mr. Wood, until the organization. "The Connectional Free Methodist Church of North America" was organized by a general delegated convention, at Pekin, Niagara

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county, New York, August 23, 1860, and very soon after this Chili "band" was admitted into it, under its discipline and rules. This society is a part of a regular circuit, embracing three or four similar appointments. The church edifice was erected in 1860. It is a small wooden structure, located east of the corner, on the north side of the old Buffalo road, twenty-eight by forty feet in size, and worth now, with grounds, about one thousand five hundred dollars. The pastors in order have been as follows: J. W. Reddy, with A. A. Phelps, alternate, October 30, 1861, to September 22, 1862; W. Manning, September 22, 1862, to October 1, 1864, with W. Jackson and J. McAlpine, alternates; G. W. Humphrey to October 9, 1866, with G. W Marcellus, alternate; unknown to September 30, 1867; A. H. Green, with R. Abell, to October 4, 1869; unknown to October, 1871; J. W. Reddy to September 22, 1873, with W. H. Trerize and John Robinson; O. O. Bacon to September 20, 1875, with Levi Wood, alternate; W Manning, with J. Walton, to October, 1877. Among the first members were Rev. C. Brainard, Mrs. Brainard, Thomas Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. John Prue, Mr. and Mrs. William Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. James Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. James Stowe, Mrs. Martha Hutchings, Mrs. Loder, and others. The church now contains about fifty members. A Sabbath-school was established soon after the formation of the church. Rev. C. Brainard has charge of the Bible-class, and L. F. Halstead is superintendent of the school. It has a library of about one hundred volumes, and distributes three Sabbath-school papers, published under the auspices of the "Free Methodist Church,"—*The Christian Pilgrim*, *The Pearl*, and *The Lily*. These, with the seats in the church, are free.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CHILI.

Previous to 1855 the Catholics of Chili assembled at Rochester and Scottsville for divine worship. November 5, 1854, however, they commenced their present church edifice, which was ready for occupation the succeeding year. It stands near the New York Central Railroad, one and one-half miles west of Coldwater station. Rev. J. McGlew was the first pastor, to whose untiring zeal and the energy of a few Catholics then in the place is the building due. Until June, 1873, the church was attended from Saint Patrick's cathedral, Rochester, and the Church of Assumption, Scottsville. Since that time, however, it has been attached to Churchville. Forty-five families constitute the parish. The church building is a neat frame structure, capable of accommodating two hundred and fifty communicants. Some ten priests have, at various periods, administered to the spiritual wants of the parish since its organization, foremost among whom are the following, viz.: Rev. J. McGlew, now of the diocese of Boston, and Father J. O'Donohue, of Buffalo; Revs. Mr. Purcell, M. Meagher, M. J. Loughlin, D.D., J. H. O'Hare, and W. Mulheron, of Rochester. Rev. W. Morrin, the present pastor, was assigned to the parochial charge October 19, 1874. The present trustees are Thomas Curvin and James Calley. Previous to their election, Messrs. P. Goffin, John Cummings, John Cursin, Thomas Porter, P. Fitzsimons, and John Fox performed the duties of that office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANAN HARMON

was one of a family of twelve children, named respectively as follows: Arial, Clarissa, Rawson, Jr., Ira, Sylvester, Lydia, Anan, Elisha, Sarah, Cynthia, Mary. These six sons all grew up to manhood, married, and settled down as farmers in the town of Wheatland. Rawson Harmon, the father, was born in Massachusetts. Soon after his marriage to Miss Lydia Murdoch, he removed to Madison county, New York, and engaged in farming, cloth-dressing, and lumber-sawing.

In 1811, he removed with his family to the present town of Wheatland, Monroe County. He purchased some three hundred acres of partly cleared lands, where he made his home until his death. The two brothers Anan and Elisha retained the old home jointly, with whom the old people found a home as long as they lived. The brothers continued in partnership for twenty years. At the age of twenty-eight, Anan married Miss Abigail W. Cheever, of Chili; three years after he settled in the town of Chili, where now stands the village of Clifton, and engaged in flour-milling, farming, selling goods, and manufacturing land plaster, but farming and milling has been the chief occupation of his life. Has been the father of four children, three sons and one daughter; two sons died in infancy, and the daughter at the age of nineteen. One son survives, Elmer R. Harmon, who is married and has a family. He is engaged in farming in the same town. Mr. Anan Harmon has a fine farm of about two hundred acres, and a pleasant home, a view of which is presented elsewhere on the pages of this work, together with the portraits of himself and his wife. He has long been identified with the Baptist church, of which he is a worthy deacon. In politics Republican, a respected old gentleman of seventy-four years, he commands the universal esteem of a wide circle of friends.

BENJAMIN SHELDON

was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1798. His father emigrated to the western part of New York in 1810, and settled near Canandaigua on a farm. The family consisted of the parents, and nine children, three sons and six daughters.

The children had the facilities afforded by the common schools of that date for an education. Benjamin was brought up a farmer, in which quiet and peaceful occupation he has spent his life. In 1822, the family removed to the town of Chili, Monroe County, and settled down on the same farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Benjamin Sheldon. The next year after their settlement in Chili, Benjamin, who was then twenty-five years of age, was married to Miss Minerva Cooley, of Canandaigua; this union was severed after seven years, by the death of his companion, leaving two children, Laura and Frank G., both of whom are now living. Mr. Sheldon remained a widower until 1832, when he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Foster, a resident of Chili. By this marriage there are three children, two daughters and one son. The son, Mr. George Sheldon, and the old people all live together in one happy family. George has one child, a bright boy of six years. In religious faith the old gentleman is a Christian of the Universal school; in politics Republican. Liberal, large-hearted, and generous, he is universally respected by his acquaintances, and beloved by his friends and relatives. Seventy-nine years of age, with all his faculties perfect, he has prospectively many years before him yet of happy green old age.

NORMAN DAVIS.

Norman Davis and Elizabeth Campbell, his wife, were among the pioneers of Parma, where he first settled. She moved from Madison county, New York, in 1818, and he from the adjoining county of Chenango, in 1829, settling in Monroe County in the year named. In 1835 he purchased his farm in Parma,—a possession that was an almost unbroken forest. In 1837 they were married, and immediately moved into the log house he had previously constructed. Then followed the arduous work of clearing the farm, of turning the forest into fertile fields. Their lives have been those of labor, and are valuable to the rising generation as illustrative of what may be accomplished by patient, untiring industry. He ran the first portable thresher west of the Genesee river; winnowing the chaff from the wheat during the evenings.

They removed to their beautiful homestead in the town of Chili in 1853, where they subsequently resided, and from whence he was "called from his labors" November 8, 1876, aged seventy-one years, leaving to his family, with provident love, a cheerful, pleasant home.

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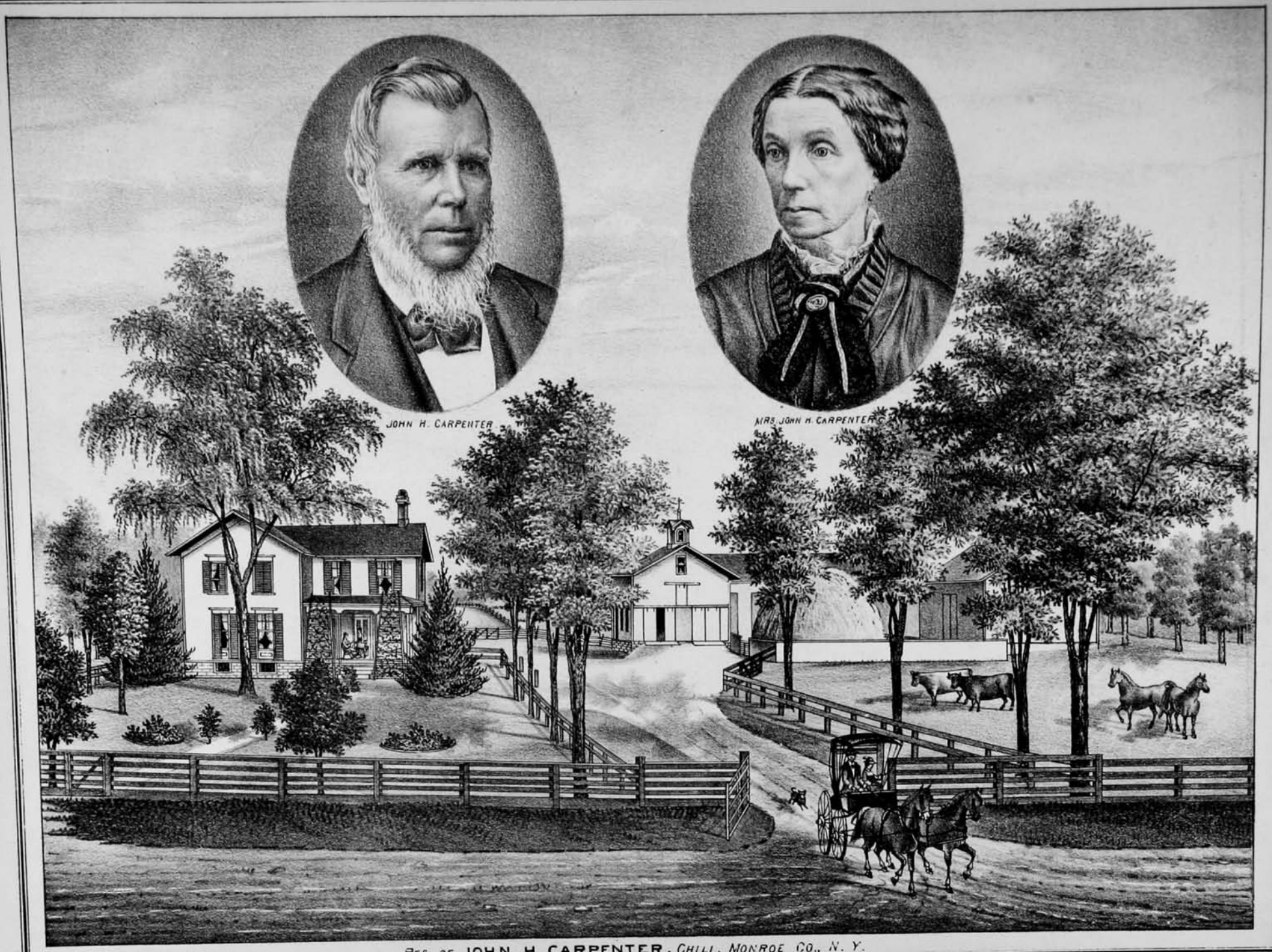

RES. OF JOHN H. CARPENTER, CHILI, MONROE CO., N. Y.

PLATE LX.

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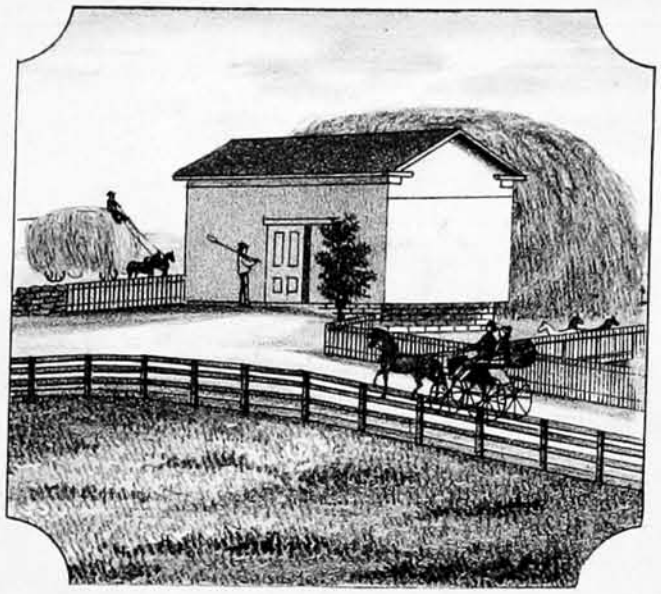

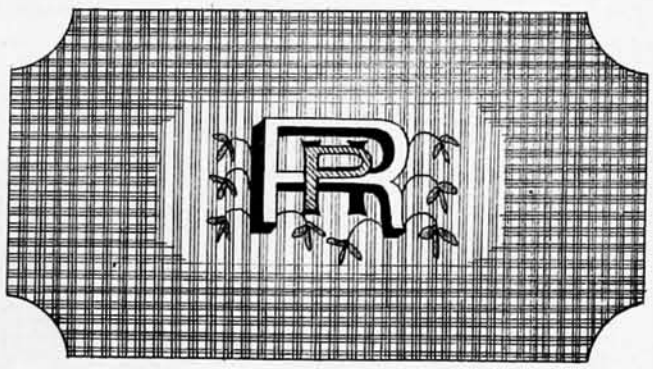

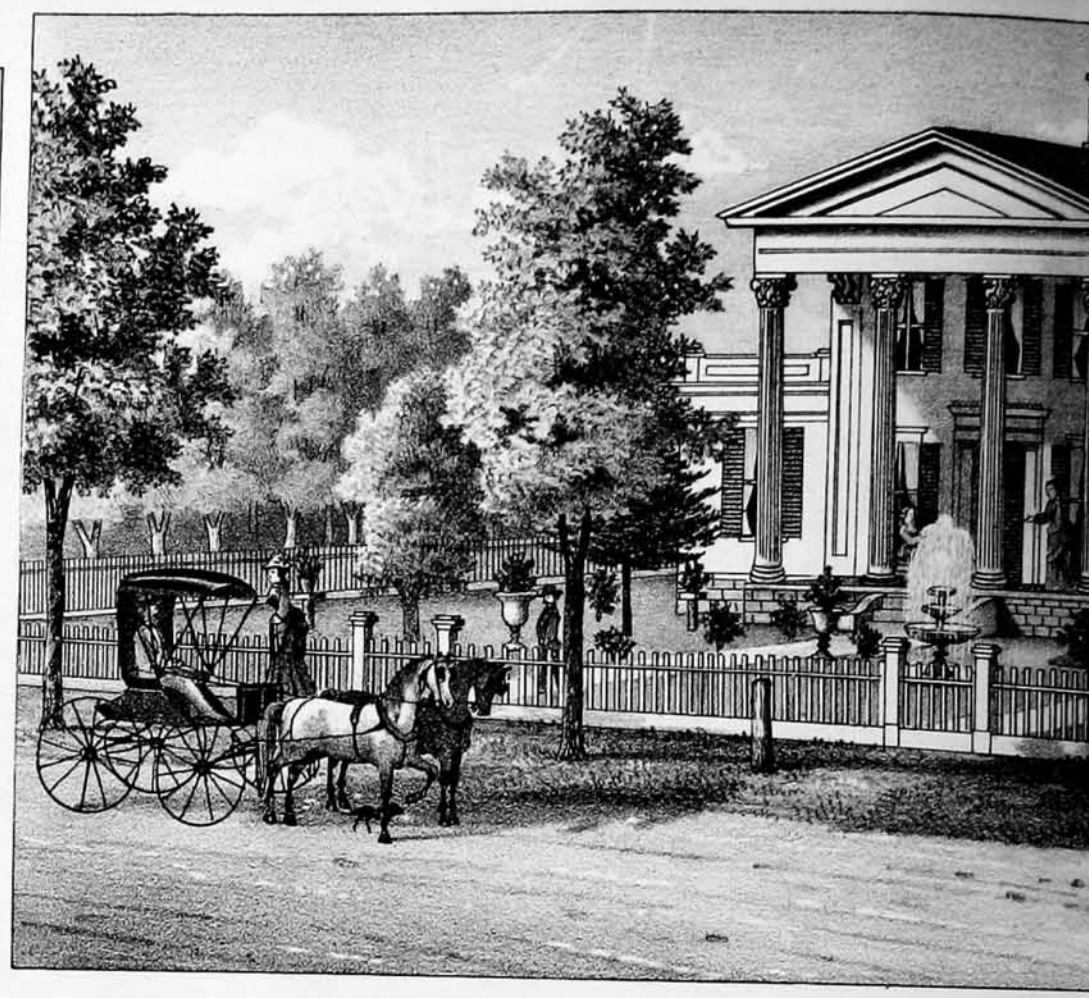

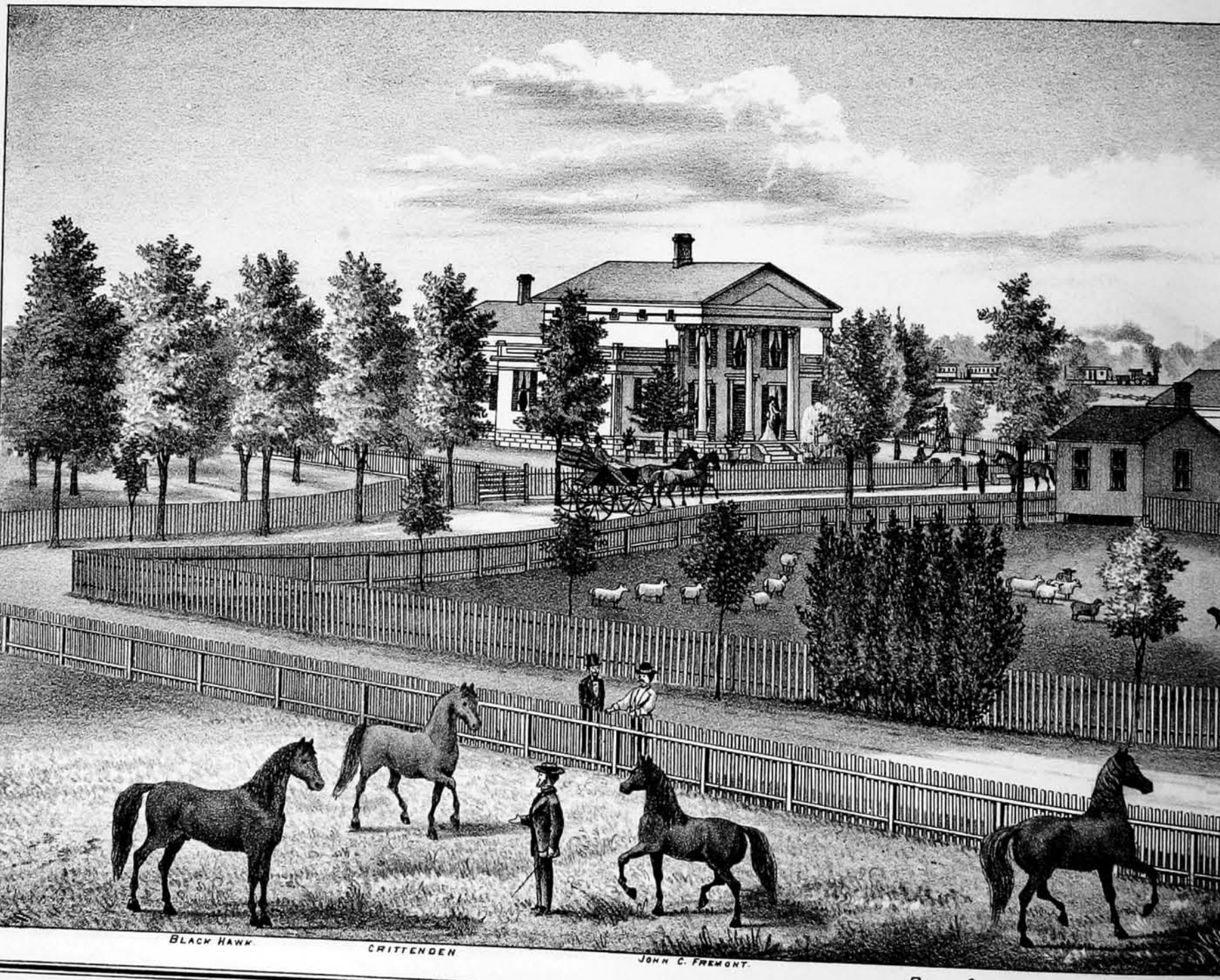

RES. & FARM OF R P. HU

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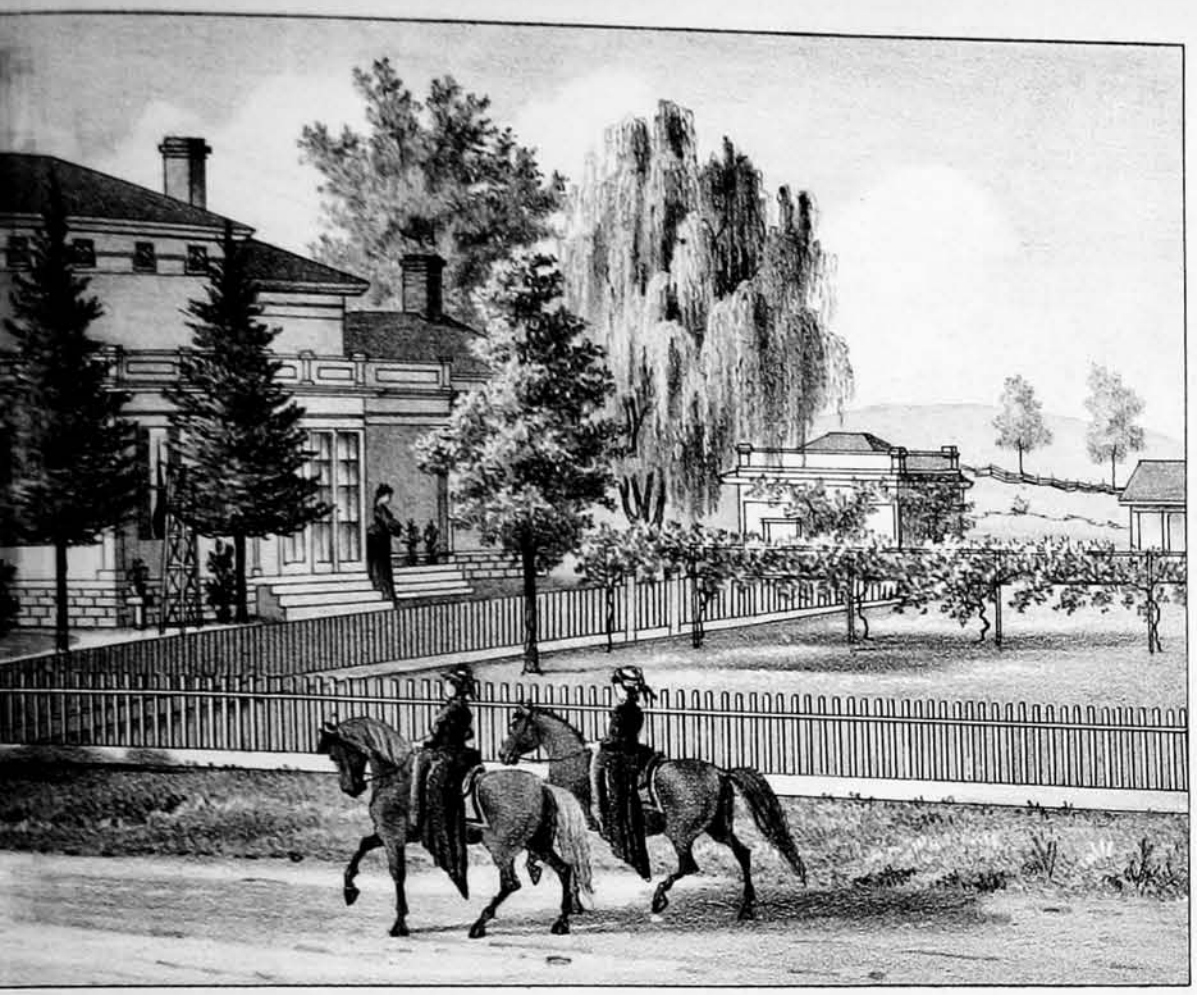

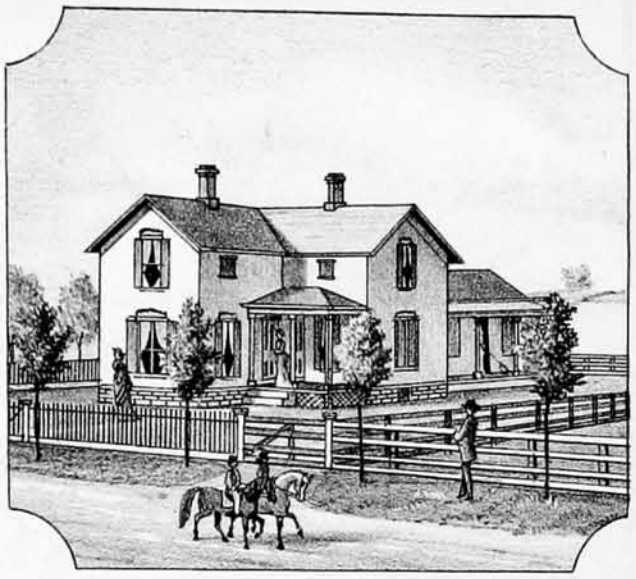

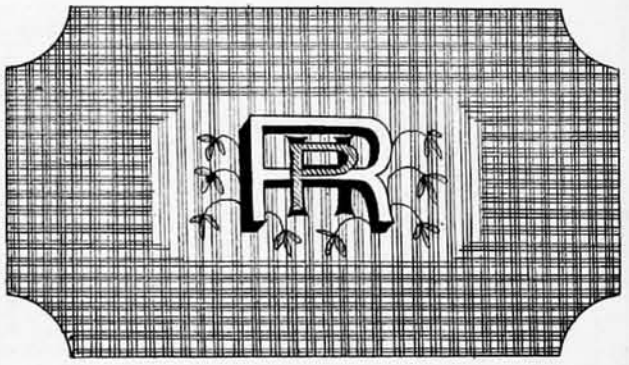

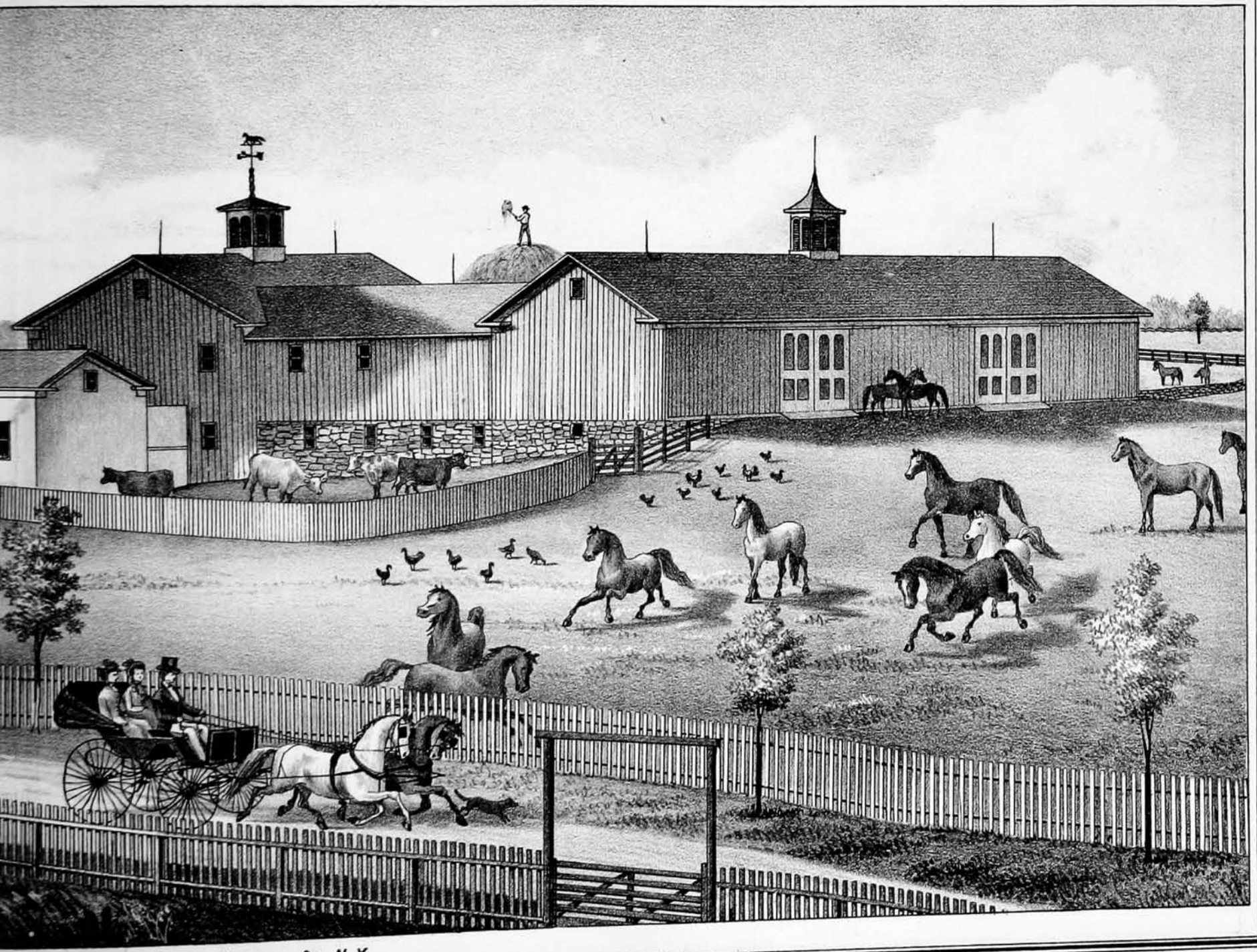

BARD, NORTH CHILI, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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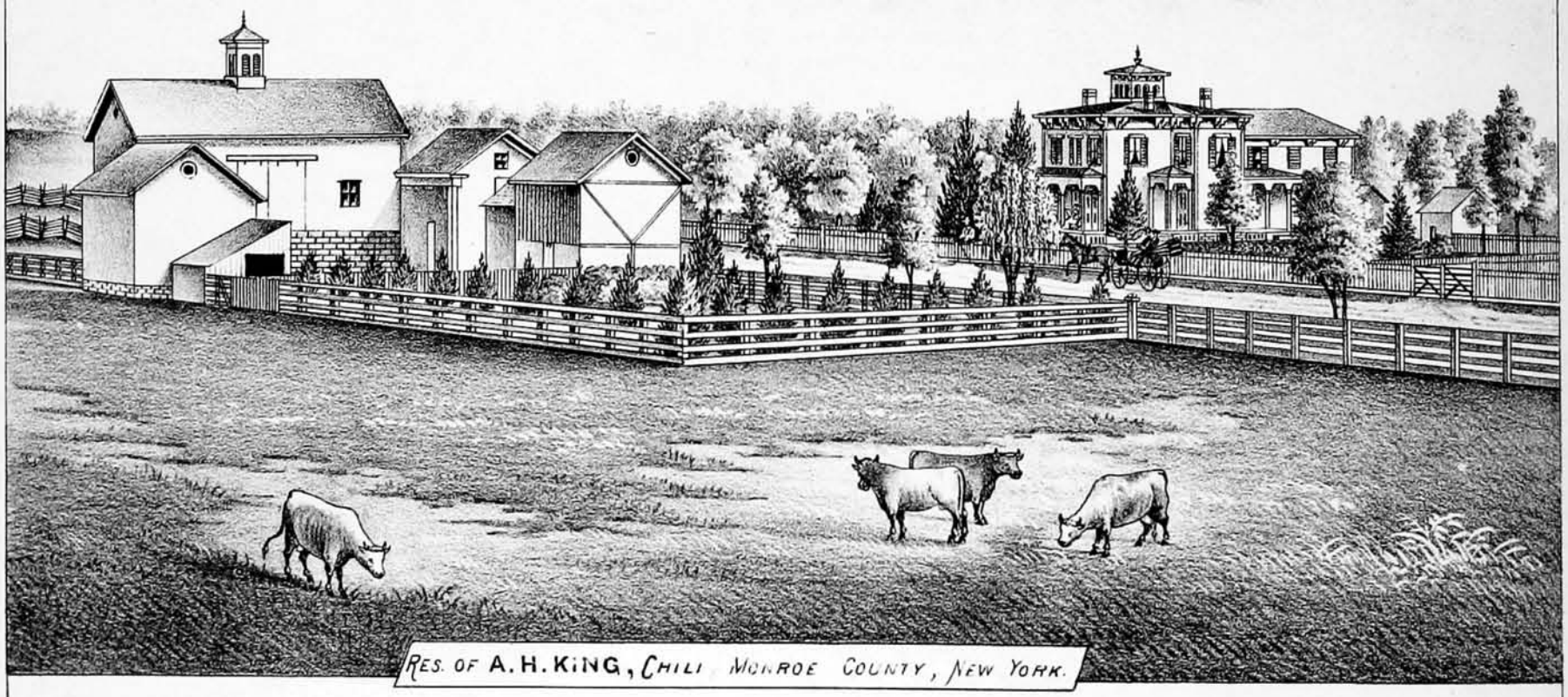

RES. OF A. H. KING, CHILI MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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GATES.

THE town of Gates, with its present limits, is the last remnant of the old town of Northampton. After the first division of the original town the territory now embodied in the towns of Gates and Greece came under one town organization, and retained for several years the name of Northampton. In the winter of 1821 and 1822 the town of Greece was set off, though long before the old name had been dropped and Gates substituted. It is a small town, lying directly west of and adjoining the city of Rochester, with Ogden on the west, Greece on the north, and Chili on the south. It extends east and west six miles, north and south about three and three-fourths miles, with an area of twenty-two and one-half square miles, and divided into two sections. The north section is subdivided into six tiers of two-hundred-acre farm lots, and the south section into four tiers of one-hundred-acre farm lots. The first election of town officers occurred soon after the first division of Northampton, on the 4th day of April, 1809, at the house of Jeremiah Olmstead, and under the direction of Zaccheus Colby, Esq., when the organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: Supervisor, Zaccheus Colby; Town Clerk, Hugh McDiarmid; Assessors, John Williams, Thomas King, Richard Clark; Road Commissioners, Matthew Dimmick, Moses Clark, Nathaniel Tibbles; Overseers of the Poor, Abel Rowe, Moses Clark; Collector, Richard Clark; Overseers of Highways, Thos. Lee, Chas. Harford, Fred. Rowe, Erastus Robertson, Ashael Wilkerson, Moses Clark, Nathaniel Jones; Fence-viewers and Pound-keepers, Abel Rowe, Augustus B. Shaw, Thomas King, Samuel Latta.

The surface of the town is generally level, though slightly rolling in localities, and, like the surrounding towns, was originally very heavily timbered. It was cleared and brought under cultivation at a much later date than the towns surrounding it, as all the first settled portions of the original town were set off as other towns, and a considerable portion of its territory, adjoining the river, annexed to the city of Rochester. The soil is strong, rich, and very productive. A sandy loam predominates, though clay exists in considerable quantities in many places. It has no streams of any prominence, though a few small water-courses flow south into Chili and the Black creek, or southeast and east into the river. In all this part of the State, before the axe had cleared the forests, it was no uncommon thing to find swamps and marshes where now dry and beautiful farms exist, and Gates was no exception to the rule. Where clay exists to any extent in the soil, the surface of which presents slight depressions, and the undergrowth and decaying wood fill up and obstruct what water-courses and natural means of drainage there are, water will remain and form shallow swamps, until redeemed by improvement and cultivation. Both the Niagara Falls branch and the main line of the New York Central Railroad pass through the town, the former in the northern part, with the station South Greece within its limits, and the latter in the southern, with the station Coldwater in Gates. The Rochester and State Line Railroad also passes through the southeast corner of the town. The Erie canal traverses portions of northern Gates and southern Greece. Besides these lines two important highways pass through the whole length of the town, the old stage route between Rochester and Batavia, and the Lyell road, from which diverges, near the centre of the town, the Spencerport road. There are no villages within the limits of the town, but owing to its proximity to Rochester, and its location with reference to important thoroughfares, real estate commands a high price, and its improvement and cultivation have been rapid and extensive. It has two post-offices, one at Coldwater station, and one on the Lyell road, two miles east of its junction with the Spencerport road, and known as Gates post-office. At the time of the organization of the town in 1809, which then included Greece also, but very few settlements has been made upon the territory now embraced within the limits of the town.

In all works giving the history of the town of Gates, we find that 1809 is given as the date of the first settlement made upon the territory now embraced within its borders. Yet April 4, 1809, is the date of the organization of that town, which, though it also included Greece at that time, elected men for its first town officers who were conceded to have settled in what is now Gates, but whose date of settlement is stated to have been that year. If true, they must have settled during the first three months of the year, and became very quickly known. But it is not plausible, and that it is erroneous now admits no doubt. Careful investigation shows, beyond all question, that a few settlements had been made as early as 1800, and it is not improbable that some were made earlier. Along the river, in both Greece and Chili, settlements were made as early as 1792, and very soon after crept into Gates, at least the portion set off to the city of Rochester. And it was a very frequent occurrence for strangers emigrating from the east to penetrate into the wilderness and settle in localities wholly unknown to their neighbors for miles distant, until perhaps in prospecting, or hunting for stock strayed away, they were suddenly startled by the sound of the axe and hammer, and came unexpectedly upon a small clearing and a log cabin occupied by a family, where they had supposed it was all a dense, unoccupied forest. Especially would that be the case with a class of people who never concern themselves with town or public matters, of which class many of the first settlers were composed. Such is the testimony of many early settlers still living, who claim, in positive terms, a much earlier date for the settlement of this town than that heretofore given, and upon whose authority we have relied. John Harford, who at one time owned one-twelfth of the town, came in at a very early day, though it is not known that he was the first settler. He settled east of the brick hotel at the junction of the Lyell and Spencerport roads. Isaac Ray settled about 1800, on a farm east of Gates Centre. In 1804, or about that time, Samuel Gilman and Daniel Gilman settled in the east part of the town; also John Courtright, in the same vicinity. Charles Harford and Abraham Harford came in town very early, and were among its first officers.

Isaac Dean, who has been adjudged the first settler in 1809, settled about one mile south of the Centre, where he built a saw-mill in 1810,—a fact that affords a strong presumption that he came at a much earlier date. About the same time Augustus B. Shaw, one of the first town officers, made a settlement; also John Van Sickle, and near the Rapids one Caswell and Dr. Wellman, as early as 1810. Ansel Griffin, elected constable in 1810, settled some time previous, and William Hinchey about the same time purchased south of the Centre. Thomas Jameson settled soon after, and previous to 1812, west of Gates Centre; also Everett H. Peck and David Frink. Philip Lyell had settled before on the Lyell road, by whom it was named; also Ezra Mason and Richard Paul. Among others who had settled in the town previous to 1817 were Lowell Thomas, Ira Wait, and on the Rapids road Orange Bartlett, with Elliott, Cyrus, and Ira Bartlett, Calvin G. Hill, surveyor, and Luther Hill, both a short distance west of the Rapids; Daniel Muringer, Jeremiah Knapp, and Asael Bently. About 1812 Simon Hunt, a town officer in 1814, settled on a farm one and one-half miles west of the Centre, built him a house, and improved a portion of it; but after living on it a few years, he gave it up, and removed to Michigan, then just opening to settlement. Soon after, and previous to 1815, Amasa Kellogg settled south of the Centre, and still earlier Asael Ainsworth and Chauncey Dean; the latter about one mile south of the Centre, near the Waffles farm. Among other early settlers were Spencer Woodworth, about one mile southeast; a family by the name of Smith, and Humphrey Hart, on the middle road; William Van Slyke, one and one-half miles west, who afterwards moved to the city; Gideon Baker, with several sons, and Samuel Hart. In 1816, Luther Field, from Brattleborough, Vermont, came into this town, and two years later, in 1818, moved his family, consisting of his wife and four children, and made a settlement. His wife is still living with her son, Chester Field, at the advanced age of eighty-nine, a few rods east of the corner at Gates Centre, on the old Buffalo road. Chester Field first settled on lot 76, at the junction of the State Line and New York Central Railroads, in 1826. Lindsley Sturgis had settled before this, one and one-half miles west of the Centre, on the Buffalo road, though at what date is unknown, and a family by the name of Graves, four miles west on the same road; and about one and one-half miles south, near the Chili line, the families of Joel Wheeler and Samuel Weibert. About the same time Eleazer Howard settled at the Centre. About 1811 a family by the name of Wells came in and made a settlement near the Gilmans; also Daniel Loomis soon after bought a farm a short distance east of Isaac Deans. William R. Booth settled in town about the time, or soon after Chester Field. About 1825, Calvin Sperry settled in town, on the Spencerport

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road, one-half mile west of its junction with the Lyell road. Mr. Sperry and Chester Field have for many years been identified with the growth and improvements of the town, the formation of its society, and its church and school interests. Both are still living, monuments of a past generation. Many other settlers came in at this time and before. It is impossible to obtain the exact date of the first settlers, or of those who came in subsequently for several years, as there are none of them living. Two mechanics and their families, by the name of Stravey and Stillson, settled in town very early, probably before 1811.

The first house built, the first land improved, and the first grain sowed, within the limits of what is now Gates, was east of the brick tavern, along the Lyell road, on land belonging to John Harford. Such is the positive opinion of Chester Field, Esq., whose father came in 1816. Isaac Ray, son-in-law of Mr. Harford, cleared some of the first land, and built one of the first houses in the town, also on land of Mr. Harford's. The first tavern in town was erected a short distance east of the junction of the State Line and New York Central Railroads. It was built of logs, and was long known as the old log tavern, located on the old Buffalo road; and, according to Mr. Field, was opened in 1806. The first proprietor is not certainly known, unless it was William Jameson, who kept it at a very early date. Subsequently it was kept by Joshua Beaman. Both men were among the early settlers. In 1810 a tavern was kept at Genesee rapids, by one Caswell, and another, a few rods south and soon after, by Dr. Wellman. Several years later a tavern was erected and opened some distance west of the Rapids, by Asa Munson, another early settler, which is now kept by William Huff. About the year 1823, Eleazer Howard erected a tavern at Gates Centre, on the old Buffalo road, which he kept several years. Another was opened one and one-half miles west, on the same road, by Lindsley Sturges, and still another, four miles west, by one Graves. In 1832, Chester Fields opened a hotel on the same road, two miles east of the Centre, on lot 76, which is still standing at the junction of the two railroads. All these public-houses did a very thriving business during the days of stage-coaches, previous to the construction of the New York Central Railroad, in 1836; also those at the Rapids, on the Scottsville stage road, where a regular line was running. All travel was by stage, and immigration to this part of the State was rapid, which kept the hotels constantly full. In 1844, E. Macauley constructed and opened a tavern in the north part of the town, directly north of the Centre, at the junction of the Lyell and Spencerport roads, which is now used as a private house. It was kept for many years, and was located on the west corner. In 1864, Robert Currier erected and opened the brick tavern near the same place, on the south side of the street, which is still in operation. The first saw-mill was erected in 1810, by Isaac Dean, near the Chili line, about one and one-half miles south of the Centre, and is still standing. In 1811, Chauncey Dean purchased it, and conducted it several years. Ira Wait kept the first store, though the date it was opened is unknown. The first child born in the town, as recorded, was a daughter of Ezra Mason, who was born in 1818. This, however, scarcely appears probable, as quite a large number of families were then living in the town, and had been for several years. Other births must have occurred among them before that date. The first school, as near as can be ascertained by persons now living, was taught in a log building in the vicinity of Dean's mill, and about the time, or soon after, that was established. Long before the division of the town flourishing schools and good buildings were established throughout the whole territory. The town now has seven districts, with the same number of good school-houses. The present inhabitants of the town are nearly all American born and descendants of New England emigrants. They are of sterling character, hospitable, and second to no part of the State in general intelligence and prosperity.

The supervisors from the organization of the town to the present were as follows, viz.: Zaccheus Colby, 1809; Samuel Latta, 1810; Z. Colby, 1811; John Mastick, 1812 to 1816, both inclusive; Roswell Hart, 1817; Ira West, 1818; Matthew Brown, 1819 to 1821; Jesse Hawley, 1822, first supervisor after Greece was set off; Matthew Brown, 1823; Samuel Works, 1824; Jacob Gould, 1825; Seth Saxton, 1826; Fletcher M. Haight, 1827; Matthew Brown, 1828; Ezra M. Parsons, 1829; Nathaniel T. Rochester, 1830 to 1832; James H. Gregory, 1833; Wm. J. Bishop, 1834; Ezra M. Parsons, 1835; Calvin Sperry, 1836; Henry K. Higgins, 1837 to 1839; Silas A. Yerkes, 1840 to 1842; E. Darwin Smith, 1843; Melancthon C. Wetmore, 1844 to 1847; Joshua Fish, 1848; James Warner, 1849; Joseph Dewey, 1850 to 1851; Hiram Shearman, 1852; M. C. Wetmore, 1853; Joseph Dewey, 1854 to 1855; James Warner, 1856 to 1857; Ezra M. Parsons, 1858 to 1860; Nathan Palmer, 1861; James Warner, 1862; Wm. Otis, 1863; James Chappell, 1864; James Warner, 1865 to 1866; Chester Field, 1867 to 1871; John L. Pixley, 1872 to 1874; and Edward C. Campbell, 1874 to 1875. The officers of the town for the year 1876 are as follows, viz.: Supervisor, Reuben L. Field; Town Clerk, Wm. S. Perry; Collector, Edward Bushnell; Justices of the Peace, Franklin Hinchey, James Chappell, R. L. Pixley, Russel Hardy; Road Commissioners, Jacob Blinn, Allen D. Todd, Alonzo Hardy; Assessors, Thomas Roe, Richard Waffle, Lewis Courser; Auditors, Emmons J. Edson, Wm. Davis, Edward Bushnell; Inspectors of Elections, Franklin Hinchey, Alonzo Hardy; Excise Commissioners, Chester Field, Clark Woodworth; Overseer of the Poor, A. K. Thurston; Game Constable, Wm. Collins; Constables, Peter Calwe, Richard Waffle, Walter Ward, Carlisle Barsdale; Sealer of Weights and Measures, John Gardner.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GATES

was organized on October 15, 1828, at the house of Eleazer Howard, at Gates Centre, by a few members of that denomination living in the vicinity, who had called a meeting for that purpose. Spencer Woodworth and Henry H. Corbin presided over the meeting. The board of trustees elected were Mathew Garest, Amasa Kellogg, and William Jameson. No other officers were chosen at that time, but subsequently, as the church increased in numbers and interest, Calvin Sperry was appointed secretary, and Spencer Woodworth treasurer. Mr. Sperry continued as secretary many years during its growth and greatest prosperity. The names of the first members are lost. But few, if any, are now living. The services of the church were held in the ball-room of Howard's tavern, at the Centre, for about four years, or until the erection of the first church building, about the year 1832. It was a small wooden structure, located at the Centre. In 1844 it was removed, to give place to a more substantial and commodious structure, better suited to the increased demands of the church. It was built at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars, fifty by thirty feet in size, and is still standing on the south side of the old Buffalo road, east of the corner. The first preacher, as near as can be ascertained, was Rev. Geo. G. Sill. There was no pastor regularly employed until about 1840, and only about three since its organization, though numerous ministers have occupied the pulpit. A few among them are Rev. McFarland, a missionary from Massachusetts, who preached while services were conducted in the tavern, Rev. James Ballentine, about 1840, Rev. Alva Ingersol, Charles Furman, Lewis Morey, W. C. Gaylord, and Rev. Henry Wicks, the last pastor beginning June 20, 1875. Rev. Mr. Baker also preached here several years ago. The board of trustees at present consists of Reuben L. Field, Robert Wade, and Charles Rowe. A Mr. Lee was appointed one of the first deacons. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1828, in the ball-room of Howard's tavern, under the supervision of Deacon Lee. Calvin Sperry was made first superintendent, which position he held many years. It began with ten teachers and over eighty pupils, while now it employs seven teachers, and gives instruction to forty pupils. Thomas Roe is superintendent, and Robert Wade secretary. It has no library, but distributes forty copies of the *Well Spring*, a Sunday-school paper.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GATES

was organized in 1828, the same year as the Presbyterian church, in a log school-house which stood three-fourths of a mile north of its present church building, and about eighty rods south of the canal, by the Rev. John Copeland. This church was organized the same year that the churches at Webster's Basin, and in the Whittier settlement, in Ogden, were swallowed up by the Protestant Methodist movement. The first members were Zuba Hayden, Olive Hayden, Mary Hayden, and Polly Finley, with a few others. The first officers are not known. Services were held in the log school-house until the erection of the church edifice now in use, which was built and paid for by Allen Todd in 1840. The present trustees are Allen Todd, Jr., Wm. Keeler, and Geo. M. Curtis; the stewards, A. Shepard, Wm. Keeler, and John Peacock; class-leader, John Peacock; and the clerk, Geo. M. Curtis. It belongs to the Ogden circuit, and has had the same pastors as the Methodist Episcopal church in Spencerport. G. Stratton is the present pastor. A Sabbath-school was organized with the church in the school-house, containing, at present, four teachers and twenty-six pupils. Mrs. M. E. Curtis is superintendent, William Keeler assistant, and Eliza Neal secretary. Connected with it is a library, organized soon after building the church, which now contains about two hundred volumes, in charge of Eliza Neal, librarian.

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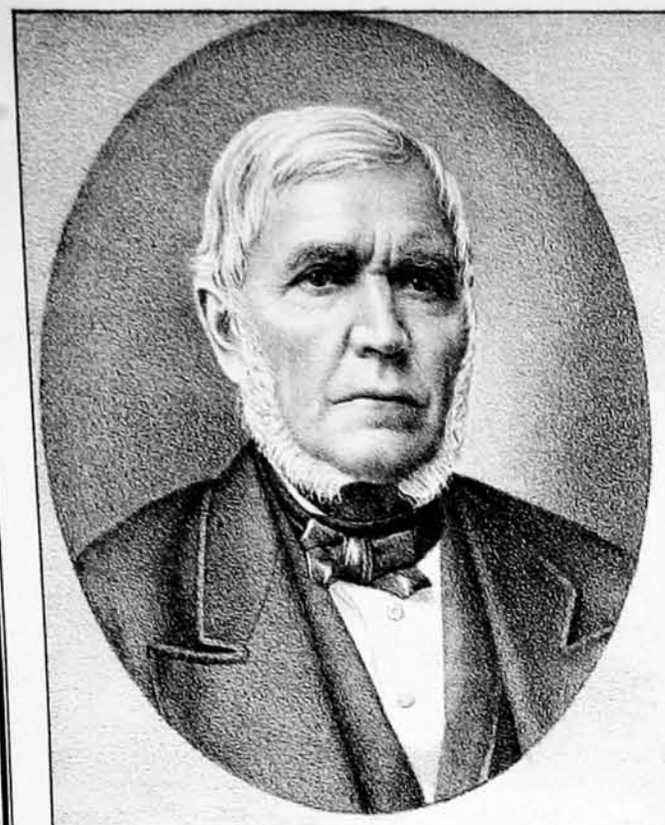

JOSEPH NORTHRUP.



MRS. JOSEPH NORTHRUP.



RES. OF **JOSEPH NORTHRUP**, GREECE, MONROE CO., N.Y.

PLATE LXIII.

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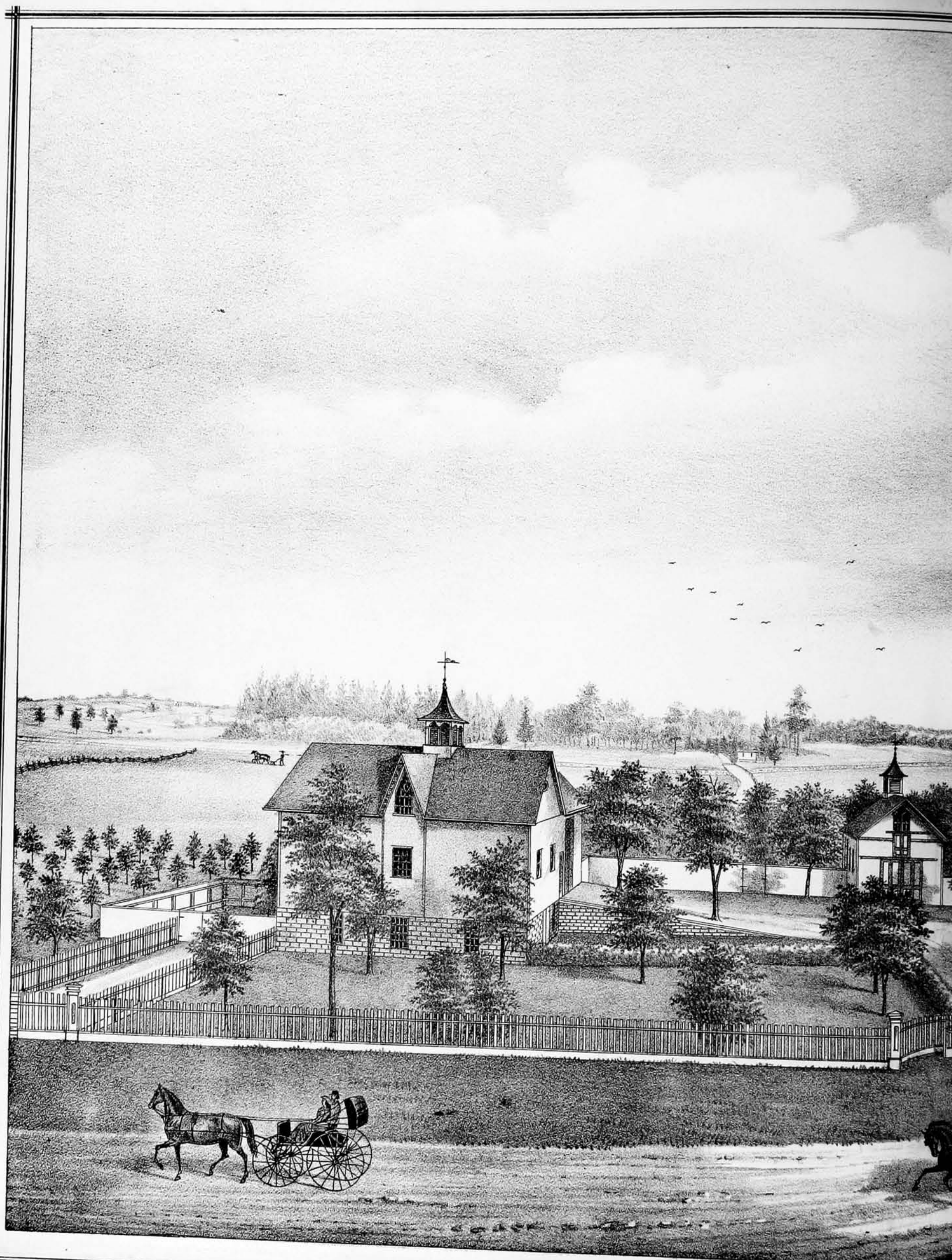

RESIDENCE &

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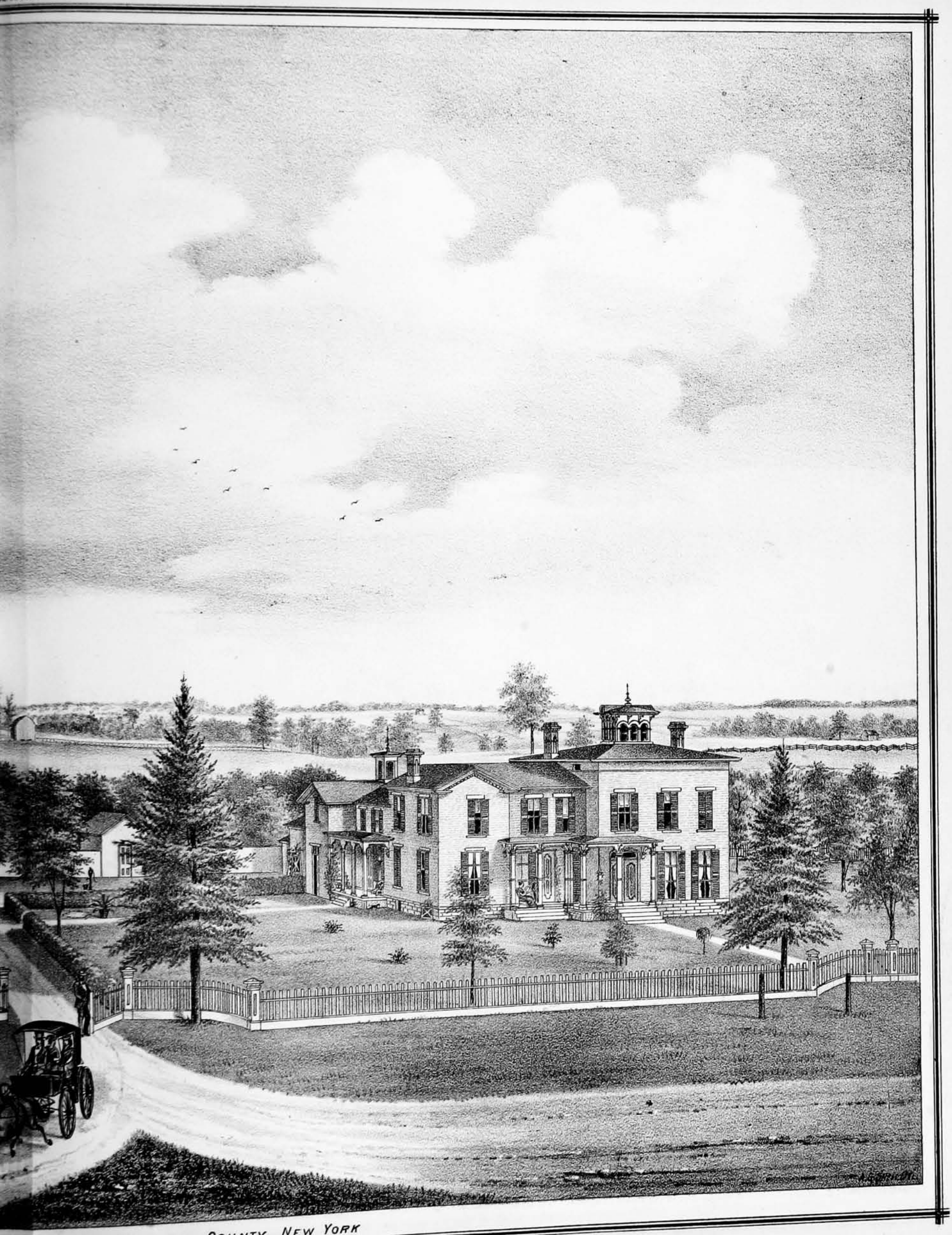

D. GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

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GREECE.

THIS is one of the largest towns in Monroe County, and was one of the earliest settled. From time immemorial it has been the trapping and hunting grounds of the *Seneca* Indians, who found game of every variety, indigenous to the country and latitude, in great abundance among the marshes and bays in the northern part; and there is every reason to believe that long before any settlements had been made in the county,—before the advent of "Old Tory Allen," as he was called,—adventurous hunters had penetrated here and set their traps for the beaver and otter, then so plentiful. Certain it is that our first settlers found that the hunter had preceded him and was thoroughly familiar with the country. Wm. Hencher, in 1792, found "Walker, the ranger," living at the mouth of the river, and the Atchinsons, in 1796, found the "Blue Stocking rover," John Parks, to whom apparently every pond, marsh, stream, and hill was familiar, and who guided them to their settlement. But as soon as the emigrant made his appearance these rangers plunged farther into the wilderness, and their existence was but a remembrance. The *Tuscarawas* and *Canawaugus* Indians, of the *Seneca* tribe, then roamed these lands, now covered with magnificent farms and beautiful homes.

Greece was not organized until March 22, 1822, at which time it was cut off from the town of Gates. All the town records previous to 1865, giving the names of the officers, are lost: hence the names of the first town officers are not attainable, except that of the first supervisor, Frederic Bushnell. The territory comprising the present towns of Gates and Greece, as stated in the history of the original town of Northampton, retained that name; the first town meeting was held at the tavern of Jeremiah Olmstead, on the Ridge road, in this town. On January 10, 1812, the name was changed to Gates, and so it remained until the division in 1822.

Greece is located in the northeast corner of the Mill-Seat tract. It extends east and west nearly eight miles, north and south along the west line more than seventeen and one-half miles, and on the east side, along Genesee river, about nine miles. giving an area of surface, including ponds and bays, of over sixty-five square miles. The northeastern part, along the river, is divided into fifty farm lots of one hundred acres each; the southeastern, into fifteen two-hundred-acre lots; the southwestern, into five tiers, each containing ten farm lots of two hundred acres each; and the northwestern, or larger part, into farm lots of three hundred acres each. The whole surface was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, and a considerable area covered with marsh and swamp. Especially was this the case in the northern part, in the vicinity of the ponds and inlets along the Genesee river, and near the centre, where quite an extensive clay belt exists, and retained surface-water until proper channels were opened by improvement and cultivation. The soil is generally a clay loam, with considerable accumulations of drift sand. It is very fertile and productive. All the cereal crops have yielded abundant returns. Of late years fruit-culture has been the most prominent industry, and the already large area of orchards is being largely increased each year. Not only apples, but peaches and grapes also are successfully grown, the former in quality and richness unsurpassed in our markets.

The surface of the town is very level in the main, though in some localities slightly undulating. On the north it inclines towards the lake, and also towards the river on the east. It has a very extensive water boundary, about nine miles along the Genesee river, and nearly twelve miles of lake coast, extending from the northwest to the southeast. This coast is indented with six bays or ponds, into which flow streams from the west and south. The largest and most prominent is Braddock's bay, in the extreme north. It is divided into two large branches, or forks. The north branch receives West creek and Salmon creek, near the Parma town line, and three miles from the lake. The south branch receives Buttonwood creek, one mile from the Parma town line, and is connected with the lake by a narrow strait. Cranberry pond lies one-half mile southeast, and is separated from the lake by a neck of land one and a half miles long. It connects with Long pond, and thence by a narrow strait with the lake. Long pond receives Long Pond creek. Next to the southeast is Buck pond, which extends east and west a distance of three miles. It has two branches; the larger receives a stream that enters Greece near the southwest corner, and flows north and northeast. Round pond, next southeast, receives a stream that enters the town from Gates, and flows parallel with the former through the centre. About midway between Round pond and the mouth of the river is Little pond, which receives two parallel streams, one entering from Gates, and the other rising in the town southwest of Charlotte. Another flows about one-half mile west of, and parallel with, the river, into the lake.

These ponds are filled with shallow water, and in the early settlement of the country were the favorite resorts of the hunter and trapper. All varieties of game known to this climate were found in this wild and marshy region. The point of land between Braddock's bay and the lake has been known since the beginning of the century as Hicks' Point, so named after Samuel Hicks, who for many years occupied it as a trapping-ground. Living near the point, with a large family, he followed trapping and hunting for a livelihood, and what little land he cultivated was along the beach, now mainly submerged, though still retaining in some places the early marks of the plow and hoe. So plentiful was game at that early date that he from one point shot several bear, deer, and a large number of ducks, without changing his position; and the ready supply of otter, beaver, etc., rendered trapping a lucrative industry.

About Cranberry pond immense fields of wild cranberries were yearly gathered by the Indians, who at the approach of the fall harvest migrated thither and encamped in large companies. They built their temporary villages of bark tents, in couples facing each other, with a pathway between them. Here they lived until they gathered their fall crops of cranberries, in connection with fishing, hunting, and trapping.

Greece has at present six post-offices,—Charlotte, Hanford's Landing, North Greece, South Greece, Greece, and West Greece, the latter on the town line,—and one custom-house. Hanford's, formerly King's Landing, was the first post-office established. The new Ontario branch of the Ogdensburg, Oswego and Watertown Railroad was completed through the northern part of the town in 1875, while the Charlotte branch of the New York Central connects Rochester with a Canada line of steamers at Charlotte.

The first recorded settlement in this town was made by William Hencher, in the spring of 1792. He came originally from Brookfield, Massachusetts, having been engaged in Shays' rebellion, and first went to Newtown Point. In 1791 he went, with his son William, with an ox-team and sleds, by Seneca lake and Catherinetown, to Irondequoit. From thence he cut his road through to Genesee falls, and down the river on the east side to its mouth, where he found Walker, the ranger, living alone in his cabin. He remained with him until March, 1792, when he crossed the river, and erected the first house west of the Genesee river, a log cabin of the most primitive type, which stood on the rise of ground where the light-house now stands. Here he lived for many years with his family, a son and seven daughters, and carried on a traffic with boatmen, immigrants, and Indians, in fish, skins, and many other articles. He purchased near this place six hundred acres of land, which, by some defect in the title, he was compelled to pay for twice. In 1793, John Love settled near here, and in 1796, Zadoc Granger and Gideon King settled at Lower Falls, or King's Landing, as it was subsequently called, and now known as Hanford's Landing. The latter was one of the first commissioners of highways of the town of Northampton, elected in 1797. During the same year, Eli Granger, the first town clerk, Thomas King, Simon King, Hiram King, Gilbert King, and Elijah Kent settled at the landing, and Jeremiah Olmstead a short distance west, on the Ridge, at whose house the first town meeting was held after the first division of the town of Northampton. It is recorded that Frederic Bushnell settled this year at the mouth of the river; but, if so, he left soon after, and did not return until December, 1810, a few days before beginning a mercantile business at that point. In 1798, Bradford and Moses King settled at the landing; Dr. Stone, and a family by the name of Graham, with four brothers, near by. Previous to 1800, Hugh McDiarmid, one of the most prominent of the early settlers, came into town, and soon after, previous to 1805, Abel Rowe settled on the Ridge, near the present Greece Post-office; also Asa Rowe and Frederic Rowe, the latter the father of Lucien Rowe of Greece, and of F. A. Rowe, now living in Gates. Asa Rowe, now living in Sweden, son-in-law of John Reed, the first supervisor of that town, is the son of Abel Rowe. About the same time Dr. Zaccheus Colby, the first practicing physician in the town away

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from the landing, settled on the farm west of Abel Rowe; and in the north part of the town, Samuel Latta, from Geneva, at Charlotte, Felix McGuire, from Ireland, a short distance west, with several of his countrymen. About this time Nathaniel Jones settled at King's Landing, Moses and Richard Clark, Nathaniel Tibbles, Erastus Robertson, Matthew Dimmick, and Asahel Wilkerson, in other parts of the town.

About 1808 or 1809, Thomas Wood settled one mile west of Mr. Rowe's, Asa Hurd south near the Gates town line, and John Mastick. In 1810, Ephraim Spaulding settled three miles west of Charlotte; and on May 4 of the same year, Daniel Budd, from Canandaigua, purchased and settled on the farm on which Greece Post-office is now located. He brought with him eighteen head of cattle, which he drove to Utter's ferry for transfer across the river. They went readily on the boat, across, and then plunged into the river and swam to the opposite shore, greatly to the discomfiture of the ferryman, who thereby lost eighteen shillings.

In 1811, Silas Lloyd settled one-half mile west of Charlotte. Previously, John B. Bagley settled farther west, Wheeler Heacock two miles west, on the south side of the road, and Joseph Bullock near Long pond. Among other settlers previous to 1812 were Silas Smith, John Utter, James Daily, Aristotle Hollister, Francis Brown; Benjamin Fowler, John Odell, Daniel W. Miles, H. R. Bender, Abijah Newman, Robert Falkner, and many others. A few years later a large class of the first settlers, seized with the Western fever, sold out their improvements to new-comers of a later date, by whose efforts churches were organized, schools improved, and a higher social standard cultivated. Among these were Rodney P. Odell, Dr. Carpenter, William Wilkinson, and many others in all parts of the town. In 1810 but two frame buildings were in existence between the Genesee and Niagara rivers; one at Gaines, and the other at Greece Post-office, erected by Abel Rowe for a tavern, and kept as such until 1845, at which time it was owned by R. P. Edgarton. A tavern was afterwards built on the same site, near Rowe's greenhouse, and kept by George Wimble. Mr. Kingsley also erected and opened a tavern on the Ridge road, near the Parma line, and the one now standing at West Greece was built by one Bulman. At North Greece the first store was opened by Mr. McKinney, and the wagon shop now owned by L. Combs was established by William Sherwood. The tavern now kept by Mr. Johnson was erected many years ago. The first house built, the first land cleared, the first crops raised, and the first apple-trees planted, were by William Hencher, on the ground surrounding the light-house. The first burying-ground was located at Charlotte, and, later, another at Mount Reed, and, in the south part of the town, one on the farm then owned by Daniel Budd, at Greece Post-office. Asa Rowe died soon after coming into the town; his was one of the first deaths, if not the first in Greece. On March 6, 1805, the town meeting of Northampton was held at the house of Mrs. Rowe, which must have been subsequent to Mr. Rowe's death. It was a public-house at the time, and the first kept in the town. Thirty-five and forty years ago, the population was greater along the Ridge road and business much more extensive than it is at present. At Hanford's Landing, where business was brisk and quite extensive, it has almost entirely disappeared, having been absorbed by Rochester.

Along the bank of the Genesee river, the bays and inlets north, and all streams and marshes, rattlesnakes existed in great numbers. Anxious mothers watched and trembled whenever their little ones strayed near their haunts. To encourage their destruction, a bounty of one shilling was voted by the town for every rattlesnake killed. To obtain the bounty the applicant must bring the rattles to the supervisor, who gave him an order for the amount they called for.

From 1812 to 1815, while Henry Mastick was supervisor, the bounty payments were unusually heavy, and indicated a fierce warfare upon that reptile. While in these days fraudulent claims are not wholly unheard of, they perhaps should be expected to arise in those primitive times, when opportunity encouraged them. A man by the name of Shaw, living at Hanford's Landing, one day went to the mouth of the river, and by raiding a den of rattlesnakes returned with one hundred and thirty rattles. He took them to Supervisor Mastick, who, after counting them, gave the required order. Jacob Teeples, an idle, dissolute character, such as infest all communities, was hanging around loose, and noticed that after counting the rattles Mr. Mastick threw them out of the back window into the yard. Encouraged, no doubt, by the success of Mr. Shaw, this man Jacob began to show an unusual activity in hunting snakes. Every day he returned with a good string of rattles, upon which the supervisor readily gave his order, until he began to be alarmed at the inroad made upon the bounty fund. But one day, thinking he must have a very large pile of rattles below his window, he looked out, and was astounded to find none. Every one had been taken away, and probably many times. The enterprise of Jacob had secured an enormous additional bounty on rattles, that cost him but little labor and no danger to secure. How often in these days do we find the enterprise of Jacob Teeples repeated with equal success, but on a much larger scale! Happily, however, the total destruction of this poisonous pest was near at hand.

The portion of the Ridge road in this town was opened much earlier than that farther west. It had always been an Indian trail, and previous to 1800 it was opened and made passable from the landing to Parma Corners; also a highway was roughly constructed to the mouth of the river. These constituted the two principal roadways for some time, except a few crooked thoroughfares to the settlements that were made in the interior, none of which were retained after regular roads were surveyed and established. The town meeting of Northampton for 1804 was held at King's Landing, on the sixth day of March. On that day the snow was four feet deep, and the voters coming from long distances were two and even three days in making the journey, so few and bad were the roads. Those who came from the adjoining town of Ogden, during their first day's journey, arrived only at Rowe's tavern, at South Greece, which was then the only public-house on the Ridge. The next morning they completed their journey, through four feet of snow, to the landing. At the raising of Hanford's mill, at the same place, some time after, help was solicited from the country embraced in all the towns of Monroe County west of the river, and those who came in from Ogden required two days. The raising of the mill was completed on Sunday.

Several years later a saw-mill was erected on Long Pond creek, in the west part of the town, near the line. Many other saw-mills have been erected in this town, from time to time, on the various streams flowing into the bays and ponds. As the settlements advanced and increased, and facilities were required for manufacturing the timber into lumber, they sprang up, and, after having served their purpose in consuming the forest, passed away, leaving but slight traces of their existence. While William Hencher was the sole occupant of this town, and long previous, there lived an Indian and his squaw on the shores of the lake, near the river. They were quiet and peaceable, and followed trapping with their hunting and fishing, and regularly carried their accumulations to Canandaigua for exchange. One winter they returned with, among other things, forty dollars in money, and a supply of whisky. In striving to reach their home at night, each lost the other, and the man only ever found it. Day after day through the long winter he sought his squaw, but in vain, until the warmth of spring had melted the ice, when her remains were found where she had fallen in her drunken condition. The Indian attempted suicide by cutting his throat, but survived, and afterwards rejoined his tribe.

THE VILLAGE OF CHARLOTTE

is located near the mouth of the Genesee river, on the west side, in the town of Greece. It is several years older than the town of Rochester, having been one of the first points settled west of the river, and, although high hopes were entertained and great efforts made to develop its growth as a populous and important business point, it includes at present within its corporate limits only about six hundred inhabitants. It was first incorporated as a village on the 24th day of June, 1869, when the first board of trustees and other village officers were elected, as follows, viz.: Trustees, Ambrose Jones (who was chosen president), Joshua Eaton, John Farnham, George Hardison, and A. Wilder; Clerk and Treasurer, F. A. Jones; and Constable and Collector, D. K. Thompson. The presidents for the succeeding years were as follows: for 1870 and 1871, Ambrose Jones; 1872 and 1873, James H. Stutson; 1874, Samuel H. Barnes; 1875, James B. Gove; and the officers for 1876 are—Board of Trustees, Samuel H. Barnes, president of the board, Patrick Keon, Thomas Laverty, D. K. Thompson, and George W. Ruggles; Clerk, A. J. Mulligan; Treasurer, T. J. Thompson; Collector, George F. Seibel; Police Justice, James Stricland; Constable, John Harris; and Street Superintendent, William L. Robinson.

The first settlement made west of Genesee river and north of Black creek was made at this place by William Hencher, in 1792, as before stated. His log dwelling was erected on the rise of ground at the light-house, and very near the same site. Some of the old apple-trees now standing were set out by him. The most enterprising and prominent of the first settlers of this village was Samuel Latta, who came here from Geneva as an agent for Phelps and Gorham in the sale of lands in this part of their purchase. He settled and established his office on the southwest corner of the two main roads. He built the first warehouse in the place, which was the first in all this part of the country. He was also the first collector of the port after the establishment of a custom-house at this point, which occurred about 1815 or 1816 and was located near the site of the Stutson House. In 1810, George C. Latta, a brother of Samuel Latta, and a lad of thirteen years, came to Charlotte, where in after-years he became its leading business man.

In 1810 the firm of Child & Gardner was in business at this place, and did the first mercantile trade in Charlotte. At that time Porter Benton owned a vessel in command of Captain Charles Sweet, which did a shipping business between Charlotte and Kingston and Ogdensburg. In November of that year it

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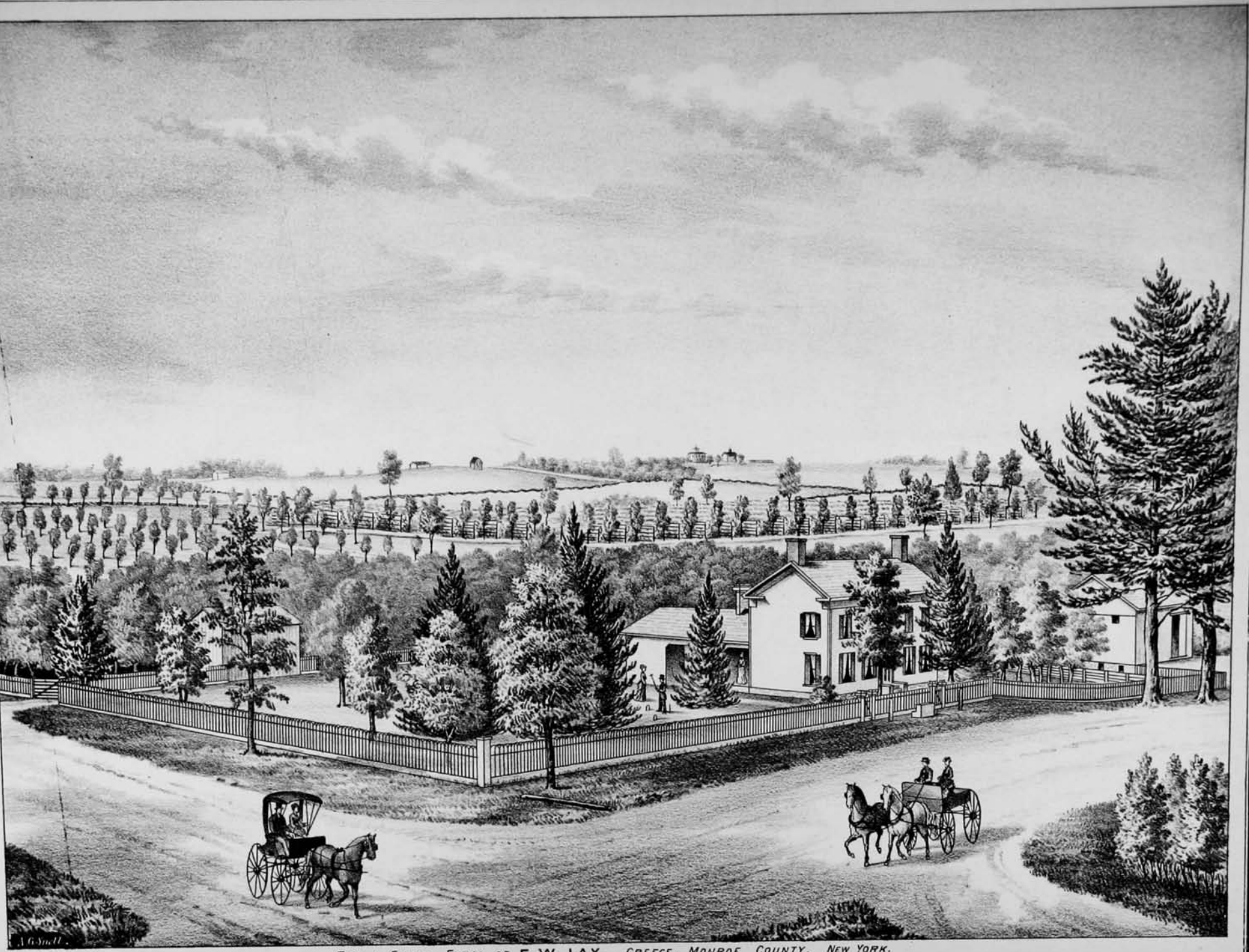

RES. & FRUIT FARM OF F. W. LAY, GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

PLATE LXV.

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DANN HOUSE, LONG PO

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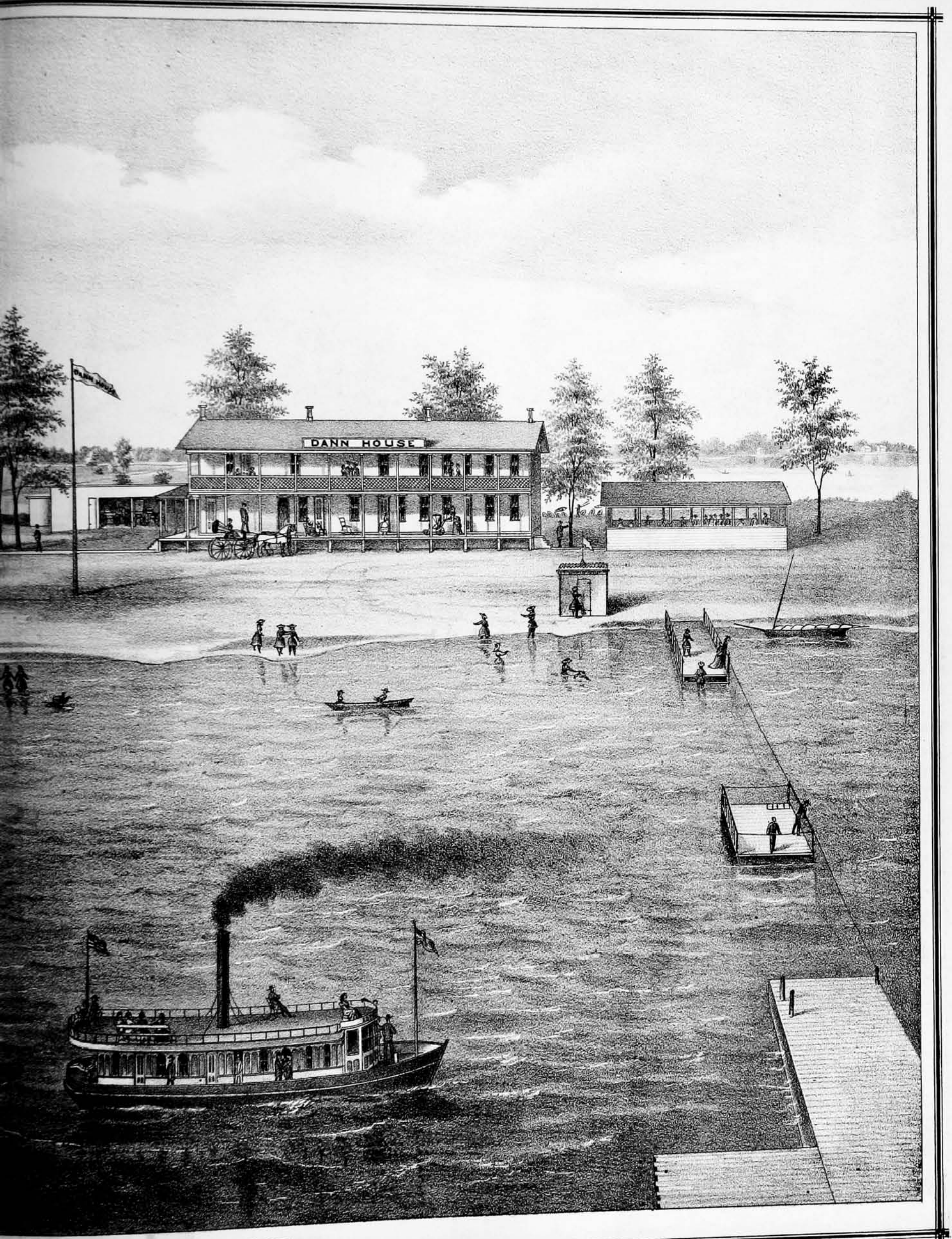

B. F. DANN, PROPRIETOR.

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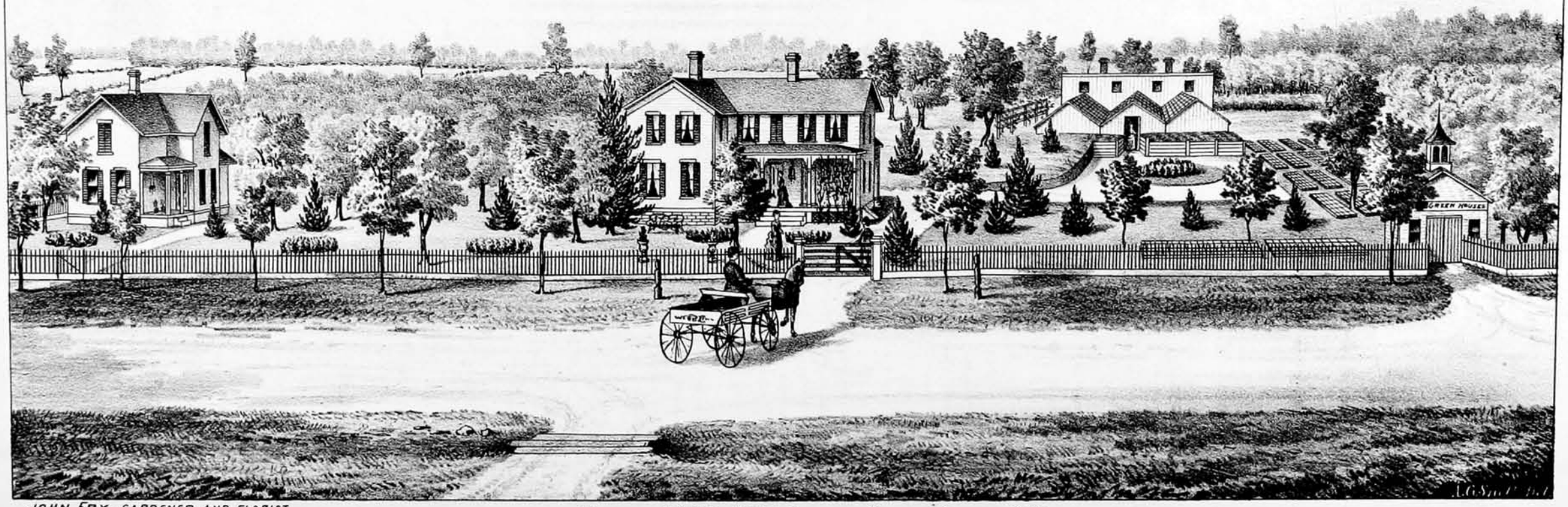
JOHN FRY



MRS. JOHN FRY



JOHN FRY, GARDENER AND FLORIST,
P. O. ADDRESS, HANFORDS LANDING, N.Y.

RES. OF **JOHN FRY**, GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.

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left this port with a cargo for the two latter points, and returned with Frederic Bushnell, who with James K. Guernsey formed a partnership, and in January, 1811, commenced a mercantile business in Charlotte. George C. Latta was employed by them at fifty dollars per year and board for the first ten years, and two hundred dollars and board during the next ten years, which in those days were considered good wages. The first hotel was erected and opened by Samuel Currier, in 1807 or 1808. It stood where the Craig House now stands. About two years after, Erastus Spaulding erected another hotel, near the present site of the Stutson House, and kept it until James Mason purchased the property and continued it as a public-house. Previous to this, Mr. Mason had carried the mail from the first establishment of the post-office at this point. For several years these were the only inns in the place. The location of the first store kept by Bushnell & Guernsey was near the present residence of Mrs. Waters, on the Babcock estate. A few yards south, on the opposite side, the first blacksmith-shop was established, and in the same building now occupied by Mrs. Waters a hatter's shop was conducted for several years by Joshua Eates. Immediately opposite, and about 1814, one of the first schools in this part of the county was opened, and taught for several years. At the outbreak of the war in June, 1812, the firm of Bushnell & Guernsey removed their goods and business temporarily to Victor, until the winter of 1815, when they returned to Charlotte. The firm also had branch stores at Lima, Livingston county, and at Alexander, Genesee county. In 1821 the firm was enlarged by the addition of T. R. Hawkins, and became Guernsey, Bushnell & Hawkins. They purchased the goods and vessel of the former firm, and rented the wharf and warehouse at four hundred dollars per year. They also erected an ashery about one mile west of the village. In 1825 the firm was dissolved. The firm of George C. Latta & Co. was afterwards established, and in 1831, George C. Latta alone conducted a mercantile business one door south of what is now the Canada House.

In the early days of this village, all that portion of ground lying between the railroad and river was submerged, or at best was a useless marsh, and, near the Spencer House, under nearly ten feet of water. A vessel was constructed a few feet northeast of the Craig House stables, and launched near by, where it is now solid earth. In 1809 the schooner "Experiment" was constructed here by Roswell Lewis, of Ogdensburg, and later, two more Genesee packets were built. In 1814 and 1815, Guernsey & Bushnell, with Oliver Culver, William Davis, and Frederic Hunford, constructed a small vessel at Brighton, near Orange Stone's, two miles from Irondequoit Landing, hauled it down to the landing with oxen, and launched it at the head of navigation. In 1816 and 1817, with a cargo of flour and merchandise, it descended the St. Lawrence river to Montreal, and this, and the "Swanton," owned by Francis Charton, were the first decked vessels that ever descended the river to that point. In 1828 the vessels "General Brown," "Julia," "Mary Jane," and "Charlotte," a fifty-ton schooner, were constructed at the mouth of the Genesee river, and ran between this port and Coburg and Port Hope, in Canada, until 1834, when the steamboat "Transit" ran on the same line extended to Toronto. At the same time another vessel was built and run by Mr. Bethune. In 1832 and 1833, George C. Latta & Bushnell built the two schooners "Guernsey" and "Cleveland," which were afterwards sold to Horace Hooker. But the first steamboat put afloat on the Genesee river was of rude construction, and called the "United States," and was built many years earlier. James Currier, one of the first settlers of this village, was a dealer in lumber and staves, which was among the first enterprises of the place. Saral Phillips was an early settler in this village. He emigrated from Steuben county, with his wife and five children, early in 1813. His son, Samuel Phillips, is still living, at the age of seventy-six, and is the oldest settler now living in Greece. He aided in building the first pier at the mouth of the river, and all the other public improvements. The light-house now standing was erected about the year 1818. In 1806, Dr. Bingham, the first physician, settled and began practice here. The Spencer House, at the lake, was erected four years ago, on land purchased from the Geneva Land Company by one McIntyre in 1865. It was built by Charles Craig, proprietor of the Craig House since 1859. In digging the cellar, the stern of an old schooner was found, completely buried from sight, and which, according to all indications, must have been there over one hundred years. Underneath it was also found an Indian paddle, still older, which broke into fragments at the slightest effort. The village cemetery is memorable as the resting-place of the remains of Sam Patch, which were found in a cake of ice in Charlotte harbor shortly after his violent death at Genesee falls. A Mr. Marshall was the first one to discover the body. As early as 1810 a ferry existed at this point, which was owned and run by Ebenezer Utter, a man still living in Parma, about ninety years of age. Samuel Latta, Frederic Bushnell, James K. Guernsey, James Currier, and Porter Barton were the master-spirits who first stimulated enterprise at Charlotte harbor, and, by all the means of wealth, trade, and commerce, labored to secure its increase and growth. In later years, George C. Latta, imbued with the same spirit, put forth every effort, and never despaired, even to the day of his death, of its becoming an important business point and the site of a large city. But the proximity of Rochester and its advance preclude the possibility of its ever attaining a dignity beyond a village corporation, while its connection with a Canada line of steamers, and the new Lake Ontario Railroad, will always secure it a business interest. It may not be amiss to state that in December, 1814, when the British had taken Fort Niagara and advanced, as reported, as far as Eighteen Mile creek, George C. Latta, then seventeen years of age, left the warehouse, purchased the necessary outfit, and at ten o'clock at night, with a week's rations, knapsack, and gun, started for the Ridge road *en route* for the seat of war. In the morning he met many militia at Frederic Hanford's, then public storekeeper, who hired a team and took eleven of them to Hardscrabble, six miles east of Lewiston, where they joined three hundred others under command of Colonel John Atchinson. They encamped here three weeks, when one night the colonel, in a terrible dream, or nightmare, sprang out of his tent and alarmed the camp by the cry, "The Indians are upon us!" The alarm proved false, and the command returned home, and was long renowned as the "straw bed company." In 183–, Mr. Latta formed a business partnership with Henry Benton, in 1835 with Mr. Bushnell, and in 1857 purchased the Lake House. In 1828 he bought the second farm owned by William Hencher, upon which he died, and where Mrs. Latta is now living. Several years ago large iron works, called the Rochester Iron Manufacturing Company, was established at Charlotte, and has since done quite an extensive business. The owners reside in Rochester, where all its interests are held. Ezra Jones and Burril Spencer are the controlling officers. The collector of the port of Genesee, stationed at Rochester, is at present D. K. Carter, and the deputy collector at Charlotte, Benjamin Wilbur. Charlotte has one planing mill, five grocery stores, five dry-goods stores, three shoe stores, ten hotels, fourteen liquor stores, one of hardware and tin, three meat markets, one drug store, one flour and feed store, one millinery, two dressmakers, two produce dealers and shippers, two large coal dealers, four physicians, three lawyers, two insurance agents, one barber, one builder, one jeweler, one police justice, one constable, two railroad stations, one steamboat line, two telegraph offices, three pleasure-boats, one custom-house, and one express office.

The first store opened in the town of Greece, or along the river between Avon and the lake, was by Frederic Hanford, early in 1810, at Hanford's, or, as it was then called, King's Landing. During the war of 1812 he was public storekeeper. Silas Smith opened a store there the same year, which he kept until 1813, when he moved to Rochester. As early as 1799 a schooner was constructed at this place by Eli Granger and Abner Migells, which was the first merchant-vessel built by Americans put afloat on Lake Ontario. The first tavern kept here, though in what year it was opened is not now known, was by Comstock Hanford, on the hill west; at the same time his brother kept a store on the river bank, and Elias Avery about the same time. Harry Olmstead opened another tavern a few years later. Nathaniel Jones, at a very early date, erected the first saw-mill on the stream that flows into the river at the landing. The first grist-mill was erected also on the same stream by Thomas King, the stones of which he used to cut himself. This was the first grist-mill in all this part of the country. It was afterwards sold to Bezaleel Atchinson, who took it down and moved and erected it two miles west of Parma Centre, and was the first grist-mill in that town. The construction of the Erie canal destroyed the stream for mill purposes, by an enormous fill, in the bank of which one of King's old mill-stones is still to be seen. Dr. Hunt settled here very early, and was one of the first physicians. Thomas King, who gave name to the place, purchased three hundred and sixty acres of land, since known as the Champion farm, which he divided among his four sons,—Hiram, Gilbert, Simon, and Thomas,—after which he squatted in the vicinity of Buck pond, where, for many years, among the bays, inlets, and marshes, he followed trapping for a livelihood, in which he accumulated considerable money. He afterwards moved to Michigan, where he died. He was a man of good parts, and eccentric. An incident is related which presents this phase of his character. In 1812 he was appointed justice of the peace. Daniel Budd, then constable, had arrested a man at "Big Tree," on complaint of a citizen of this town, for the non-payment of a debt of two dollars and fifty cents, and brought him before Esquire King for trial. At that time imprisonment for debt was legal. After listening to the abuse and recriminations of the opposing counsel until he became disgusted, he took from his own pocket-book the amount in litigation, and, handing it to the complainant, said, "Here are twenty shillings, the amount of your demand: take it, and stop this quarrel. The constable and court will lose their fees. This is the first case before this court, and, by all that is just, it shall be the last;" or words to that effect. He then dismissed the case, and never tried another. The brick tavern at this place was erected many years later, by a Mr. Hunt. For many years before the construction of the Erie canal, Hanford's Landing was an important shipping point for the settlers; and, with

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its mills, taverns, stores, and boats, presented the life and activity of an embryo city.

At the organization of the town of Greece, in 1822, there were but eight school districts within its limits; though before the end of the year they were increased to ten by a division of the larger ones. The number of scholars in the town at that time is not given, though the public money paid out was as follows, viz.: District No. 1, $14.43; No. 2, $14.43; No. 3, $28.28; No. 4, $14.14; No. 5, $17.13; No. 6, $10.52; No. 10, $8.71; No. 12, $4.20; leaving $1.04 in hand. There are now within the town eighteen school districts, and as many comfortable and substantial school-houses. Able and competent teachers are employed, and a high degree of efficiency maintained. According to the last year's report, $2873.17 were paid for their support. They gave instruction to fifteen hundred and ninety-eight children between the ages of five and twenty-one, distributed as follows, viz.: District No. 1, ninety-seven; No. 2, eighty; No. 3, eighty-four; No. 4, three hundred and twenty; No. 5, eighty-three; No. 6, one hundred and five; No. 7, sixty-seven; No. 8, fifty-eight; No. 9, one hundred and eleven; No. 10, seventy-seven; No. 11, ninety-three; No. 12, eighty; No. 13, sixty; No. 14, twenty-four; No. 15, seventy; No. 16, thirty-six; No. 17, one hundred and twenty-two; and No. 18, thirty-one. District No. 4 embraces the village of Charlotte, and includes three hundred and twenty scholars,—enough for four good ordinary schools. No. 14 is a joint district.

The supervisors of Greece from 1865, the earliest date given in the town books, are as follows, viz.: Nelson Lewis, 1865 to 1869, both inclusive; Simon Butts, 1870 to 1871; Peter Larkin, 1872; Erastus Walker, 1873; David Todd, 1874 to 1875. And the town clerks are Matthew Rigney, 1865 to 1868; Elias Avery, 1869 to 1870; and Henry Burrow, 1871 to 1876. Justices of the Peace have been elected as follows, viz.: in 1865, Samuel S. Rowley; in 1866, Henry A. Olmstead; in 1867, John Kintz and Darius Davis; in 1868, Samuel Blackford; in 1869, James H. Robbins; in 1870, Henry A. Olmstead; in 1871, John Kintz; in 1872, Daniel Budd; in 1873, Mortimer Smith and S. S. Rowley; in 1874, H. A. Olmstead; and in 1875, John Kintz and Stephen N. Allen. Henry Burrow was collector in 1865. In that year there were two assessors, two road commissioners, two overseers of the poor, six inspectors of election, five constables, and fifty-six road districts and overseers of highways. The officers elected in 1876 are as follows, viz.: Supervisor, Peter Larkin; Town Clerk, Henry Burrow; Collector, Joseph Brotherson; Road Commissioner, Cornelius O'Connor; Justices of the Peace, S. S. Rowley, J. C. Wilcox, Samuel Truesdale; Assessors, Anthony Kintz, George Bradford; Overseers of the Poor, Andrew Mulligan, Richard Brown; Town Auditors, Simon Butts, Henry J. Kintz, Frank W. Lay; Constables, Samuel F. Covert, Joseph Blackwell, William Merrills, Thomas Perrin, James Aldred; Game Constable, Robert Hogan; Excise Commissioner, Delmore Budd; Inspectors of Election, First District, Patrick Farnan, A. H. Spencer, Frank Lay; Second district, S. L. Austin, J. B. Castle, Henry Burrow.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF PARMA AND GREECE

was organized in the school-house of Parma Corners on the 2d day of December, 1819, by Rev. John F. Bliss, Rev. Ebenezer Everett, of Ogden, and Rev. Solomon Allen, with the following membership, viz., Moses Fulton, John Granger, Susan Granger, John Arnold, Sophia Arnold, John Williams, Pickett Brockway, Elijah Kingsley, Zolved Stevens, Catharine Brockway, Olivia Griffin, Mercy Tyler, Sophia Stevens, Olive Wadhams, Mary Mather, Theodora Arnold, Thirza Gibbs, Mary Kingsley, Nancy Stevens, Martha Stevens, Martha Fulton, and Johanna Davis. The first pastor was Rev. Solomon Allen, who preached the first year. Moses Fulton and John Arnold were appointed the first deacons, and Zolved Stevens the first clerk, which office he held many years. The services of the church were held regularly in the school-house at Parma Corners until the erection of the present church edifice, which was begun in 1824 and completed in 1825. It is a fine, substantial structure, located on the south side of the Ridge road, on the Greece side of the town line, at West Greece, built of wood, forty by fifty feet in size, and at a cost of two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. It was consecrated to divine worship on July 6, 1825, by Rev. William Lyman, of Connecticut. This building was erected at the same time as the Universalist church at Parma Corners, and in strong competition. Both included among their members many of the best citizens, and each struggled to surpass the other. Among the many pastors who succeeded Mr. Allen were Revs. Alanson Darwin and John F. Bliss. The present incumbent is Rev. Gardner Dean, whose pastorate began in 1874. The deacon at present is William Murray, the clerk Dr. S. B. Bradley, and the membership sixty-six. The Sabbath-school was organized in the church building, in 1826, by Rev. Stephen V. R. Barnes, at that time pastor. It now has ten teachers and ninety-six pupils, with Hugh Boyland, superintendent; James Hart, assistant superintendent; and Frank Murray, librarian.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GREECE

was organized in the school-house in school district No. 6, near North Greece Post-office, on November 22, 1843. The meeting called for the purpose of forming the society was presided over by Hiram May and A. S. McKinney. The names of the first members are lost, and but a few of them now living in the vicinity. The names of the early ministers are forgotten, as this is an independent church and belongs to no circuit. The board of trustees elected at the first meeting were Henry Miller, William Wilkerson (one year), Jesse Townsend, A. S. McKinney (two years), Cornelius Soper, John Lewis, and Joseph Lake (three years), and the clerk was Peter Van Zile. The services of the church were held in the school-house until the erection of the present church edifice, a short time after its organization, which is located at North Greece Post-office. The members of the present board of trustees are Rodney P. Odell, Sr., Henry Miller, Jesse Townsend, Hiram Bice, and L. Combs, with L. Combs as clerk. The church stewards are L. Combs, Henry Miller, and S. K. Odell, with L. Combs recording secretary, and the class-leader R. P. Odell, Sr., who has served in that capacity since the organization. Rev. Mr. Robinson was pastor in 1873, 1874, and 1875, followed by Rev. Mr. Ripley. A Sabbath-school and library have been connected with the church from its formation. It includes at present eight teachers and about thirty pupils, in charge of S. K. Odell, superintendent, and Stewart Terry, secretary.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF GREECE

was organized July 25, 1841, at "The Stone School-house," in district No. 9, by Rev. William Williams. The official board was constituted as follows, viz., James Moall, John Justice, Jefferson Davis, and Ambrose Rogers. The pastors were Revs. Daniel McLeland, Daniel Ireland, O. C. Payne, L. Hamlin, S. M. Short, William Woodward, N. S. Clark, J. H. Richards, and J. J. Wilcox. In the year 1866, at the General Conference, a majority of the representatives, being clothed with conventional power, changed the name of the "Methodist Protestant Church" to the "Methodist Church," which is the name assumed at present. The church continued to hold its services sometimes in the "Stone School-house" and sometimes in the Methodist Episcopal church building at North Greece until 1867, when it purchased the old church building erected by the Christian church in 1844, two miles east of North Greece. It is a substantial stone structure, purchased first by Mr. Butts, and by him transferred to the church. It was repaired and refurnished in proper shape, and dedicated April 14, 1867, by Elder Woodward. Here they worshiped until 1874, when a new church building, with ample sheds, was erected two miles south, near the centre of the town. The old structure was sold, and is now used as a blacksmith- and wagon-shop. The new edifice was dedicated in December, 1874, by Rev. A. M. Town. This year (1876) a parsonage was erected, now occupied by the pastor. Rev. A. M. Town is the present pastor, and the official board in charge consists of H. Keene, James Moall, Thomas Davis, H. Justice, John Kintz, W. B. Williams, Thomas Veness, Henry Vick, and Edward Hackett; steward, James Moall; and class-leaders, Henry Kintz and William B. Williams. A flourishing Sabbath-school has been held in connection with the church nearly from its organization. It now includes thirteen teachers and seventy-five pupils, under charge of Henry Justice, superintendent and treasurer; William B. Williams, assistant; and James Combs, secretary. It also has a Bible-class and a well-selected library under charge of Willis Keene, librarian.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY OF CHARLOTTE

was organized in that village in the month of January, 1852, and immediately commenced the erection of a church edifice, which was completed about the 15th day of June the same year, at a cost of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. On the 24th day of June, 1852, and in the new building just erected, the Presbyterian church was organized with fourteen members. The first ruling bench of elders comprised Joshua Eaton and Z. N. Colburn. The first pastor of the church was Rev. A. Furguson. He commenced his ministerial labors here soon after graduating, and settled in Charlotte the second year after taking charge. He continued pastor of the church until the date of his death, which occurred on the 20th day of December, 1856. The church has had no settled pastor since, but several ministers have occupied the pulpit, as stated supplies, from one to two years each. The present stated supply is Rev. D. D. McCall, and the present bench of elders comprise Joshua Eaton, Charles P. Yarker, and Richard Bemis. The church now has a membership of one hundred and fifteen. The Sabbath-school was established at the time of the organization of the church, with thirty pupils. It now includes ten teachers, with an enrollment of one hundred and sixty-five pupils, of whom O. A. Dean is superintendent.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CHARLOTTE

was organized in the school-house in that village, on May 17, 1848. The presiding officers at the time of organization were James Durham and Loren Stiles;

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PLATE LXVIII.







Abdiel B. Carpenter

RES. OF DR. A. B. CARPENTER, GREECE, MONROE CO., N.Y.

Caroline E. Carpenter

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and the board of trustees elected comprised William Rankin, John Baker, George C. Latta, Collins Wells, and Charles Wickham. Services were generally conducted in the school-house until the church edifice was erected, which was located on the west side of the street, south of the corner. For many years officers were regularly elected, and the church prospered, under the ministry of able pastors, until a few years ago, in the absence and death of some of the early prominent members, interest somewhat lagged, and the regular election of officers was neglected until its legal responsibility as a society was uncertain. It was then determined to reorganize, and on April 7, 1873, this was effected, by the election of the following board of trustees, viz.: Amos Emerson, one year; Dr. Ambrose Jones and Thomas East, two years; and Francis Hess and Stephen Stace, three years. Amos Emerson was appointed clerk. The five cent U. S. currency was adopted as the seal of the society. The present board of trustees consists of William M. Richmond and Ezra Jones, one year; Thomas East, Ambrose Jones, and James B. Gove, two years; John J. Pelton and Lewis Rasche, three years; and William M. Richmond, clerk. The pastors since its reorganization are—first, Rev. John Parker; second, Rev. James Robinson; third, Rev. W. C. Wilbur; fourth, Rev. S. A. Morris; and fifth, Rev. M. C. Ayers, the present incumbent. The church now has a flourishing Sabbath-school connected with it, which was first formed in the early days of the church.

"CHURCH OF THE MOTHER OF THE SEVEN SORROWS" OF GREECE (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

The first Catholic church erected in any country-place in the State of New York was built in the town of Greece in the year 1829. It was a frame building, erected under the supervision of Felix McGuire, one of the first settlers in the neighborhood, assisted by a few of his countrymen who had emigrated from Ireland and had recently settled in the vicinity. It was then commonly called the "Church in the Wood," and was noticed as such in a supplement to *The New York Truth-Teller*, dated November 15, 1834, in poetic style, by Patrick Bulger, Esq., brother to Rev. Father Bulger. Prominent among the first members were Felix McGuire, John McGuire, James Beatty, Judge Nicholas Reed, Lawrence Garrotty, John Martin, Arthur Martin, Captain James Flynn, Kearnon Buckly, Patrick Dorsey, Andrew Mulligan, Cornelius Farnham, and others. The church was opened for divine service by Rev. Father O'Donaghue, who celebrated in it the first mass and dedicated the church to Saint Ambrose. A resident clergyman was stationed at Saint Ambrose in the year 1840. This church edifice has given place to a splendid brick building, the corner-stone of which was laid on June 19, 1859, by Right Rev. John Timon, bishop of Buffalo. The structure was completed fifteen months later, under the very auspicious supervision of Rev. John M. Maurice, the present pastor, and late pastor of Saint Ambrose. The indefatigable exertions of the Reverend Father in erecting this church were ably assisted by Joseph Fleming and Peter Larkin, inspectors of the work, who generously tendered their services gratuitously, thereby meriting the undying gratitude of the congregation. The new church building was dedicated on September 16, 1860, to The Mother of the Seven Sorrows, by the Very Rev. Michael O'Brien, resident pastor of Saint Patrick's church of Rochester. Very Rev. Dr. Cahill delivered the dedication sermon, the subject of which was the Immaculate Conception. The tower was not completed until 1876, and the bell, which weighs twenty-five hundred pounds, was blessed on September 19, 1875, by the Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid, first bishop of Rochester. Among the recorded names of those who promoted the interests of the church, that of Nicholas Reed should not be forgotten, who for nearly half a century has been foremost among its benefactors.

"CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS" OF CHARLOTTE (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

was organized in 1863, by Rev. John M. Maurice and about twenty-five members, prominent among whom were Andrew Mulligan, William Watters, Charle, Craig, Patrick McManus, Joseph Seibel, Bernard McManus, Thomas McManus, Captain John Farnan, and Patrick Tiernan. The first officers of the church were Rev. John M. Maurice, who was also first pastor, Andrew Mulligan, William Watters, and Patrick Tiernan. The church building was formerly a private residence, purchased in the name of Andrew Mulligan, and, in the autumn of 1862, altered into a church, the whole, when completed, at an expense of sixteen hundred dollars. It was blessed and dedicated to the Holy Cross on May 3, 1863, by Right Rev. John Timon, bishop of Buffalo. It has since been enlarged twice, and at present accommodates four hundred and fifty, the present number of communicants. It is the intention of the congregation to commence the erection of a new church edifice immediately, as the present structure was intended from the first only as a temporary church. The presbytery was purchased in 1863 from Mrs. Nelson for two thousand and fifty dollars. The church property is about two acres in extent, and is located in the finest part of the village. The present officers of the church are Rev. T. A. Hendrick, pastor; Andrew Mulligan and Patrick Tiernan, lay trustees. Rev. J. M. Maurice was pastor ten years; Rev. John J. Donnelly, fifteen months; and Rev. T. A. Hendrick, two years, in August, 1876. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1862, in the private residence afterwards bought for a church, by Rev. J. M. Maurice, with a class of about twenty-five pupils, of which Miss Mary Tierney was teacher. The class now has about eighty pupils, and four teachers, viz.: Misses Fannie Craig, Eliza Thorpe, Kate Thorpe, and Jennie Aldridge. The library numbers one hundred volumes.

"CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST" OF GREECE (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This congregation was organized in 1865, at Greece Post-office, by Rev. John M. Maurice, with a membership of about twenty families, prominent among whom were those of Daniel Sharpe, Peter Marrion, Henry Burrow, John Straub, and others. Father Maurice purchased the property known as the old Rowe tavern (which was the first frame building erected in the town), on the Ridge road at Greece Post-office, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. It was reconstructed into a temporary church, and dedicated May 22, 1865, by Right Rev. John Timon, bishop of Buffalo. It was used for a church until the latter part of 1875, or until the completion of the present church edifice, which was begun that year. It is located on the north side of the Ridge road at Greece Post-office, and is a fine, imposing structure, thirty-eight by eighty-four feet in size, built in the Gothic style, and at a cost of about six thousand dollars. It was dedicated September 15, 1875, to St. John the Evangelist, by Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid, first bishop of Rochester. Rev. J. M. Maurice, the first pastor, served seven years; Rev. J. J. Donnelly, fifteen months; Rev. T. A. Hendrick, twenty-two months; and Rev. Frederick Rauber to the present, and now resident pastor. The present officers of the church are Rev. Frederick Rauber, with Peter Marrion and John Straub as lay trustees. The Sabbath-school class, which was formed immediately after the purchase of the first building, includes the children of the congregation, and is in charge of Mrs. M. E. Burrow, teacher.

THE FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF WEST GREECE

was organized at that place February 4, 1861, by Rev. C. D. Brooks and W. Paulis, J. Sperry, R. K. Whittier, and H. Wilkinson. It was witnessed by C. B. James and H. Wilkinson. The names of the first members are H. Paulis, Mrs. M. A. Paulis, H. Wilkinson, Mrs. E. Wilkinson, J. Sperry, R. K. Whittier, N. Meserve, and C. B. James. The first board of trustees comprised H. Paulis, J. Sperry, R. K. Whittier, H. Wilkinson, and N. Meserve. The church edifice was erected in the spring of 1861, at West Greece, thirty by fifty feet in size, and at a cost of, including lot, fourteen hundred and forty-five dollars. It was dedicated by Rev. B. W. Gorham and L. Stiles. The present board of trustees consists of H. Paulis, J. Sperry, N. Garlock, G. Rowland, and C. Zeigler, and the present clerk, N. Garlock. Rev. Wm. Manning is the present pastor of the Parma circuit, to which this church belongs. The Sabbath-school was organized before the church was completed, in a private house, and has been in operation ever since, by Rev. C. Brooks. The first officers were—Superintendent, H. Paulis; Teachers, Mrs. M. A. Paulis, E. Wilkinson, M. Manning, Miss E. Thompson, and Miss S. Sheldon; and the number of pupils seventy. H. Paulis is the present superintendent, with a corps of five teachers, and forty pupils. A library is also connected with the school, containing two hundred volumes, with Miss S. Sheldon, librarian.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. ABDIEL B. CARPENTER.

Among the prominent physicians of Monroe County, Dr. Abdiel B. Carpenter enjoys an enviable reputation, having had a successful practice of thirty-four years in the towns of Greece and Parma. He has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and commands universal respect and esteem.

He was born in the town of Seneca, Ontario county, New York, in 1809, was educated at Geneva Academy, and received his medical degrees at Fairfield Medical College. Commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Anthony Gage, at the age of seventeen. At eighteen years of age he removed to the town of Greece, in Monroe County, and continued the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. M. B. Gage. Soon after he was engaged in assisting Dr. Gage in his practice.

In January, 1831, he purchased the practice of Dr. Gage, and commenced business for himself. A young man without means, with nothing to rely upon except his own indomitable courage and perseverance, he built up for himself an extensive and lucrative practice. At the age of twenty-one he was united in marriage with Miss Jane L. Rowley, by whom he became the father of seven children,—two sons and five daughters. He lost his wife in 1859. Having enjoyed for so many years the blessings and comforts of a happy union with his first wife, it was no wonder that after two years of dreary loneliness he should seek to fill the void in his heart and home by choosing another companion, which he did by marrying Miss Caroline E. Sperry, a very fine-looking and accomplished lady of the same town, by whom he has three children—one son and two daughters.

In the year 1864 the doctor resigned his practice to his eldest son, Dr. A. M. Carpenter, who very ably and successfully fills the position so long occupied by his father.

The doctor has a fine, productive farm, which he superintends himself; a beautiful home residence, a fine view of which, acccompanied by the portraits of himself and excellent wife, elsewhere grace the pages of this work. The doctor, although never a politician, has served in various offices and positions of trust, and now, at the age of sixty-seven years, is in the full enjoyment of the health, wealth, and happiness to which long years of industry and temperate habits so justly entitle him.

WILLIAM HENCHER.

William Hencher was born at Brookfield, Massachusetts, served as a soldier during the Revolution, was a partisan of Shay in the State rebellion, a pioneer of Monroe County, and the father of a family of pioneers. He was married on May 9, 1771, to Mehitable Moffet, the grand-daughter of a Scottish clergyman. The family resided for seventeen years upon a farm in Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and then removed to Gates, then a portion of Ontario county. The first settlement was made at Newtown Point, where a year was passed. He then moved up the Chemung river, and, joined by his family, located on Big flats. He contracted for one-eighth of the second township, short range west of the Genesee, at the mouth of the river. A payment of seventy dollars had been made when Jackson, the supposed owner, was found to have no claim. A purchase was now made from Joseph Annin of six hundred and twenty-seven acres, at two shillings and sixpence per acre, and in August, 1791, Mr. Hencher, accompanied by his only son William, then a youth of eleven, came to his land, and, selecting a site, erected a hut on the west side of the river. Father and son then went to Long pond and cut wild grass, in anticipation of bringing on the stock and making a settlement. Returning for his family, he moved in during February, 1792, upon ox-sleds, coming by way of Seneca lake and Catharine's town to Irondequoit, where all semblance of a road ceased. A road was cut to the Genesee above the falls, thence down the east side of the river to the hut of a renegade named Walker, where the family made a temporary sojourn, and, about March 31, crossed the river to occupy the hut above noted. This hut, now inhabited by ten persons, and roofed with wild grass, was the first rude dwelling of the European race on the shore of Lake Ontario between the Genesee river and Fort Niagara. A few acres were cleared, a comfortable log house was built, and here the family lived till 1802, when they moved lower down the river to where the United States light-house now stands. Emigrants, boatmen, and Indians frequented the place, camped near by, and with them Hencher opened a traffic to which was added a trade in fish, purchased across the lake or caught by himself in the creeks. Buying butter and cheese in the settlements, he sold at large profit in Canada, and not only supported a large family, but paid for his extensive tract of land.

When the family moved west of the Genesee river, and for several years thereafter, Peter Shaffer and Christopher Dugan were sole neighbors, and these twenty miles distant.

The family consisted of the parents and eight children, seven of whom were daughters. The oldest, Mehitable, born February 22, 1772, married Thomas Lee, and her marriage with him was the second to take place on the west side of the river.

Polly was born March 10, 1774; Sarah, August 25, 1776; Chloe, June 11, 1778; William, April 17, 1780; Persis, May 3, 1782; Amy, April 16, 1784; and Hannah, September 20, 1786. The youngest child was fifteen months old when the Hencher family sold their eastern farm and moved to western New York. William Hencher lived to see all his children married and comfortably settled, and died on June 21, 1817, in Charlotte, Gates township, now Greece.

Seven daughters, inured to frontier life, became wives of as many pioneers, and despite unhealthful climate, unmitigated hardship, and early privation, survived many years, and witnessed the changes from rude to refined, from semi-savage to enlightened life. It is noted of William Hencher that he wrote of others, and thereby contributed to pioneer history, but of himself said nothing. From the incidents of his life we idealize a man determined and active, one who shrank from no danger when found in the pathway of duty or self-interest, and who with ready appreciation embraced opportunity to advantage his family, and rejoiced in having secured for each a competence before his departure. In his renewed effort to secure a farm when the first had proved a failure, his voyages across the lake with produce and for fish to obtain means of payment, and his rapid improvement of his lands in the face of the dreaded fevers which brooded along the coast, we have a type of a genuine pioneer, one worthy of honorable mention in history, one to whom the present and future owe a debt for self-denial and signal service.

JOSEPH NORTHRUP

was born at Jefferson, Schoharie county, New York, in the year 1806. His father, Mr. Joseph P. Northrup, was born and reared at Saratoga, and after his marriage removed to Schoharie county, and, about the year 1822, removed to Brighton, near Rochester. He was the father of three children by his first wife—one son and two daughters—and one daughter by a second wife. He lived to the age of sixty-four years, and died at the home of his son, in the town of Greece. The two daughters of his first wife are both deceased. The daughter of his second wife is still living, the widow of Mr. William Fall. Mr. Joseph Northrup, in his boyhood, enjoyed the limited advantages of the common schools of that period until he was nineteen years of age, when he came west to Rochester, and was for several years engaged in teaming and staging. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Miss Maria Wesley, of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, with whom he lived a peaceful and happy life until 1871, when the union was severed by the death of his wife. Soon after his marriage he settled on the spot where now stands the beautiful home of his son, Mr. George W. Northrup. All his life since his marriage has been spent in the quiet occupation of a farmer, with no other ambition than to be a good citizen and an industrious, honorable man; and the universal respect and esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances, and the love and devotion of his friends and relatives, attest that his life has been a success. He is the father of six children,—four sons and two daughters,—of whom three sons and one daughter are now living. George W., the second son, has the old home farm and residence, with whom the old gentleman has a pleasant home for his old age. We elsewhere in this work present a fine view of the residence, and also portraits, of Mr. Joseph Northrup and his deceased wife.

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IRONDEQUOIT

THE original town of Boyle was organized on April 6, 1806, and included northeast Monroe. Reduced in extent by the organization of Penfield and Perrinton, the name of the remainder was changed during 1812 to Smallwood, and two years later the town of Smallwood was divided into the towns of Brighton and Pittsford. Irondequoit, named from the bay, which also bore the name Neo-da-on-da-quat as given by the Indians, was formed from Brighton on March 27, 1839.

It lies on the north border of the county, east of the centre, with Lake Ontario on the north, Irondequoit bay on the east, and Genesee river on the west. The surface is rolling, with a northward inclination, and towards the deep valley where lies Irondequoit bay in the east. Save the bay eastward and the Genesee on the west boundary, the streams are small and unimportant which drain the lands to the northeast. The soil in the north is sandy, and southward a clay loam. A radical change followed early settlement of the sandy region, and the time came when cultivation ceased to be productive. Values steadily depreciated till sales were made at less than five dollars an acre. Better plows upturned the subsoil and mingled with the sand, the fertility gradually increasing until those once doubtful farms have become of the best in this portion of the State. Various conjecture was excited to account for the change, but an analysis of the soil shows the elements of production richly developed in the deeper subsoil. The leading pursuit of the population is agriculture, while horticulture, from the vicinage of Rochester, is carried on quite extensively. The region about Irondequoit bay was well known in the early day. As the *Iroquois* had proved implacable to the French, that people determined to subjugate, if not exterminate, them. Two armies united at the bay on July 10, 1687, and up its waters went a vast fleet of bateaux and canoes, the Marquis de Nouville in chief command. A scene was there presented worthy of an extract. "De Nouville erected a palisade fort upon an elevated site, in which to station a small force for the protection of his water craft and military stores." The array thus congregated under the banner of France contained regulars, French militia, semi-civilized Indians, and "finally a crowd of all the barbarous nations, naked, tattooed, and painted over the body with all sorts of figures," singularly equipped, grotesque in action, varied in language—all animated by motives of plunder and revenge. The march narrowly escaped becoming a rout, and what began as a campaign terminated with an inglorious raid. As late as 1805 flints and leaden balls were found, souvenirs of the French invasion at Irondequoit, and in 1796 a bank caving from a high bluff on the lake shore near the bay disentombed a mass of human bones of unusual size and unknown origin. As late as 1726, the British established a trading post upon the bay to secure the Indian trade, and to exclude the French from the lower end of the lake. In that day supplies for western ports were shipped to the head of the bay, there loaded upon bateaux, taken down the bay to the lake, and thence westward. The navigation once known is now impossible, from a sand-bar formed at the junction of the bay with the lake. It is said that "on the borders of the bay, and of the creek of the same name which discharges itself there, the surface of the earth presents a most extraordinary and picturesque appearance, a multitude of conical or irregular mounds of sand or light earth, sometimes insulated and sometimes united, rising to an average height of two hundred feet from a perfectly level meadow of the richest alluvial loam,"—a locality attractive to the geologist, strange to the traveler.

Famed in pioneer days as a resort for wild fowl and fine fish, the bay of later years was a favorite hunting and fishing ground, and a common resort for the sportsmen from Rochester.

Settlement of Irondequoit by isolated individuals, trappers in pursuit of furs, and outcasts of society living in seclusion, was of remote date, but permanent occupation was delayed and rendered recent by the malaria of the swamps and the character of the lands. Concurrent testimony affirms a great amount of sickness to have pervaded the regions bordering upon the lake shore, and indicates a malaria as dreaded as the poisonous effluvia which strewed the Panama route with the bodies of the laborers upon its canal and railroad.

Unknown, and hence unnoted, settlers had taken up their homes here and entered upon improvement. Suffering without relief from intermittent fever and ague, many were obliged to leave their lands and begin again elsewhere. In the town of Irondequoit in particular this was the case, and there were frequent changes of ownership for many years. The result influenced valuation, and the best lands in the town were held at five dollars an acre, while the scale of prices ran as low as half a dollar. These statements seem strange to those who, save in the memories of the surviving pioneers, see no sign of the local barrier once so formidable.

An early map of the region including Irondequoit, engraved in London, has upon it no sign of human habitation between Oswego and Niagara upon the lake shore, save a picture indicating a solitary log cabin at the mouth and to the east of Genesee river. Underneath this picture is the word "Walker's." It is to be inferred from this that William Walker, the owner and inhabitant of the cabin, was the first settler in the town of Irondequoit. On Sullivan's raid the Tories of Butler had fled to the mouth of the Genesee, and Walker had been the messenger to provide boats for their transportation to Canada. When the war of the Revolution ceased, the ranger built here his cabin and made the place his home. He came from Minisink, took part in the fiendish atrocities of Cherry Valley, settled in the place described, in 1791, and was accompanied by two step-daughters. He found the life of a hunter and fisherman in consonance with his nature, carried on a kind of barter with boatmen and Indians who halted at the place for some time, but finally, expressing his malevolent spirit with violence, his life became endangered, and he departed for Canada.

Primitive settlement was confined almost entirely to that portion of the town south of the Ridge, and the northern part long remained in its original unimproved state. Among the first to inhabit Irondequoit after Walker was a mulatto family by the name of Dunbar, consisting of six persons. They came in from Massachusetts as early as 1795. Dunbar was in character active and energetic, physically a giant, and delighted in hunting, which was far from being unprofitable. Fruit was raised by him to considerable extent, shipped up the bay across the lake to Kingston, Canada. Oliver Culver, who came to Irondequoit Landing during the spring of 1796, in company with Samuel Spafford, speaks of Dunbar as the only settler there at that time. He afterwards went to Canada, and there died.

A body of settlers, on their way to the Connecticut tract in Ohio, came up the lake, and both Culver and Spafford joined them. Initiatory settlement having been made on the site of Cleveland, the party returned to New England; and during the spring of 1797 these young men once more came to Irondequoit, where, by hunting, trapping, and trading, time was passed till a second expedition came west, when they at once joined and accompanied them.

In the year 1796, John Parks came in, and gave his attention to hunting. In an encounter with a wounded bear at close quarters he killed the animal with his knife, but was bitten and torn to a dangerous extent, and crawled upon hands and knees a long distance to the house of William Hencher, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Hosmer. Transient and changeable, Parks soon departed elsewhere, to continue his wild, independent life, uncared for and uncaring, like many another then and at the present time.

In 1800, Mr. Culver came out from Vermont to make a settlement, bought a farm, whose title he feared was defective, and therefore after a year's labor abandoned it, and was for three years employed at the landing in superintending the primitive ashery of all this section of country. As early as 1803 over a hundred barrels of pearlash were shipped from this establishment for Montreal, and much relief was furnished the destitute settlers in the way of obtaining a limited amount of store pay. Culver became a prominent citizen as well as extensive landholder, and lived till the commencement of the civil war in 1861. Advanced in age, he was not behind in patriotism, and at the first war meeting held at Rochester his venerable form was seen upon the platform; he died in the town of Brighton. Among other pioneers of the year 1800 were Elijah Scudder, a single man, living alone, and dependent upon the chase for his subsistence; also Jesse Case and Jesse Tainter. The latter, after a sojourn of twenty-five years, migrated to Ohio. Emmer Reynolds and wife, from Maryland, also John, brother to Oliver Culver, from Vermont, settled in the town during 1802. Three years later Ransford Perrin located near the Brighton and Irondequoit line in Brighton,

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and there resided till 1824, when he moved into and has since lived in the former town. In 1810, Adonijah Green, an enterprising man, came in, and by energy acquired prominence. He removed to Rochester, where he died in 1871. Also, during this year, a person by the undistinguishable name of Jones settled upon the bay.

Abner Wakely, from Greene county, in the year 1814 was a resident of the town, and is now a citizen of Rochester. The war with England closed, and emigration received a fresh impetus from the security now offered to settlement. A tide of population poured westward, and the Ridge road became a great thoroughfare; now and then a family halted and fixed their habitation in Irondequoit, induced thereto by the open lands and oak openings. In 1815, during the month of April, Abel Densmore settled on lot 43, having migrated from Massachusetts with a family of eight children, of whom three, a daughter and two sons, are now living in town. Joseph Leggett came in from Saratoga county during the season, and settled near the centre of the town, on the farm whereon he found a home until his death in 1866. At this time there was but one road in what is now the town of Irondequoit; this connected Brighton and Charlotte, and was known as the Merchants' road, and was traveled by Canandaigua merchants in their commercial relations with the lake coast.

Nine families moved to town during 1816. Isaac Waring, accompanied by his son James, settled on lot 48; the latter still survives. Henry Case and Samuel Kniffen, from Putnam county, came in, and the former settled on lot 50, upon the farm where he now resides. Reuben Hickok, Petit Loder, and Patrick Dickinson moved in from what now constitutes Ontario county. The latter made a settlement on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Alfred L. Dickinson. A. M. Goff settled on the lake shore at the mouth of the bay, and on property afterward owned by Captain Woodman. The Carters, Archibald and Jerry, moved in from Hamilton county. The greater part of Irondequoit still remained a wilderness. A number of families, without title to the land, had made slight clearings, and lived on sufferance. John Greig, of Canandaigua, land agent, offered easy terms, with few sales, and Pittsford had grown old while the farms of the town of Irondequoit awaited their occupants, and the lands once deemed well-nigh worthless lay an unsought, unknown prize. Elisha B. Strong, a native of Connecticut, a law student in the office of Messrs. Howell & Greig, at Canandaigua, was admitted to practice in 1812. Four years later, in company with Elisha Beach, from Connecticut, he purchased one thousand acres of land, embracing what long bore the name of Carthage, and projected the founding of a rival to Rochester. Oliver Taylor, Captain Spear, a Mr. Rogers, and three brothers named Clark settled in the new village of Carthage. Caleb Simmons, the pioneer blacksmith of Irondequoit, arrived from Canada, and the same year (1817) built at Carthage his shop, and there followed his trade for many years and until his death.

Carthage was situated in the southwest part of Irondequoit, and, ambitious of distinction, has so far achieved it as to become a suburb of the city of Rochester. Led by the hope of founding a city on the Genesee, energetic measures were taken, and in 1824 the place had reached the acme of its glory. It then consisted of a hotel, three small stores, two warehouses, a grist- and saw-mill, a chair factory, a tannery, an oil-mill, two cooper-shops, and a blacksmith-shop. The prospect was encouraging,—the village had obtained existence. This progress was due to Mr. Strong, an energetic and public-spirited man. He built a store, the grist- and saw-mill, and had them in operation two years from his arrival. The mills, in those early days, were considered quite extensive. Each was the first of the kind in the town of Irondequoit. Mr. Strong carried on business in the mills and store until 1828, when, his wife dying, he removed to the west. The mills were operated by different parties until 1846, when they were burned. Elisha B. Strong, Heman Norton, Elisha Beach, and Francis Albright formed a company in 1817, and engaged in the construction of a bridge to span the Genesee, as the connecting link on the Ridge road. The bridge was completed in February, 1819, and warranted by the builders to stand one year; it stood a year and a day, and then, with a fearful crash, fell down to the river far below. The construction of bridges at this point was without permanence, for in 1856 a suspension bridge which was built in the same place stood less time than its bulky and famed predecessor.

The hotel above noted was the first in town, and was built by the village and bridge proprietors, and opened by Captain Ebenezer Spear in 1819. Justin Smith was his successor. The old building has been used as a public-house by different parties more or less to the present time. It stands a memento of the past,—a dwelling of the olden time. Its owners and occupants for a half-century have a history whose recital is a synopsis of human life and human effort, varied fortune and frequent disappointment. Ultimately the original site of Carthage, long used as a farm, sold in lots of one hundred feet front, at from one hundred to five hundred dollars. Oliver Taylor built here the first tannery. After a time he sold out and departed to Canada. John Graham, accompanied by his sons Joseph and John, Jr., are recalled as settlers in 1817, from Madison. The early storekeepers of Carthage were Oliver Strong and Harvey Kimball. Horace Hooker was connected with mercantile business in connection with the operation of a distillery. In 1818, Carthage had a lawyer settled there, by name Levi H. Clark. He was associated with the well-known Dr. Ward in the purchase of the residuary land interest vested in the State of Connecticut.

In 1815, Lester and Sylvester Evans, from Ontario county, bought land in Irondequoit, cleared and sowed two acres in wheat, and returned again to Ontario, where they remained till 1818. The neighbors were hired to gather the crop at maturity. Captain Woodman, on the lake shore, Ira Drake, near the centre of the town, and Harvey Culver, were inhabitants of Irondequoit in 1818. Whitney Cummings, from Genesee, originally from Niagara county, Abner Jennings, from Orange county, and two men known respectively as Russell and Draper, came in during 1820. General Moore and Captain Trowbridge were early settlers. John T. Trowbridge, later a well-known citizen of Racine, Wisconsin, resided at Carthage, and was closely identified with the commerce of the lakes.

Jesse Tainter removed west, having, in 1824, sold his farm to Alexander and Lucy Hooker, who came originally from the Eastern States. The property is still in occupation of Mrs. Hooker. A remark made to Hooker by Tainter shows the light in which the region was regarded, and the inutility of an individual notice of all early land-holders and squatters on these lands. "You will soon get enough of this," said Tainter: "eight families before us have already given up this place on account of sickness."

Among the surviving pioneers of Irondequoit may be named five persons,—Randolph Densmore, aged seventy-seven; Abel Densmore, seventy-three; James Waring, seventy-two; Henry Case, eighty-six; and Ransford Perrin, seventy-eight. Coopering was carried on quite extensively by the first settlers of this section. Barrels were manufactured in considerable numbers. Timber was abundant. Flour and pearlash required barrels, and they sold readily at remunerative price.

It is interesting here to note the ready adaptation of necessity to whatever promised money. The poverty of the settler was at one and the same time his stimulus and his hindrance. A varied product occupied the farmer, changing with the demand. Grain, stock, and fruit, lumber, ashes, and vegetables, and all expedients promising profit, have received attention. At an early date, to clear the timber and thereby make tillage possible was the primary aim, and wheat the main reliance; in later days the care of land, and its closer cultivation, bring full remuneration.

At Swain's Corners, near the Centre, are a hotel and a dozen houses, constituting a hamlet, while a thickly-settled suburb of Rochester lies in the southwest part of the town.

The first ground used for burial purposes in Irondequoit was that known as Sand, or Hooker, hill, and was so employed as early as 1800. In 1824, Alexander Hooker deeded the land, hitherto personal property, to the town. It is still in use as a graveyard, and is the only one in the locality.

The first frame building was a small house built in 1812 by a Mr. Jones, down near the bay, and on the farm now owned by Justin Yale. On account of sickness, Mr. Jones left, and the habitation stood deserted for a number of years, when it was destroyed by fire.

The first frame barn was built by Abel Densmore, during the summer of 1816, on the farm now known as "the Lyon farm." In the year following, a second was erected by J. Leggett. Both are yet standing.

An incident has been recorded illustrative of a phase of pioneer life, when settlers were few, and the forests extending to the shore were the haunt of numerous wild beasts. A man named Scudder was crossing the bay in a canoe, when he descried a bear swimming towards him. The bear rapidly neared the voyager, and, when within reach, met no cordial reception. Scudder was provided with an axe, and attempted therewith a blow at Bruin's head. The stroke failed, and the axe went overboard. No offensive demonstration on the part of the bear followed this attack, but he scrambled within the canoe, seated himself quietly, and so remained until the canoe grated upon the sands, when he disembarked and set out for the woods, with no more regard for the boatman than the thousand passengers emerging from the Central depot have for the engineer by whose vigilance their journey has been made safe.

Although in the backwoods, and surrounded with that which calls for physical exertion, the intellect craved development, and the settlers, as soon as numbers rendered it practicable, met to consider the propriety of erecting a school-house. The first building erected for educational purposes was constructed during the year 1814, of round logs. It was in size eighteen by twenty-four feet, and was situated on the farm now owned by Alexander Button. Abel Densmore was chosen the first trustee, and a lady teacher was engaged to come from Canandaigua

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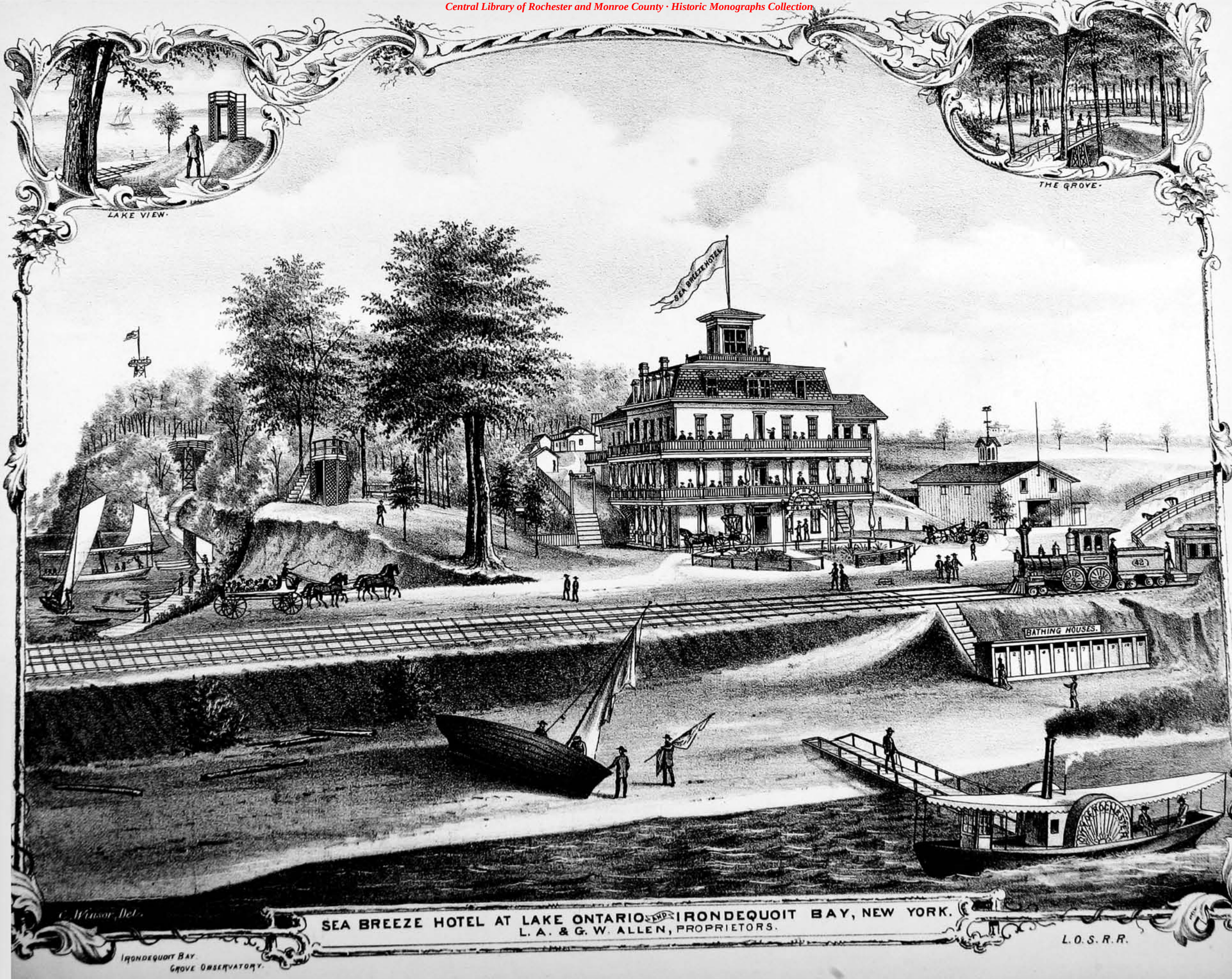
PLATE LXIX.



C. Winsor, Del.

SEA BREEZE HOTEL AT LAKE ONTARIO AND IRONDEQUOIT BAY, NEW YORK.
L. A. & G. W. ALLEN, PROPRIETORS.

L.O.S.R.R.

IRONDEQUOIT BAY.
GROVE OBSERVATORY.

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to teach the school during the following summer. She came, carried on the school for two or three weeks, was taken sick, and returned home. During the first month of the winter school, which was kept by Dr. Barnes, the house accidentally caught fire, and was burned to the ground. The term of school was finished in the "Hencher House," situated on property now owned by Albert Hobby. Again, with the arrival of fall, another log school-house was built, near the house now owned by Mrs. Ganyard. The building was in use for five or six years, when, in 1825, a third house, and the first frame school-house, was built on the site which is now occupied by the building of district No. 1, and thither the school was removed.

The town is at present divided into six school districts, employing as many teachers. The schools claim no superiority, and, while there is a desire to obtain a good knowledge of fundamental branches, the people are apparently satisfied with their present condition. The expenditure for a single year for school purposes was over three thousand dollars. The number of school population was one thousand six hundred and fifteen. Of these but five hundred and sixty-two attended school, and the average attendance was but two hundred and thirty-six.

On the organization of the town in 1839, the first town meeting was held at Swain's hotel. At this meeting William Shephard and Joseph Graham were put in nomination for the office of supervisor. The result was a tie vote. At a special meeting the former party was elected, and was therefore the first supervisor of the town.

With the lake upon the north, and Rochester in the southwest, the town may be classed as strictly rural. There is within the present area, comprised in thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-two acres, neither church, post-office, store, nor grist-mill in the town. The fact exists from the lack of necessity. Considerable enterprise is being shown at the mouth of the Genesee river. Roads, with two or three exceptions, run irregularly to various points. Farms have appreciated to high value. Healthfulness may now be fairly claimed, and could Mr. Tainter return to his old home he would doubtless recognize the general truism that human labor has no absolute limit, and that localities desolate, forbidding, and dangerous may become as a garden, attractive, productive, healthful, and highly valuable.

Appended are a list of the first town officers and a list of the supervisors and town clerks since organization.

The following town officers were elected at the first annual town meeting of Irondequoit, held the second day of April, 1839:

William Shephard, supervisor; Alexander A. Hooker, town clerk; Isaac Curtis, Alexander A. Hooker, George W Beers, James Lyon, Abner D. Jennings, justices of the peace; Micajah W. Jackson, Enos Ganyard, Hale Clements, assessors; Hiram Pardee, Henry Butts, Hosea Rogers, commissioners of highways; Alexander A. Hooker, Samuel W. Bradstreet, Jonah Brown, commissioners of common schools; Isaac Waring, Henry Case, overseers of the poor; William Shephard, Isaac Curtis, James Lyon, inspectors of common schools; Isaac Butts, collector; Alexander H. Selden, Isaac Butts, Allen Barrus, John H. Waring, Hiram Hickok, constables; Amos Graves, sealer of weights and measures.

	SUPERVISORS.	TOWN CLERKS.
1839	William Shephard.	Alexander A. Hooker.
1840	"	Ransford Perrin.
1841	William Blossom.	"
1842	William Shephard.	James Swayne.
1843	Jonah Brown.	"
1844	"	"
1845	John McGonegal.	Ransford Perrin.
1846	"	James Swayne.
1847	James Mandeville.	"
1848	James Swayne.	Benjamin Wing.
1849	"	Benjamin C. Brown.
1850	Benjamin Wing.	Caleb K. Hobbie.
1851	Samuel W. Bradstreet.	James Swayne.
1852	"	"
1853	James Swayne.	Albert C. Hobbie.
1854	James Sherry.	Ransford Perrin.
1855	"	Daniel G. Brown.
1856	James Swayne.	"
1857	"	Henry Butts.
1858	John Smyles.	"
1859	"	Ransford Perrin.
1860	George E. McGonegal.	"
1861	"	James Swayne.
1862	Jedediah White.	"
1863	James Sherry.	"
1864	Albert C. Hobbie.	John D. Whipple.
1865	"	John Evershed.
1866	"	"
1867	Richard D. Cole.	"
1868	"	"
1869	"	"
1870	"	"
1871	Samuel Dubelbeiss.	"
1872	"	"
1873	Henry Walzer.	"
1874	"	"
1875	"	"
1876	"	"

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WEBSTER.

LYING along the lake shore in the northeast corner of the county, and bounded westward by Irondequoit bay, is the comparatively recently erected town of Webster, the former north half of the old town of Penfield. The organization of Penfield from Boyle was effected in 1810, and Webster was taken off on February 6, 1840. The surface has a gentle, rolling slope from the ridge northward, and is broken in the west. Upon the lake shore the land rises to a height in places of fifty feet, and on Irondequoit attains an altitude of nearly a hundred feet. Small streams having their rise within the boundaries of the town, uniting, flow northward into the lake. The soil in the northward section is a sand-blended loam, while south of the ridge it is a clay and a clay loam. The area is nineteen thousand nine hundred and nine acres. The population of two thousand six hundred and fifty in 1860 had increased to two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine in 1870. The leading objects of industrial pursuit are fruit-raising and agriculture. More than three-fourths of the land is improved, and has a valuation of about three-fourths of a million. Spring wheat, potatoes, and apples are staple products. Rearing of live-stock—sheep and cattle—is an important interest, and the town ranks high for its dairy product. The first town meeting held within the present limits of the town was at "John Letts' tavern," situated about three-fourths of a mile south of Webster village. At this meeting, held in 1840, an election was held, resulting in the election of Alpheus Crocker for supervisor and T. B. Corning town clerk. Settlement was delayed and permanent occupation did not begin till portions of Ontario had become populous and had long worn the aspect of an old and improved locality.

Little regardful of social enjoyment in the location of homes, there were few who visited the lake region other than hunters in pursuit of game. The influence of roads and free communication was in this illustrated. The pioneers of Webster were principally from Vermont, New Hampshire, and the eastern portions of New York. Various motives influenced a voluntary relinquishment of social comforts for an enforced semi-savage life in the forests of the Ontario shores; but chief among them was that of procuring cheap farms, which by the industry of a few years could be made to return comfort and a certain degree of affluence. Speculators there were, and some few to whom the restraints of community had become irksome, and who became hunters in this wild land and enjoyed their savage freedom. The enterprise of the first settlers is a prominent and presumable trait, and Webster's pioneers are privileged to the claim. Infidels there were among the number, but the people in general were intelligent and well-informed, and the visits of missionaries were received with gladness, while the Sabbath was regarded as a day of rest and religious meditation and improvement.

Initial settlement began in 1805. In this connection the name of Caleb Lyon is mentioned. He was from Connecticut, and settled in the north part of the town, on the lake shore, upon property now owned by Thomas Wright. The first grist- and saw-mill of the town were built by him, on the stream now known as Four-Mile creek. The property was owned by John Inman in 1826, when destroyed by fire.

Whether Lyon lived solitary and alone, or found visitors among rambling white men and Indians, unknown to us, was of highest importance to him; and, if the settlement of Ebenezer Spear, of Massachusetts, in the southeast part of the town, and of William Harris, made in 1807, were the next in order of time, the event was of no slight importance. Mr. Spear had lived a year in Palmyra, but concluded to go farther, and in Webster he found a home, cleared it with his own hands, and upon it resided till his death, in 1856.

The year 1810 dates a considerable increase in the number of forest homes. Stephen Sherman, from Saratoga county, accompanied by his son Henry, then a young man, settled on lot No. 2; likewise, Henry Jennings, from the same county, arrived and took up lot No. 3. He did not bring his family until the year following. A son, Asa K. Jennings, still survives, with intellectual faculties unimpaired, at the age of seventy-eight. Ebenezer Cook, the first blacksmith of Webster, came in from New Hampshire, and, with unhewn logs, built a shop on the Ridge road, in the southwestern part of the town. Engaged in a chosen vocation, his shop was an early resort of the settler, and when the old structure became dilapidated he built him another, and followed the trade for many years. About this time, Z. Eldridge came in from Washington county, and Daniel Harvey from the county of Greene. A further enumeration of the pioneers of 1810 presents the names of Simeon Goodenough, Nathaniel Abbott, Sr., John Atwood, Asa G. and David Fell, Samuel Robb, and William McFarlin, Sr., from New Hampshire. These pioneers occupied lots in the north and eastern parts of the town. There were also Zebulon Handy, from Saratoga county, Thomas Stratton, from Greene county, and Dr. Nathaniel Beecher, from Connecticut, who became residents during this year.

The year 1811 presents the names of Amos Knapp, from the western part of the State, Ebenezer Clark, from Greene county, and a soldier of the war of 1812–15, and John Letts, from Schuyler county. The last noted took up a lot in the southern part of the town, and built the inn known as the Letts tavern. Despite the threatening aspect of western affairs, and the declaration of war in 1812, migration, in a diminished but continuous stream, continued westward, and some, changing about already in the Genesee country, took up their residence within the bounds of the town of Webster. Among these were Levi Harris, Deacon Abram Foster, Robert Woodhull, John F. Whiting, and the Burnetts, Robert and Benjamin, all of whom removed from what is now known as Ontario county and took up their homes on the lake shore. The object of this movement was a location where they might obtain a thoroughfare for their produce, being confirmed in the impression that their previous homes would continue in the isolation they had so far experienced.

Abraham Smith and Gerard Dunning moved in from Saratoga county in 1812. Amasa Kilborn, Constance and William Holt from Connecticut, Alpheus Ballard and Robert Canada from Montgomery county, Asa Bass from Massachusetts, James Spear and Isaac Straight, were among other settlers at that time. A son of Gerard Dunning is a present resident in the town. Each year the distance between clearings grew less, the forest became less wild, and yet, the preliminary occupation being made, families continued to make their homes within the bounds of Webster. In 1813 came Ransom Thomas, Elisha Judson, Lyman and Martin Fox, and Peter Any from Saratoga county, and Alpheus Crocker from Connecticut, who settled in the north part of the town. The next year Saratoga county furnished Michael Dunning and John and William Hicks, while Thomas Murphy and John Smith came in from the western part of the State, and in the year following Timothy Thompson, a present resident, made the town his permanent home.

The year 1817 was marked by a restoration of confidence, a stagnation of prices, and a renewal of the westward caravan to the valley of the Mississippi and the peninsula of Michigan. Many joined the company, and, amidst the forests of the Ohio, renewed their early experience on the purchase, while some, like stragglers, stopped along the march, and were content to remain. In some sort such were Ebenezer Curtice, Chester Cleveland, Reuben Cobb, More and Andrew Robb, and Nathaniel Knight; the last located upon the farm still his residence. There were, besides, Samuel Preston, from New Hampshire, whose son, William P. Preston, dwells in the town, and Dr. O. Reynolds, who came originally from Albany county to Penfield in 1813, and thence, in 1817, to Webster. Dr. Reynolds was the pioneer physician of the town, and still survives, at the age of eighty-five, and, in the full possession of his faculties, is an honored relic of the olden time, a fit subject for biographical allusion. Among the pioneer settlers occur the names of Calvin Chamberlain, Lazarus Church, Justin Dwinell, Joshua Vosburgh, John and William Mandeville, Joseph Vinton, Barent Van Hosen, Nelson Stearns, from Vermont, and Ziba and John Curtice, from New Hampshire. Pioneer work remained for many subsequent years; scores of families moved in, and they or their children are present residents. Neighbors there were to lend a helping hand until, in 1858, the town contained three hundred and thirty-three freeholders. Pioneers still living and residents in the town are Dr. O. Reynolds, Levi C. Harris, Asa K. Jennings, Timothy Thompson, and Reuben Cobb.

In the way of early incidents of Webster, the following are presented. The first grave-yard was situated a half-mile west of West Webster, and continues to be used for the same sacred purpose. The first death was that of a child of N. Carnes, and the first birth was that of a child to Caleb Lyon. A school-house was constructed

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in the year 1813, upon the State road, on a site now occupied by the school-house of district No. 12. As may have been inferred, the structure in that locality at that date was of the round-log pattern. The commencement of preaching was done by circuit-riders advocating the doctrines of Methodism, holding their meetings in the open air, in barns, and private houses. All, from a variety of motives, were accustomed to attend and join in the worship. At the time of settlement the lake-shore woods contained many bears, wolves, deer, and other species of game, and the proceeds from traps and rifle were at times more valuable than the season's crop. Fearless and determined, the backwoodsmen had many an encounter with the denizens of the forest, which rehearsed about the open fireplace, of a winter's evening, were among the richest entertainments of the time,—shared in and enjoyed by young and old alike.

Among adventures of Webster's pioneers was one in the early life of John McLaren. The scene of the incident was near the Penfield and Webster line. Mr. McLaren was out alone, busily engaged at logging in the immediate vicinity of his house, when his attention was attracted by the voice of his niece calling to him. She had discovered the near approach of a huge bear, and, becoming frightened, had given her uncle the alarm. After considerable manœuvring, and with the assistance of a small dog, the bear was driven up a tree. Being no adept with the rifle himself, McLaren requested his brother-in-law, then passing by on horseback, to come to his aid. A shot struck and slightly wounded the bear, which, enraged, rushed down the trunk of the tree to wreak vengeance upon his assailants. At this critical moment McLaren, bringing his handspike, fortunately brought with him, into action, struck the bear upon the head a tremendous blow, which so far disabled him that he inflicted no injury, and was speedily dispatched by a gun-shot. The animal, when dressed, weighed three hundred pounds. It was a custom here, as elsewhere, among the early inhabitants, to allow their stock to run at large. At one time some cattle, owned by Robert Canada, having strayed some distance from home, were attacked by a ravenous pack of wolves. The cattle, by their bellowing, called to their assistance some settlers in the vicinity. These soon succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had overpowered one of the cattle and torn the flesh from her limbs to the bone. She was killed to end her suffering.

WEBSTER VILLAGE.

Webster village is situated on the Ridge road, a little south and east of the centre of the town. It is the principal trading point of the town, and is on the line of the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad, crossing the town from east to west. The first frame building of the town of Webster was erected within the present limits of the village, on ground now occupied by P. A. Hotchkiss, as early as 1812, by James Spear. It was then used as a tavern, but has since been rebuilt and converted into a tin-shop. At a very early day, and previous to the building of the tavern, the first store of the town was built by Dr. Wm. R. Ellis, the pioneer merchant of Webster. Small in size, it was what has been termed a "pocket concern," yet, for a time, was of ample extent, so far as the requisites of trade were concerned. The time when these buildings—the store and tavern—were erected dates the commencement of the village of Webster. There were then only a few rude log structures in the neighborhood, and the forest was unbroken, except in those spots where the pioneer had set his stakes and entered upon his plain, hard labor.

The earliest trading was done in Canandaigua; but, the store having been erected, Webster village entered upon a growth which has continued to the present. In time other stores were built, shops were erected, and houses went up, and population increased till the enumeration gives four hundred souls. The first brick building was erected by Samuel Lacy, in the year 1830; it is now owned and occupied by S. F. Mason. During 1831, the first church in the village and in the town was erected by the Presbyterian denomination. A summary of business interests of to-day gives four physicians; there are five stores, a hotel, a carriage factory, a foundry, a shoe shop, a marble shop, two harness shops, two meat markets, two blacksmith shops, a steam saw-mill, a stave manufactory, and two cooper shops. There are four churches in Webster village, the Presbyterian, Baptist, Universalist, and Methodist Episcopal, and there is the Webster Academy, formerly the First Baptist church, erected in the town during 1832. When the denomination had built a new edifice, this old one was given to Rev. Spencer Holt, the pastor at the time, on condition that he would convert it to an academy. The transfer was made in 1860, and a school was inaugurated which continued in operation for a number of years. To a certain degree, the free-school system has warred against the academical, and taken precedence. However, it is on record that scholarship of high rank and later eminence owes its development to the classic culture taught within the halls of the olden-time and now decaying academies.

The Webster Academy was burned in 1872, and since that time the boarding-house built by Mr. Holt has been occupied for school purposes. The new academy (Union and Free School), situated on the corner of Academy and Sanford streets, approaches completion, and will soon be ready for use. It is a fine brick structure, built at an expense of nine thousand dollars. It contains four apartments, has accommodations for two hundred and fifty pupils, and in dimensions is forty-four by fifty-six feet. The present board of education is recorded as follows: Dr. J. D. Dunning, president; Hugh McKay, secretary; Lewis Crippen, treasurer; W. W. Hill, collector, and C. S. Pratt, W. S. Hawley, George Peacock, George Curtice, Elam Hatch, T. H. Stratton, and Lewis Billings. The board have engaged as the first principal Sylvester Gardner.

WEST WEBSTER.

West Webster, in the southwest part of the town, on the Ridge road, contains about sixty houses. Here are two churches, viz., Methodist Episcopal and Free Methodist, a hotel, a store, a post-office, a carriage and other mechanic shops, also a school building capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. This is the largest school district in the town, and the average attendance upon the school varies from sixty to ninety. The Webster Lodge of Free Masons, No. 538, has its rooms and sessions at this village. This lodge was chartered in June, 1863, and at that time contained eighteen charter members. H. N. Curtice became its first Master, with T. Van Alstine and B. W Burnett, Wardens. The following, in the order given, have been Masters since the organization: H. N. Curtice, T. Van Alstine, B. W. Burnett, J. E. Thompson, and J. H. Whitbeck, the present Master. The lodge has a present enrollment of sixty members.

CHURCH HISTORY.

No inconsiderable portion of the history of a town stands connected with the development of interest in religion, the expedients of societies, the erection of their churches, their dedication, and their description. Exempt from taxation, they serve as illustrations of genuine liberality, and impress the observer with the character, disposition, and actual good faith of those whose pretensions are thus measured by their practice.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF WEBSTER

is situated in Webster village. This church was first legally organized in 1843, although meetings had been held in different places many years previous by a Rev. Mr. Knapp, and other preachers. At organization, the church consisted of nineteen members, viz.: Ebenezer Cook, Reuben Cobb, Timothy Thompson, Nathaniel Knight, Franklin Robb, John Robb, Dr. Dunham, Benjamin Farr, Ebenezer Dayton, their wives, and Carlos Dunham. The present church edifice was erected in 1844. It is a cobble-stone structure, is valued at four thousand dollars, will seat two hundred persons, and was dedicated November, 1845, by the Rev. L. L. Spaulding, who became its first pastor. The following-named were preachers in the order of their charge: Revs. L. L. Spaulding, Charles Hammond, H. L. Haywood, C. A. Skinner, J. J. Austin, M. M Tompkins, L. F. Porter, T. J. Whitcomb, Herbert Whitney, and Rev. Mr. Kimmel, the present pastor. There is a membership of thirty-seven. A Sunday-school was organized a number of years ago, but was reorganized in 1870, with forty pupils. James Thompson was chosen superintendent. The present number of pupils is sixty, and there is a library of one hundred volumes.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH (GERMAN METHODIST)

is situated one and a half miles east of Webster village, on the "Salt road." Its first organization was in 1860. There were enrolled at this time seventeen members. The first meetings were held at the homes of members and in the school-house, by Rev. Leonhard Herman, who, assisted by his brother, Rev. Ludwig Herman, effected the organization. The present church building was erected in 1861, is valued at eight hundred dollars, has dimensions of twenty-six by thirty-six feet, and was dedicated on the 18th of August, 1861, by Rev. Mr. Weaver. The pastors on the charge in order have been as follows: Revs. Ludwig Herman, M. Lane, John Schaaf, Theodore Snider, Albert Unholtc, Henry Fisher, C. A. Wiseman, George French, and John Grencbach, its present pastor. The society contains a membership of sixty persons. The Sunday-school was established in 1862, with twenty pupils. John Halloway was chosen the first superintendent. The present incumbent of that office is John W. Halloway. He has a school numbering fifty-five pupils, who are provided with a library of one hundred volumes.

THE EMANUEL CHURCH (GERMAN LUTHERAN)

is situated one mile east of West Webster, on the Ridge road. Organization was effected by a Rev. Mr. Upelaker, in the year 1867, with fifteen members, among

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whom are Adam Herman, Daniel Winneger, Michael Shoemaker, George, John and Michael Grabb, John Altpeter, Frederick Shoemaker, Henry Staver, John Kalor, and Charles Conrad. The first meetings were held by various pastors in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and until a building of their own was constructed. The structure was erected in 1868, is valued at one thousand six hundred dollars, and was duly dedicated during the year named. There were present at this occasion the Revs. Upelaker, Hoffman, and Miller. The house is twenty-four by thirty-six feet in size, and of ample capacity for all needs. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Miller, whose successor was Hoffman, then S. Chamberlain, and next, Gernt, the present pastor. The membership is twenty-five. A Sunday-school was established in 1868, with twenty-five pupils. The first and present superintendent was Bernard Straup. The number in attendance has shown an increase.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH,

situated at West Webster, owes its original organization to the Rev. William Gould, with four persons as members. These were E. R. Kennedy and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Box. The first meetings were held in a grove belonging to Mr. Kennedy, and at his dwelling-house. The earliest regular pastor on the charge was Rev. M. D. McDougall, who was succeeded by Rev. J. Odell. It was during the ministration of the latter that the present church was erected. Rev. Odell was succeeded by Rev. O. J. Young, the latest pastor. The meeting-house was completed in 1873, is valued at one thousand two hundred dollars, and has seats for two hundred. In 1872 a Sunday-school was established in connection with the church. Twenty pupils were enrolled, and A. J. Moore was chosen superintendent. Warren Haner is now superintendent, and has a school of forty pupils, who are provided with a library of one hundred volumes.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WEBSTER

was organized as a Congregational society as early as 1825, and at the time consisted of eight members, viz., Nathaniel Abbott, John Atwood, Benjamin Ford, Stephen Sherman, and their wives. The first meetings were held under direction of Rev. Mr. Carpenter, in barns, private residences, and at the school-house. The Rev. Mr. Calhoun followed Rev. Carpenter, and he was in turn succeeded by a Rev. Mr. Spicer. An occasion of controversy arose in the church, and, as a measure of settlement, the organization was changed in form from Congregational to Presbyterian.

The meeting-house erected in 1831 was the pioneer church of the town, and was located a short distance south of the four corners, in Webster village. The church was consecrated to divine worship by Rev. Richard Dunning, who became the first pastor. Successive pastors have been Revs. Bliss, De Forest, Lemuel Brooks, James McFadgen, Day, Van Wormer, Mann, and Rev. Mr. Hall, who assisted to obtain subscriptions for a new church. The present church was built in 1855. It is a wooden structure, in size thirty-six by fifty-six feet, in value worth four thousand dollars, and is located in Webster village. Upon the completion of the new house the old one was converted into a residence. On the dedication of the present church, in 1855, the sermon was preached by a Rev. Mr. Hall, of Rochester. The first pastor in this church, Rev. Mr. Holcomb, was succeeded in turn by Revs. Bellamy, McMath, Harris, and McCartney. A period without a regular pastor was supplied by students from the Auburn seminary. Then followed Revs. Van Auken, Hayward, and Copeland, the latest. There is a membership of sixty. The Sunday-school is contemporary with the church, and began with William Hicks as superintendent and with twenty pupils. The school is now conducted by Benjamin Wicks, and numbers sixty-five pupils, who are provided with a library.

THE SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEBSTER,

now known as the Lake-Side Church, was organized by Rev. Gideon Osband, in 1839, and then numbered ten members, viz., E. H. Hoskins, Joshua Deits, Harmon J. Curtice, Eliphalet Lawrence, and their wives, and Misses Chloe Ann Whitlock and Lavinia Downs. The pioneer meetings were held in the school-house of district No. 8, and the preaching was done by different pastors. The present church was erected in 1849, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars, and consecrated during the same year by a Rev. Mr. Ives, of Auburn. The house stands in the northeast part of the town, on the county and town line road, and has a seating capacity for three hundred people. The first pastor on the charge was Rev. Amos Hard, who was succeeded by Rev. Octavius Mason. At the expiration of his term, Rev. O. N. Roberts became pastor, and as such continues. There is a membership of seventy-five. Robert Wicks became the superintendent of the Sunday-school, organized soon after the church was built. It has been very flourishing, and contains one hundred and thirty-five scholars. A good library is possessed by the school, which is now superintended by L. R. Boynton.

THE TRINITY CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

dates its original formation to the year 1859, when it enrolled twenty-eight members. Meetings were held, until the building of the church, at the house of Mr. Koons, by Rev. Mr. Van Empsted, the first pastor. The present church was erected in 1860. It is located on the Ridge road, half a mile east of Webster village. The corner-stone was laid in June, 1860, and the dedication occurred in May, 1861, the sermon being preached by Rev. Hoelcer. The building has a value of three thousand five hundred dollars; dimensions of thirty-five by fifty-two feet, and seats for three hundred. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Heginer, who was succeeded by Rev. Peter Small, the present pastor. There is a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, A Sabbath-school was established in 1871 by Rev. Small, with eighteen scholars; the number has since been augmented.

THE WEBSTER BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized by Rev. Jason Corwin in 1830, with thirteen members, viz.: Ziba Curtice and wife, Asa G. Felt and wife, Jesse Curtice and wife, Abram Foster and wife, and Misses Clementina Stearns, Mary Stearns, Harriet Foster, Matilda Bass, and Permelia Phillips. The first meetings were held over a wagon-shop. The old church was erected in 1832 in Webster village, at a cost of two thousand dollars, with a capacity to seat three hundred people, and was dedicated in the spring of 1832. From 1860 to 1872 it was in use as Webster Academy, and was then destroyed by fire. Pastors of the church have been Elders Jason Corwin, Philander Kelsey, Linus J. Reynolds, Henry B. Kenyon, Jonas Woodward, A. Whitman, E. J. Scott, O. D. Taylor, S. P. May, S. H. Taft, and S. F. Holt, who was pastor during the construction of the new church. The present church edifice was erected in 1855, and dedicated January 1, 1857. It is built of cobble-stone, and is valued at ten thousand dollars. The first and subsequent pastors in the new church were S. F Holt, Walter Holt, Ira Bennett, S. D. Merrick, Alfred Wells, E. F. Main, and E. Edwards. A Sunday-school commenced as early as 1835, with fifty pupils. The present superintendent is L. S. Middaugh, who has a school numbering one hundred and twenty-five pupils. A new library is anticipated, and the school is active and progressive.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEBSTER,

known as the Centre or Old Church, was organized in 1830 by Rev. Seth Mattison, with eight members, viz.: William and Phœbe Stratton, Ephraim and Susan Wilcox, Charles and Hannah Close, Almond Smith, and Benjamin Whitehead, who joined on Thursday of the week. On the following Sunday an addition to the roll was made by the reception of Julia Jordan, James and Sally Hawley, and John and W. W. Mandeville.

First meetings were held in the school-house by Rev. Seth Mattison, who became the first pastor. He was succeeded by Joseph Tompkinson, and he by Jonathan Huestis, under whose direction the church was built. The present church was erected in 1832 on a site one and a half miles west of Webster village, on the Ridge road. It was dedicated the same year by Rev. John Copeland, has an estimated value of three thousand dollars, and will seat three hundred people.

Rev. James Lent became its first pastor, and has been succeeded by Asil N. Fillmore, Jonathan Benson, James Hall, Gideon Osborn, Amos Hand, George Wilkinson, John Robinson, John Powell, Jonathan Benson a second term, Calvin S. Coats, Lina J. Buck, Delos Hutchinson, Porter McKinstry, Thomas B. Hudson, John M. Bull, Josiah Arnold, and Luther Northway. During Northway's term it was decided that the church building, now somewhat dilapidated, should be sold, and in its stead two new churches built, one at Webster village by the members from the eastern part of the town, and the other at West Webster by those from the western portion. Unsatisfactory movements in realizing this scheme led to a refitting of the old church by a portion of the members, and a resumption therein of services. The three churches at present form two charges, viz.: that at Webster village forms one charge, and those at Centre church and West Webster another. Rev. Northway was succeeded by Samuel Nichols, C. L. Boun, William Bradley, H. T. Giles, J. C. Hitchcock, Joseph Ashworth, S. M. Merritt, John Parker, J. C. Stevens, W. I. Richards, Porter McKinstry, and Rev. J. E. Wallace, the present pastor. There is a membership of sixty. A Sunday-school was established in 1832 by Rev. Elijah Preston, himself acting as superintendent, with seventy-five pupils. The present number of pupils is thirty-five, superintended by Norman Cook. Reading-matter is supplied by a library of one hundred and fifty volumes.

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JAMES HARRIS.

William Harris, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Scotland. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1802, and settled in what is now Fulton county, this State. In April, 1806, he married Sally Shoecraft, whose ancestors, the McKees, were among the most prominent families and early settlers of Washington county, New York, and in June following, in company with his wife's parents, he removed to western New York, and settled in what is now the town of Webster, with the early history of which his name is intimately associated as the first teacher in the early schools of its pioneer settlements. A few years later he sold his place, and going to Penfield he purchased the farm now owned by his son, Wm. Harris, Jr., where he resided until his death in 1842. Eleven children were born to him, of whom five sons and four daughters still survive, viz., Wm. Jr., James, Geo. F., Robert, Peter, Mrs. A. P. Osborn, Mrs. J. M. Watson, Mrs. Albert Raymond, and Mrs. Hiram Allen, all residents of Penfield, except Mrs. Watson, who lives in Perrinton. His oldest son died in early manhood, and his youngest daughter in infancy. James Harris, the second living son, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Penfield, July 7, 1821. He was reared a farmer, early inured to labor, and disciplined in those rigid moral precepts and virtues that are so essential to a successful life. Like the youth of that day his education was limited to the common school, except two terms at a select school in Penfield village. In his twentieth year he commenced teaching winters, which he followed a few years, and when twenty-two years of age was elected justice of the peace for a term of four years. Besides other offices of trust, he has represented his town on the county board of supervisors fifteen years, and from that was elected county treasurer in 1875, which office he now holds. In politics Mr. Harris is a Republican, and during the war of the rebellion, with his brothers, labored zealously and contributed largely in means to the support and successful prosecution of the war. It is worthy of note, that when the call of three hundred thousand men was made in July, 1863, followed in August by a second call of three hundred thousand more, Mr. Harris was supervisor of Penfield, and was given full authority to supply the quota of the town (sixty-three men), by paying the large bounty voted. It was customary everywhere to receive one, two, or three years' men on such occasions, which Mr. Harris had full power to do. But in justice to his town, with the large bounty offered, and unlike all other localities, he insisted on three years' men, with which he succeeded in filling the quota. As a result, though the war closed about a year after, when the law was passed for the equalization of bounties, the town of Penfield was reimbursed for the two extra years of each soldier not served, amounting to over twenty thousand dollars, nearly enough to pay her whole bounty expenditures. Mr. Harris was engaged in trade at Penfield village from 1849 to 1856, after which he purchased and removed to the farm where he now resides. He married, December 1, 1849, Martha M. Pope, of Penfield, a descendant of General Jonathan Fassett, whose name was connected with the early history of this country. Four children were born to them; one son married and settled in the vicinity, another is in the county treasurer's office, and a third with his daughter at home. Mr. Harris is now in the prime of life, has been prominently connected with the interests and business of the county, and by judicious management has passed through the various financial revulsions without embarrassment. Conscientious in the discharge of all public duties, he sustains a reputation of the highest integrity.



JAMES HARRIS.



RES. OF JAMES HARRIS, PENFIELD, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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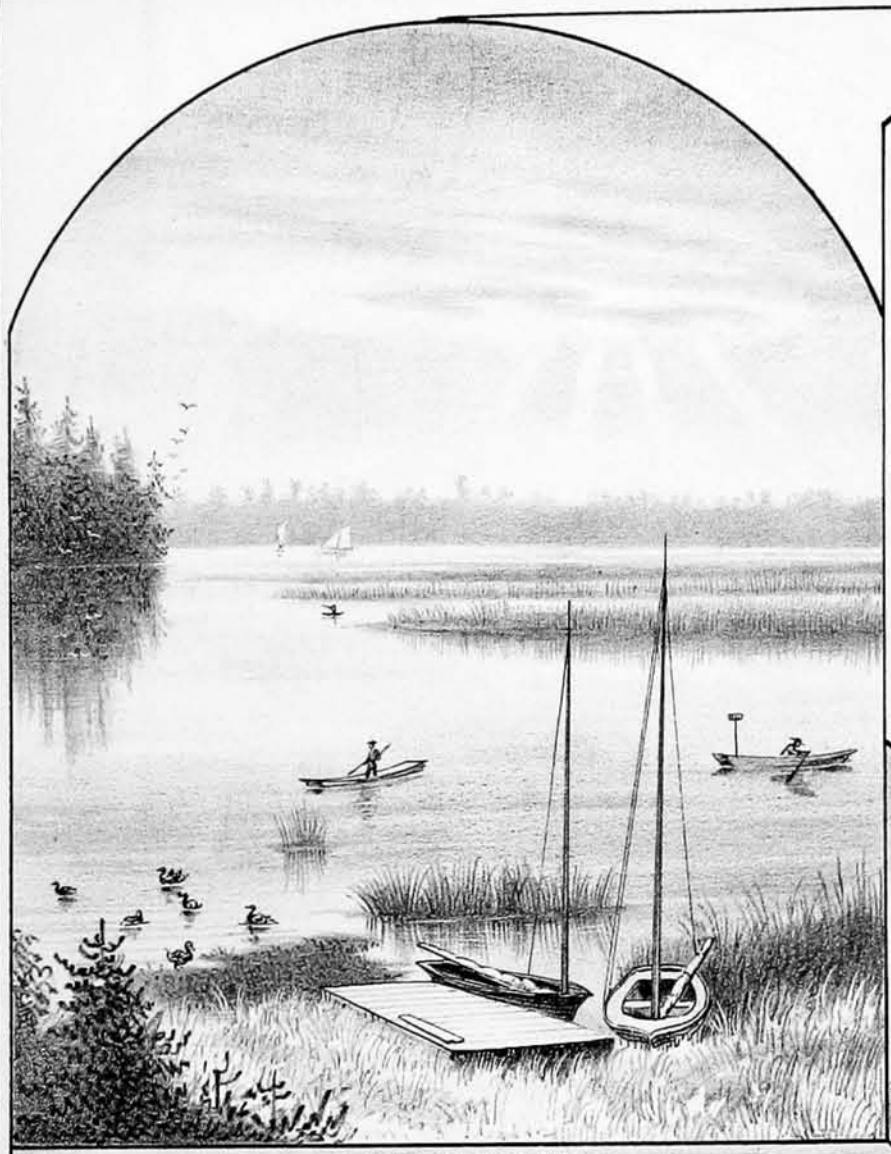

DOCK AT THE BAY.



MRS. SAMUEL PIERCE.



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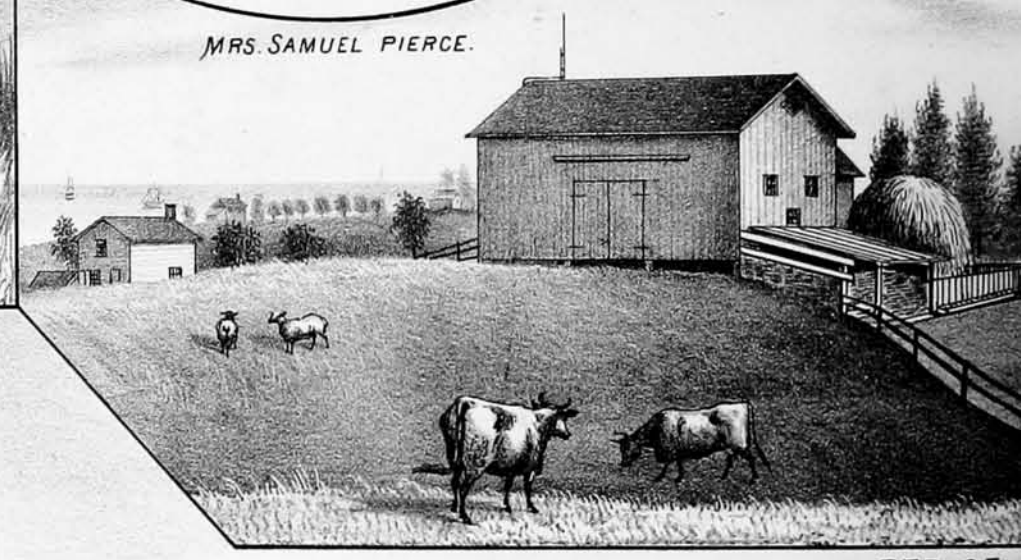

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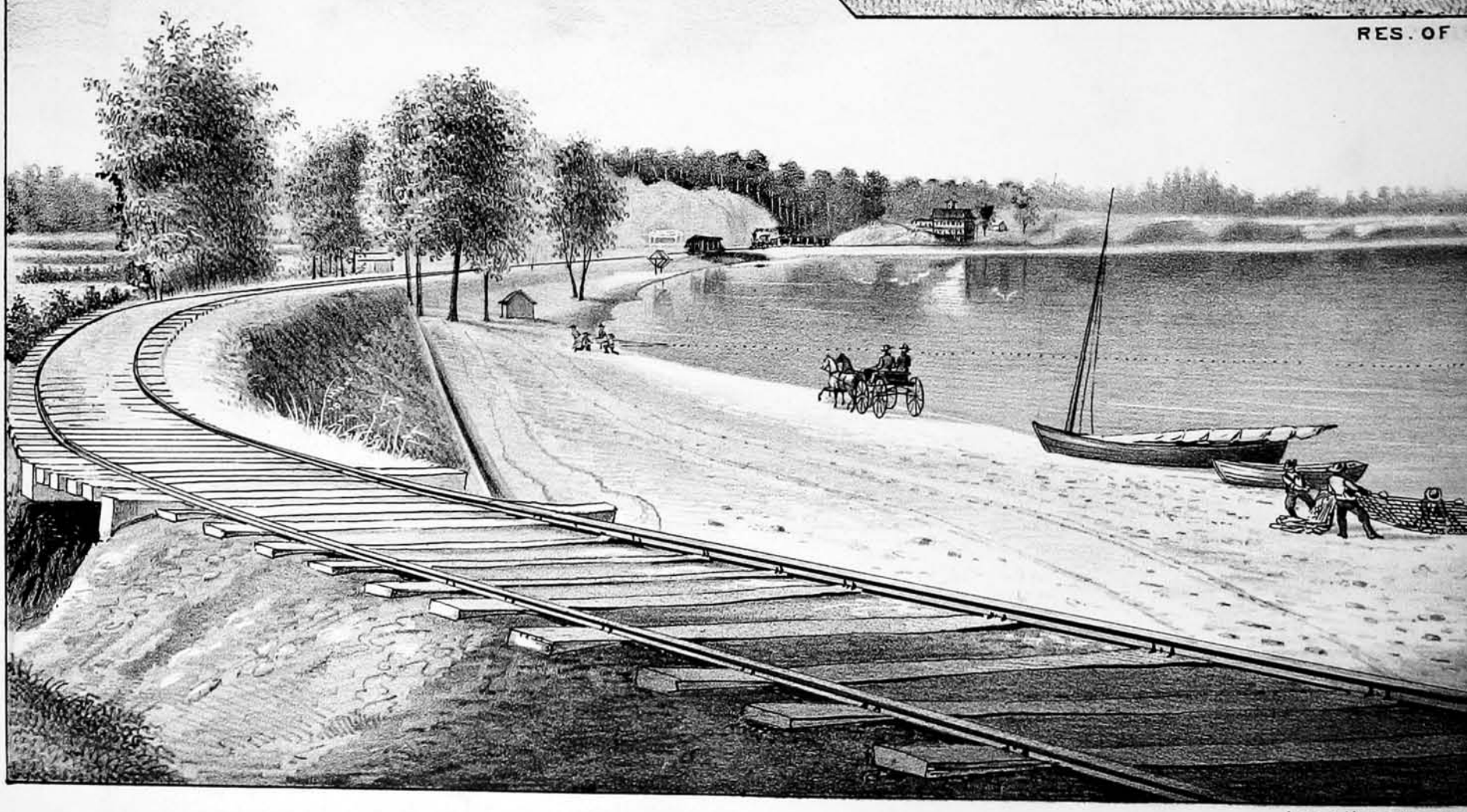

LAKE VIEW LOOKING

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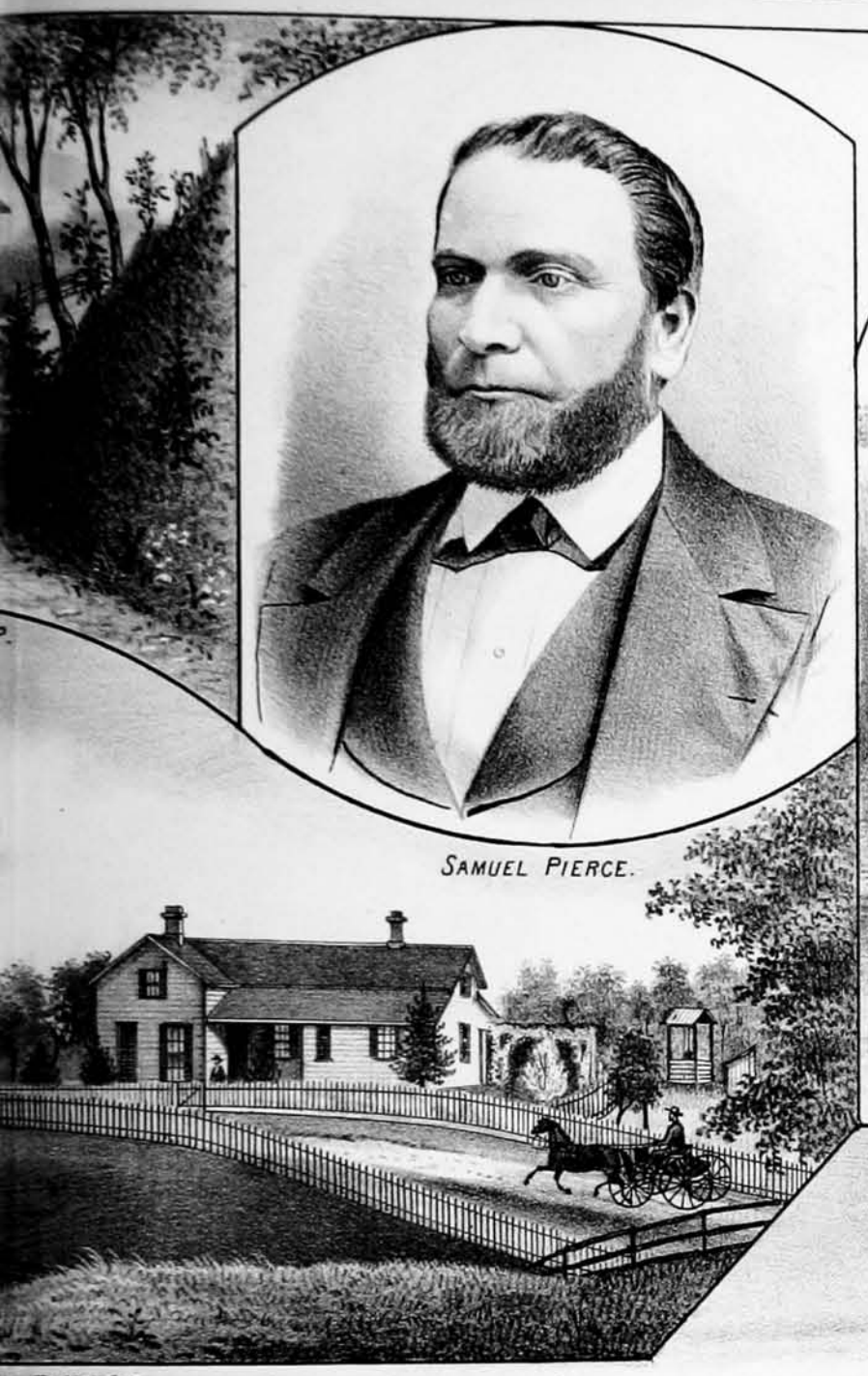
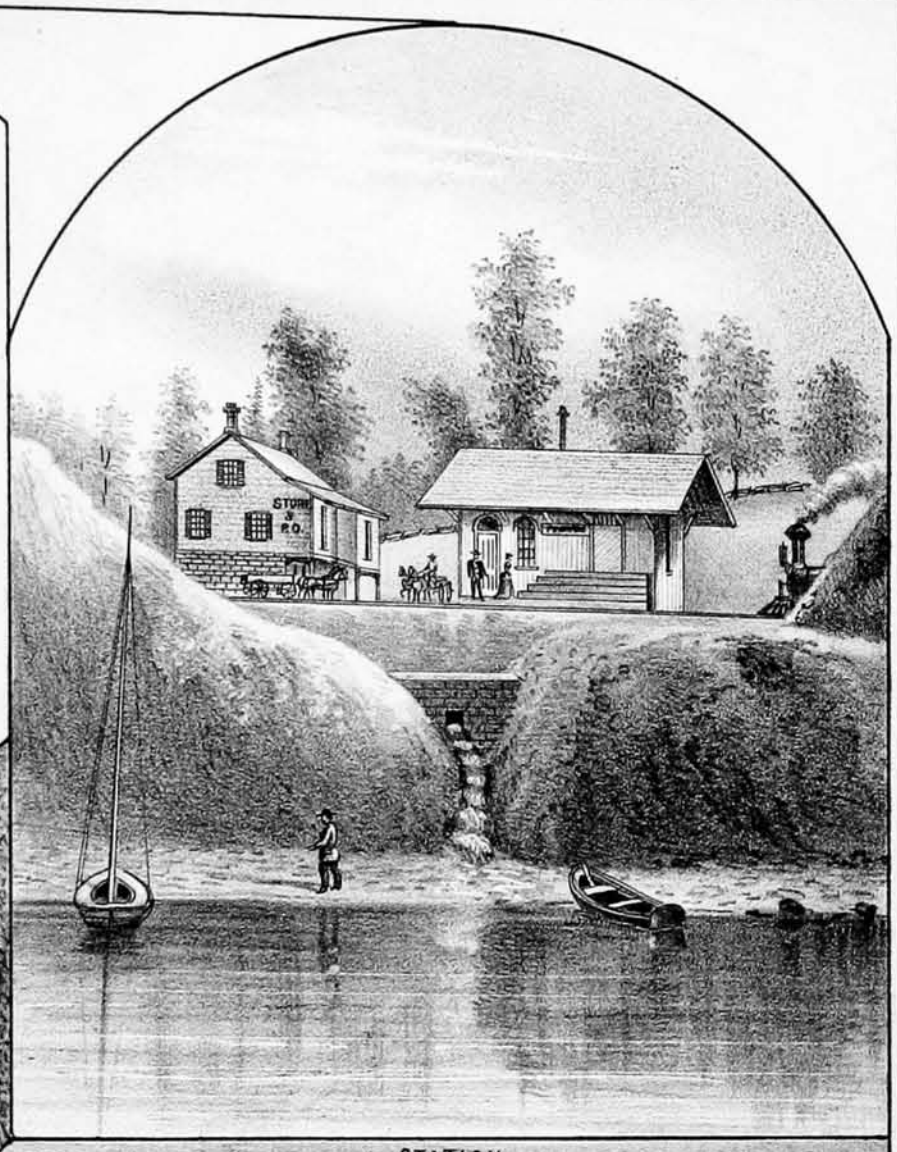
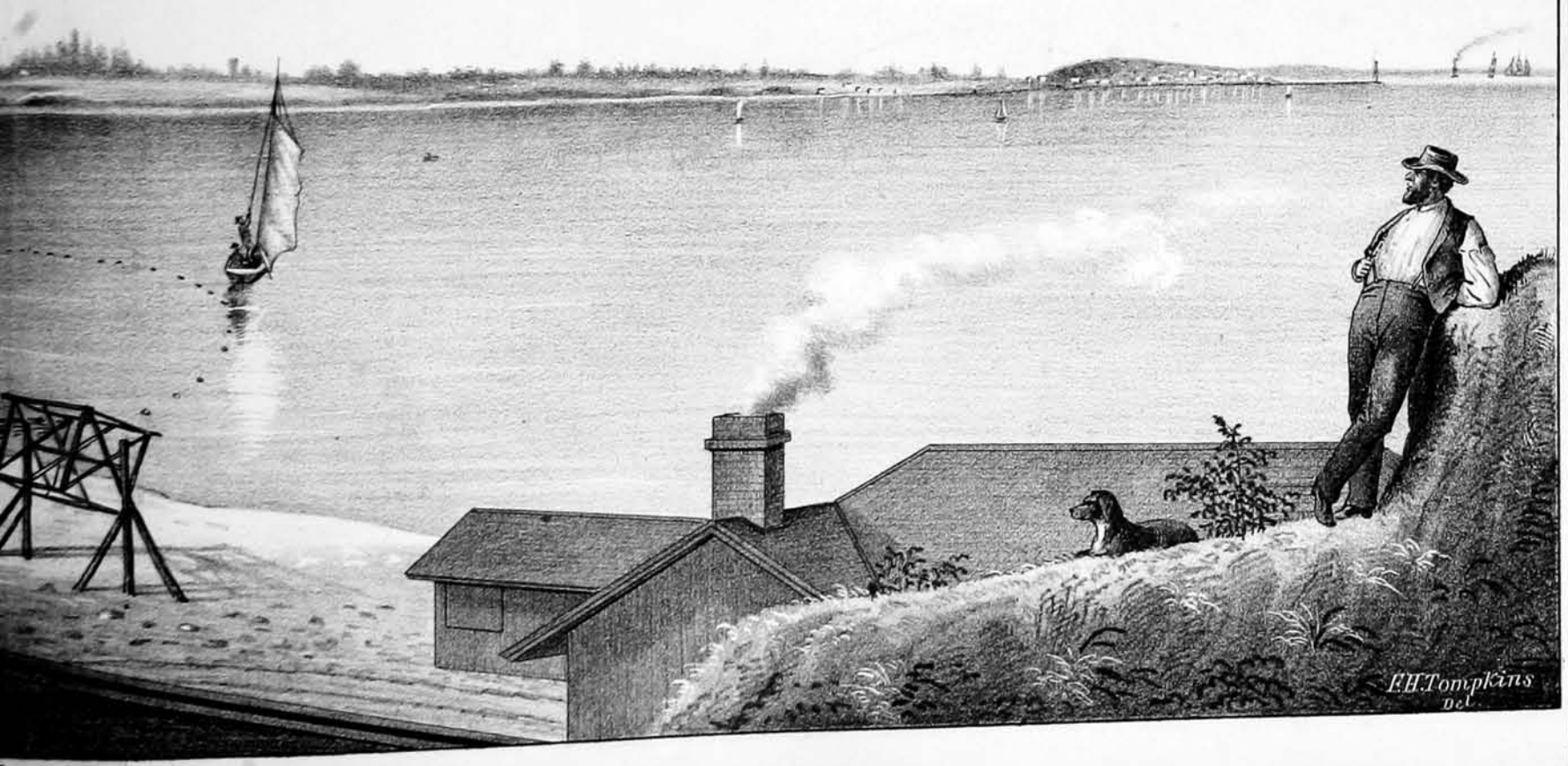


SAMUEL PIERCE.



STATION.

L PIERCE.



CHARLOTTE.

ONROE CO. N.Y.

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THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEBSTER VILLAGE,

a branch of the old church, was organized in 1859 by Rev. L. Northway, with fifty-five members; its meetings were held in the new church, erected in 1860 in Webster village. This fine brick edifice, valued at ten thousand dollars, was completed and dedicated in 1861. Rev. John Dennis preached the dedicatory sermon. The pastors have been Samuel Nichols, C. L. Boun, George Markham, George W. Chandler, M. L. Leet, John Spinks, C. Hermants, Daniel S. Chase, Newton Hamlin, H. C. Corey, and Thomas R. Stratton, the present incumbent of the office. There is a membership of fifty. Sunday-schools began with first meetings, Edward Collins being the first superintendent. The pastor, Rev. Stratton, now acts in that capacity over a school numbering ninety-five. There is a library of one hundred and fifty volumes.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST WEBSTER,

a branch of the old church, was organized by Rev. L. Northway in 1859, with about forty members. No regular division of the old congregation has been made. Some go east, and others west, at option. First meetings were held in the school-house at West Webster by Rev. Northway. The church, a fine brick structure, was built during the summer of 1859, and was dedicated in the spring of 1860 by Rev. William Reddy. The property is valued at three thousand dollars, and the building has seatage for three hundred persons. Rev. L. Northway became its first pastor. He was followed by Samuel Nichols, C. L. Boun, William Bradley, H. T. Giles, J. C. Hitchcock, Joseph Ashworth, S. M. Merritt, John Parker, J. C. Stevens, W. I. Richards, Porter McKinstry, and Rev. J. E. Wallace, the present pastor. There is a membership of sixty persons. A Sunday-school was established when the church was organized, with S. C. Peet as superintendent, and one hundred and twenty-five pupils. Mr. Peet is the present superintendent, and the school, less in numbers, is well supplied with reading-matter from a library of three hundred volumes.

Thus, briefly, settlement, incident, and ecclesiastical history have been noted, and in proportion as the past has been free from error the present has been prosperous. There is a lesson taught by a study of the history of Webster,—not the less valuable from its simplicity. The lands that the pioneers primarily avoided and rejected have become famed for the culture of the apple and other fruits, and enhanced in value as they increased in demand. Industry, forcing its way through obstacles, has triumphed over discouragement, and the wilderness has put on the appearance of careful and intelligent culture.

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PENFIELD.

ORGANIZATION, ETC.

On April 6, 1806, all that territory embraced in the six northeastern towns of Monroe County was brought under one town organization, and known as the town of Boyle. On March 30, 1810, the town of Penfield, which then also included Webster, was set off; but the first election of town officers, according to the records, did not take place until April 2, 1811. On that day all the freeholders entitled by law to vote met in town meeting, at the school-house near Wm. McKinstry's store, near the present village of Penfield, and, under the direction of Caleb Lyon, Esq., proceeded to elect the following officers, viz.:

Supervisor, Wm. McKinstry; Town Clerk, Brooks Mason; Assessors, Nathaniel Case, Charles P. More, Josiah J. Kellogg; Road Commissioners, Caleb Lyon, John Shoecraft, David Lee; Overseers of the Poor, Benjamin Tripp, W. Spears; Constables, Daniel Wilson, Joseph J. Shew, Reuben Bailey; Committee of Inspection of Accounts, Ezra Randall, Ebenezer Peet, David Camp; Collector, Daniel Wilson; Pound-master, Elijah Case; Overseers of Highways and Road Districts, twenty-five.

It was voted to build a pound on the southwest corner of Elijah Case's farm, and Peter Martet, Isaac Beatty, and Elijah Case were appointed a committee to construct it, at a cost of forty dollars, appropriated for that purpose. Thirty dollars were appropriated for the poor, and fifty dollars as a bounty for wolves, at five dollars each. At a special town meeting, April 13, 1814, the first school officers were elected, as follows, viz.:

School Commissioners, Henry Fellows, Brooks Mason, John Shoecraft; School Inspectors, David Camp, Henry Sherman, Wm. McKinstry, James Buck, Daniel Armes.

STATE ELECTION.

On the 26th, 27th, and 28th of April, 1814, a State election was held, at which a member of Congress, State senator, and a member of assembly were to be chosen, and the following was the result. For member of Congress, D. W. Lewis and Richard Smith each received one hundred and eighty-five votes, Micah Brooks fifty, and Peter B. Porter forty-six. For senator, Valentine Brother, Joseph Kirkland, Joshua Farman, and Jared Sanford each ninety votes; and Philetus Swift, Barret Buckneld, Chauncey Loomis, and John J. Prendergast each nineteen votes. For member of assembly, Thomas Lee, Jr., Genn Robertson, Mason Hatfield, Gideon Pitts, and Samuel Blakslie received one hundred and eighty-five votes; David Sutherland, fifty-five; and Peter Allen, John Price, Ira Selby, and James Rosebrugh each fifty-four votes. The inspectors at this election were William Spear, Ebenezer Peet, Charles P. More, and Abram Foster, and the town clerk Ebenezer Peet.

FIRST PROPRIETORS, ETC.

Penfield at that time was the northeast town in Monroe County. In 1840 the town of Webster was set off and organized, since which time Penfield has remained unchanged. The original proprietors of this township were Phelps and Gorham, who at a very early date sold it to General Jonathan Fassett, of Vermont. In 1791, General Fassett came on and took possession of his purchase, had it surveyed into farm lots, and made preparations for its sale, but on account of its unpromising appearance and unhealthiness he abandoned it, returned to Vermont, and sold his rights to a Mr. Ham, of New Jersey. Mr. Ham, reserving two hundred acres three-fourths of a mile north of Penfield village for himself, sold the remainder to General Silas Pepoon, who in turn sold out to Samuel P Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd, about 1809, sold all right and title to Daniel Penfield, who in 1810 moved on and took possession, and gave name to the town organized the same year. Probably no town in the present county of Monroe appeared so unpromising in regard to location, soil, general appearance, and its known unhealthiness, arising from the malaria of the low lands and marshes, which at that time appeared to compose a large part of its surface. As an indication of its forbidding aspect previous to settlement, the subjoined reminiscence of Cornelius Treat is given. Mr. Treat was long a resident of the town of Mendon, to which he emigrated in 1793, and Mr. Wadsworth was considering the purchase of this township, and came to make a careful examination. He afterwards purchased and settled at Big Tree, now Genesee.

REMINISCENCE OF CORNELIUS TREAT.

"In the month of October, 1795, James Wadsworth called on me to pilot him through the woods to Irondequoit (now Penfield), the purchase of which he then had in view. We put up at night at the house of Caleb Hopkins. The esquire interrogated me to know what I would have for supper. I told him he need not think himself at a tavern in Connecticut or Massachusetts, and if he got anything for supper he must think himself well off. This was then the only house in the township, and was located near the Irondequoit falls. We asked for salmon, and got it, with plenty of good bread and butter, potatoes, sauce, and nearly all kinds of vegetables, and very well cooked, too. I never ate a better supper. After supper the esquire remarked that we might have been at the best house in Connecticut and not have got as good as this in the wilderness. We spent four days exploring the land, putting up with Mr. Hopkins, and fared sumptuously on fresh salmon. After our examination was finished, Mr. Wadsworth was so disgusted with the land that he said *he would not take it as a gift, for it was worth nothing*, and we made our way home."

AREA, SURFACE, ETC.

Penfield in its present limits is about six and one-third miles in length, and four and one-sixth miles wide, giving an area of about twenty-five and one-half square miles, comprising twenty-two thousand four hundred and twenty acres. The soil is comprised of drift-sand and argillaceous loam, with considerable clay in places, rich and productive, with a generally level surface, though slightly rolling in places.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first permanent settlement was made in this town as early as 1791, by Caleb Hopkins, near Irondequoit falls. At the same time, General Jonathan Fassett, then owner of the lands, with his son Jonathan, a Mr. Maybee, and four others, settled in the neighborhood of the old Indian landing, three miles below Penfield village; but they all abandoned the country on account of its sickly condition, except Mr. Maybee, who remained with Mr. Hopkins. Long before this, however, hunters and trappers had settled temporarily along the shores of Irondequoit bay and creek. They were a wild and reckless class, who associated and mixed mainly with the Indians. They bought no lands, but squatted there with their families in rude log cabins, and, clearing only small garden-patches, they followed trapping entirely for a livelihood. They raised large families, some of them with Indian wives, and as settlements became numerous they packed up and moved to the mouth of the Genesee river, where they again squatted. After a short sojourn at that place the tide of emigration again impelled them westward, where, in its unbroken wilderness, they passed out of sight and knowledge of the settlements. The settlement of all this country was preceded by this wild element, that hovered between the two extremes of savage and civilized life. Mr. Maybee came by water from Mohawk to Palmyra, where he mounted his bateau on wheels and cut a road through to Penfield. After these two settlements there is no record of others that were permanent until 1801, though several transient parties had made an effort which they abandoned on account of its unpromising appearance. In 1801, Libbeus Ross and Calvin Clark, with their families, settled in town. In 1804, John Hipp, of New Jersey, purchased of Mr. Ham, living near him, the two hundred acres which he had reserved for himself, situated three-fourths of a mile north of Penfield village, and the same year moved and settled on it with his wife and six children, Margaret, James, Leonard, John, Mary, and Betsey. His son, John Hipp, Jr., then four years old, now owns and occupies the place. He first moved in a rude log house which stood near the site of the present dwelling, until a better block-house was constructed about thirty rods northwest. About half a dozen families were then residing in the town, and among them, not mentioned, were Isaac Still, at the village, and Isaac Beatty. Among others who came in 1804 were Josiah J. Kellogg, Daniel Stillwell, Benjamin Minor, Henry Paddock, and Herrington Baker, with his three sons, David, Jonathan, and Elisha. During 1806 and the two years preceding quite a number of settlers came in, though the settlements were much less numerous than in the towns farther south. Joseph Fuller, John Fuller, Deacon

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RES. OF **ALANSON HIGBIE**, PENFIELD, MONROE CO., N.Y.



RES. OF **JOHN F FULLER**, PENFIELD, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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CHAUNCEY WELCHER.

Chauncey Welcher, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Webster, then a part of the town of Penfield, August 25, 1821.

His grandfather and father came from New Jersey at an early day, and settled in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, and were among the earliest pioneers of that town.

Jesse Welcher, the father, came to the town of Penfield in 1820, and soon after purchased of Daniel Penfield fifty-three acres of unimproved land, to which he added from time to time, and where he died at the age of fifty-five years. A part of this farm is still owned by Perry Welcher, the youngest brother of Chauncey.



CHAUNCEY WELCHER.

Chauncey Welcher was married to Mary Jane Miller, of Phelps, in 1846, and after living four years on a farm near Albion, Orleans county, purchased the farm upon which he now resides at Penfield Centre. A view of his residence is given herewith.

Mr. Welcher has been one of the most enterprising farmers in the county, and has by industry and energy succeeded in placing himself in very thriving circumstances. He has two children. His son, Ora E. Welcher, resides upon a farm in the town of Penfield, and by his integrity and industry bids fair to follow the example set him by his father.

His daughter, Della Welcher, is the wife of Dr. C. H. Green, of Fairport, New York.



RES. OF CHAUNCEY WELCHER, PENFIELD, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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Peter Marlett, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Southwick settled previous to that year, and some of them, no doubt, before 1804. In 1806, John Shoecraft, from Saratoga county, settled in the north part of the present town of Penfield with his four sons, William, James, John, and Peter; also Wm. Harris, still living at the age of eighty-three. Among others who came about this time, or soon after, the most prominent were John Stroger, who settled near the mills; Jacob Perrin, who afterwards bought and named Perrinton township; Elijah Case, minister; Abner Coles, Samuel Rich, Mr. Bronson, who must have come before 1800; William McKinstry, at Penfield village; Brooks Mason, Solomon Case, Alexander Case, Seth Crowell, Ebenezer Peet, one-half mile north of John Hipp; Nathaniel Case, Alpheus Clark, one mile northwest of the village; Gerdin Lewis, northeast; C. Prentice, one Tuttle, Mr. Amsden, and others. A family by the name of Fiske settled in the town very early,—certainly before 1805,—but the date is unknown. Dr. Daniel Armes, Jacob B. Bryant, Dr. Dake, all at the village; Henry Fuller, Oliver Kingsbury, Jabez Mathews, from Sheffield, Massachusetts, and Joseph Hatch, made settlements about the same time or soon after. In 1810, Daniel Penfield settled and built in what was long known as Penfield's hollow, west of the village, on Irondequoit creek. In 1807, Benjamin Weeks settled with his family about two miles northeast of the village, on the farm now owned by his son, A. Weeks. His family has been among the most active and prominent in the settlement and development of the town.

REMINISCENCE OF A. WEEKS.

"Benjamin Weeks was born in Washington county, New York, June 1, 1771. At seven years of age his father removed to Wyoming, Pennsylvania. Soon after the place was invaded and the people massacred by the Indians, at which time his father and two brothers were killed. His grandfather, being on friendly terms with the Indians, was allowed by the chief to select a cart and a yoke of oxen from the immense herd of cattle which they had driven in from the surrounding country, and load up his grandchildren, with what effects he could carry, and leave the country. He took them to Danbury, Connecticut, driving for more than two miles through two files of savages, fresh from the slaughter of his neighbors. In Connecticut he learned the tanner's and currier's trade, and in 1794 married. In the spring of 1796, with four other families, he started for the Genesee country. At Troy they loaded their goods on boats, came up the Mohawk, and, carrying their boats and freight around the falls of that river, wound their way into Lake Ontario, up which they made their way by day, camping on shore at night, until they finally landed at Braddock's bay, where they settled. They bought a farm, cleared a portion of it, and put in some seed; but the ague was so severe there were not well ones enough to take care of the sick. They were finally obliged to leave, and moved up to Hanford's Landing, where Mr. Weeks lost part of his family. In 1802 he removed to what has since been called the "Old Landing," on Irondequoit creek, three miles above the bay, in the present town of Brighton, where Tryon & Adams had erected a large storehouse five stories high, and where a considerable commerce was carried on with Canada. Here he kept one of the first public-houses west of Canandaigua and north of Bloomfield for a short time, and then moved to what is now the town of Pittsford, at that time called "Stone's town." Here he erected a tannery, which he managed until 1807, when he sold out to Stephen Lusk, and, moving up into Penfield, purchased a farm of wild land on lot No. —. This he cleared up and improved, suffering all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and raising a family of seven children,—five sons and two daughters,—all of whom reached the age of maturity, and some to a good old age. Two only survive this centennial year of 1876."

In 1811 or 1812, Henry Fellows, from Sheffield, Massachusetts, settled on the farm now owned by his son, Henry Fellows, Jr., one-fourth mile east of Penfield village. He purchased it of Jacob Perrin, who thereafter, with his brother Glover, bought and settled on the township, to which he gave the name of Perrinton. Mr. Fellows became one of the most prominent men of the town. He was son of General John Fellows, of the war of the Revolution, and was several years supervisor, and thirty-five years justice of the peace. Among other emigrants were Caleb Lyon, Esq., Daniel Durfee, three miles east; Charles P. More, J. Keyes, in the Hollow; Oliver Reynolds, Henry Brodock, near the village; a Mr. Weaver, Kilmer, S. Kidder, Gilson, Winslow Heth, at East Penfield; Thomas Bilsby, Thomas Blair and brothers. From this the settlement of the town was rapid. Churches were organized and flourishing, good schools well supplied, and the gradual improvement of the wild lands was fast changing the sickly condition of the country to one of universal good health.

HOUSES, MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.

The first house erected in the town by permanent settlers was, no doubt, the log dwelling of Caleb Hopkins, which was built in 1791. Miserable huts had been thrown up temporarily, hardly fit for human habitation, long previous, by trappers along the creek and bay, which were soon obliterated after being abandoned. The first land was also cleared, and the first grain sowed, by Mr. Hopkins. The first frame house was built by Brooks Mason, on what is called the five-mile line, about four miles north of the village. It is recorded that a child of Mrs. Fiske was the first white child born in town; but it is impossible. It was probably the first among regular settlers, while the trappers and hunters had large and rapidly increasing families. The same may be said in regard to the first deaths. Benj. Stillwell, who died in 1804, has been recorded as the first death. An old burying-ground once existed where the Presbyterian church now stands in the village, and where the first school-house stood surrounded with graves. In 1809, when the present grave-yard east of the village was established, all that were known or could be identified were taken up from the old and removed to the new one. About sixty bodies were unknown at that early date, which were gathered together, and now lie buried beneath the church edifice. This fact indicates many deaths previous to Mr. Stillwell. The first physician was Dr. Dake, at the village, who died in 1809, and was the first corpse interred in the new grave-yard. Dr. Daniel Armes practiced about the same time, and Dr. Daniel Durfee soon after. Dr. Chichester succeeded in 1815. The first school was taught in 1804 by Joseph Hatch, in the old school-house at the village, and Mr. Hill soon after, three miles north. The first church organized was the Baptist, in 1804, and the first preacher, Rev. Elijah Case, the same year. The first store in the town was located about twenty-five rods west of the Corner, in the village, on the south side of the road, and was opened by Wm. McKinstry. He purchased his goods of Oliver Kingsbury, who had brought them and contemplated opening a store. It became immediately "McKinstry & Bryant." Daniel Penfield opened the second store, nearly opposite, and Jacob B. Bryant the third, on the north corner, one-half mile east of the village. Richard A. Ely opened another store on the south side at the same corners in 1814. Other stores and firms were opened and carried on from time to time, both at the village and in the Hollow. Gilson & Penfield for several years conducted quite an extensive trade and shipping business. In 1820 they loaded several bateau flat-boats, in the Irondequoit creek, with flour, three hundred barrels on each, and shipped them to the Montreal market. Thos. Blair & Bro., as early as 1816, kept store nearly opposite McKinstry's. A forge and trip-hammer was established in the Hollow, and in this town, as early as 1800, when "Tryon's Town" across the creek was the most promising, by a Mr. Bronson. It long since passed out of existence. The first tavern in this town, as near as can be ascertained, was opened in 1806 by Daniel Stillwell. Very near, if not at, the same time, C. Prentice kept a tavern where Frank Clark now lives; soon after, Harry Amsden, and also one Tuttle, a little east of the corners in the village, on the south side of the road. The second tavern was erected on the northeast corner, now vacant, which was kept by different parties,—John Mathews, from Sheffield, Massachusetts; Christopher Brazee, and finally Isaac Raymond, in 1832. Jonathan Baker kept one half-mile east, at the four corners, and Samuel H. Scovill in 1824 at the village; also Peter Shoecraft. Winslow Heth opened and kept the first tavern at East Penfield, and was succeeded by James Lovett, from whom the place was known as Lovett's Corners, who came there about 1827 or 1828. The first distillery on record was a small concern, built in 1810, by Wm. McKinstry, west of the village, and John Hipp, the second, on his own place. The third, which was the first large one, was erected by Daniel Penfield in what was then called Penfield Hollow, near the site of the paper-mill now standing, in the year 1812. In 1814 or 1815, Alpheus Clark erected a distillery about three-fourths of a mile northwest of Mr. Hipp's residence, and soon after Josiah J. Kellogg another small one near Penfield Centre; also Ebenezer Peet, one-half mile north of Mr. Hipp. About 1835 the last distillery was erected and run by Henry Fellows, on his place east of the village. The first saw-mill was built by John Hipp, on his farm, about one hundred rods below his residence, on a branch of the Irondequoit. It was a small affair, put up in 1805. In 1806, Daniel Penfield built the first large saw-mill in the Hollow, and also a grist-mill, the first in this part of the country. The irons and gearings of the saw-mill were all brought by team from Albany. In 1815, Nathaniel Case built a grist-mill on the Irondequoit, which he conducted nearly thirty years; and about 1825, Nelson Fullam, west of Hipp's saw-mill, and on the same stream. In 1836, James K. Livingston erected a large grist-mill, at a cost of forty thousand dollars, on the Irondequoit creek, which did a large merchant business. Between 1804 and 1806 J. J. Kellogg and Captain Benj. Minor erected a fulling- and carding-mill near the same place, and in 1816 a cloth factory was built by Penfield and others, which was subsequently destroyed by fire. The first tannery in the town of Penfield appears to have been erected on the farm of Henry Fellows, east of the village, in 1812; though long before this one had been built over the creek in Brighton, and one in Pittsford near by. Henry Brodock, from Utica, built it, and was succeeded by Mr. Weaver. In 1820, Wm. Fellows and J. Keyes built one in the Hollow, and about twelve years later Daniel E. Lewis another in

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Penfield village. A large ashery was erected at a very early date at the same place by Daniel Penfield, which he conducted many years.

Penfield village is a small place of about four hundred inhabitants, located near the southwest corner of the town. It now contains, including the territory down to the creek, one tavern, four grocery stores, four of dry goods, three shoe-stores, one hardware, two blacksmith-shops, one carriage and wagon shop, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one paper-mill, one furnace, one meat-market, two cooper-shops, one cider-mill, two doctors, one lawyer, four churches, and three ministers. This and along the banks of the Irondequoit creek were the first parts of the town settled. Long before there was any promise of permanent growth at Rochester an extensive business, for this new country, was conducted here, and a continuous commerce with the ports of Canada, Ogdensburg, and other points kept up. Considerable capital was employed by prominent business men towards establishing a place of importance, which was regarded as assured. The manufactory and forge were in full activity, trade and enterprise brisk, and the merchant fleet swarmed in the bay and creek, in the dawn of this century, where now the peace and quiet of rural life alone remain. First, the mouth of the Genesee river afforded better facilities for commerce and exchange, and gradually absorbed the life and energies of Irondequoit; and, secondly, the immense capacities in water-power then dormant at the Genesee falls began to attract the thought and consideration of shrewd men, whose forecast and judgment anticipated a vast manufacturing centre, which sprang into existence to the ruin of both. Several business houses, taverns, and manufactories were in operation at the same time, within a circuit of one mile of Penfield village. Among the different firms once operating here were McKinstry & Adams, Gilson & Penfield, Rich & Ward, Penfield & Clark, Bryant & Ely, Orange Owen, S. H. Scovill, Carpenter & Mathews, Griffin & Rondall, Kilmer & Skidder, Kellogg & Minor, Joseph Vaness, and others. In 1821, Leonard Adams, who afterwards became prominent in his profession, began the practice of law in Penfield. The principal tavern in the village was that of Henry Amsden, which stood on the now vacant place on the northeast corner. It was burned while in his possession, and afterwards rebuilt by Robert Staring. A regular daily stage line was established from Palmyra, through Penfield, to Rochester. It changed horses in this village at the tavern then kept by Jonathan Baker. A post-office was located here previous to the war of 1812, with the mail carried on horseback to and from Pittsford for over twenty-five years. Oliver Kingsbury was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by Jacob B. Bryant, who retained it about thirty years, with Henry Fellows as deputy. Between 1840 and 1845 the post-office at East Penfield was established, of which James Lovett was postmaster. Another post-office was located at Penfield Centre, but was soon after discontinued. A daily stage line is still kept up between Rochester and Penfield village, which carries the mail. The East Penfield mail is carried from the latter point by private contribution. About ten years ago a paper-mill was established in the hollow west of the village by Hogoboom & Co., which, about four years after, came into possession of John Winneger, who still conducts it. The old school-house which stood on the site of the Presbyterian church building was the first one in town, and was memorable as the place of the first town election and the first religious meetings and church organizations. In 1827 the citizens erected an academy near the site of Dr. Burrows' residence, which became a flourishing school. In 1850 or 1851 it was burned to the ground, and rebuilt in 1858. It flourished until a few years ago, when it was discontinued, and the building used for the district school. It usually employed three teachers, and prominent among its principals were Prof. Underhill, Prof. Howe, and Prof. Henry Pennyman. There are now within the limits of the town twelve school districts, and as many good, comfortable school-houses, with flourishing schools, in charge of able and efficient teachers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No town in this part of the State met with greater obstacles or more discouragements in its early settlement than Penfield. Much of it being rather low and level, especially in wet and warm seasons, generated malaria, and fever and ague became so general that a greater part of the settlers were its victims. This is what disgusted James Wadsworth upon a careful observation of the country, and drove away many of the first settlers before any effort was made towards improvements. Even in the early schools the daily exercises were varied with periodical attacks of this most persistent disease, while the teacher himself recognized its importance in affording change in his usually monotonous life. The settlers depended mainly upon the shipping facilities offered by Irondequoit bay and Lake Ontario, with the local distilleries, then quite numerous, for markets for their farm produce, while a few hauled their grain long distances over bad roads to the eastern markets. Henry Fellows carried his wheat with ox-teams to Albany, where it always commanded a fair price, and on his return generally secured a load of salt at Syracuse, which afforded him a fair profit on his time and labor. During the war of 1812 a few took advantage of the extra price paid for provisions, and made shipments to the American army, stationed in the vicinity of Niagara; but, as the risks were in keeping with the profits, a great majority were too cautious to embark in so precarious a speculation. In 1822, when the Erie canal was opened between Albany and Rochester, a new impetus was given to the settlement and development of this town, and for the first time the farmer began to receive a profitable reward for his labor. The forest was rapidly cleared away, the area of production increased, a new value given to the lands, and increased agricultural wealth began to manifest itself, while a condition of perfect health succeeded thorough culture and drainage.

SUPERVISORS AND PRESENT OFFICERS.

The supervisors of the town of Penfield from its organization to the present, excepting the intervals between the years 1817 and 1822, and between 1823 and 1828, the records of which are lost, are as follows, viz.: William McKinstry, 1811; William Spears, 1812 to 1816, both inclusive; Henry Fellows, 1817 and 1822 to 1823; Byron Woodhull, 1828 to 1830; Alpheus Crocker, 1831 to 1832; Byron Woodhull, 1833 to 1835; Alpheus Crocker, 1836 to 1837; Byron Woodhull, 1838; Joseph Patterson, 1839; Daniel E. Lewis, 1840 to 1841; Ebenezer E. Gage, 1842; Isaac T. Raymond, 1843 to 1844; Daniel E. Lewis, 1845; I. T. Raymond, 1846; Daniel E. Lewis, 1847 to 1851; Elias Beach, 1852; James Harris, 1853; Alanson Higbee, 1854; James Harris, 1855 to 1856; Albert H. King, 1857; Oliver C. Ross, 1858; James Harris, 1859; Daniel C. Fuller, 1860; Fairchild Andrews, 1861 to 1863; James Harris, 1864 to 1865; Orestes Case, 1866; James Harris, 1867 to 1875; and Alanson Higbee, 1876. John D. Scovill has been town clerk ever since 1855, excepting Charles Fellows, 1865; Robert Staring, 1868; and Jacob F. Hardick, 1869.

The other town officers for the year 1876 are as follows, viz.: Justices of the Peace, Jacob B. Brown, Irvin Eldridge, George A. Fellows, Albert Raymond; Overseer of the Poor, Abel G. Northrup; Road Commissioner, Eli S. Dayton; Collector, William F. Church; Game Constable, E. Lamb; Assessors, G. H. Bacon, George W. Clark, Isaac W. Foreman; Auditors, William Fellows, Jr., Eli T. Covey, Hiram Achampach; Constables, James G. Fisk, John W. Conklin, William H. Osborne, Moses Brown; Inspectors of Election, First District, H. S. Knapp, S. B. Raymond, Elisha Lamb; Second District, Richard Spear, William H. Raymond, and one appointed.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PENFIELD

was organized as such, February 7, 1806, at the school-house in Penfield village, with fifteen members, viz.: Elisha Sheldon, Sarah Sheldon, Saml. Stone, Abraham Barnum, Mary Barnum, Thomas Brooks, Esther Brooks, Wm. Spear, Love Spear, Huldah White, Danl. Wilson, Esther Wilson, Josiah J. Kellogg, Rachel Perrin, and John Stroger. Prior to this, in 1804, a church had been organized at this place as a Congregational church, which continued in existence until February 7, 1806, when all the members unanimously resolved themselves into the "First Presbyterian church of Penfield." Elisha Sheldon was chosen moderator, Josiah J. Kellogg and Thomas Brooks deacons, and William Spear clerk. The first bench of ruling elders was appointed in 1814, and consisted of Thomas Brooks, Josiah J. Kellogg, Levi Warren, Isaac Barnum, and Gorshon Dunham; and the first board of trustees in 1829, and comprised Samuel Gillson, Jonathan Fassett, Dr. Isaac Chichester, Henry Ward, and Horace Bush. On February 11, 1850, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Bellamy, by a unanimous vote, the church agreed to unite with the Buffalo (old school) Presbytery and Constitutional General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America; and on the 13th of February following, in pursuance of this resolve, it united with it at Alden on presentation of the resolution by Mr. Bellamy, who was united with this presbytery at the time. On May 27, 1853, the Rochester presbytery (new school) met in the church and installed Rev. Allen McFarland as pastor, and on April 8, 1857, under Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, it withdrew from the Buffalo and united with the Rochester presbytery. Wm. Fellows was appointed delegate to present the resolution. There are no records of pastors previous to 1816, in which year Rev. Asa Carpenter was installed, serving to 1825; Rev. Gerritt Hollenbeck, 1827; Eber Childs, 1828; Lemuel Brooks, 1829; Elijah Buck, 1830; Simeon Peck, 1831; Conrad Ten Eyck, 1832; Moses Ordway, 1835; Dr. Albert G. Hall, late of Third Presbyterian church, Rochester, 1840; Edmond Ray, 1842; Geo. Delevan, 1843; Ralph Crampton, 1845; John H. Young, 1849; Thomas Bellamy, 1853; Allen McFarland, 1857; Alvan Ingersoll, 1858; Royal Mann, 1860; Jeremiah Woodruff, 1866; Rev. Mr. Collins, 1867; C. H. Wheeler, 1875; Rev. Mr. Sherwood, temporarily, 1876; and Rev. Mr. Marsh. Danl. Penfield donated the lot on the southwest corner in the village for the church edifice, the deed of which bears date April 7, 1828, although the building was completed and dedicated in 1825. It is a fine brick structure, capable of seating about four hundred persons, and is located on an old burying-

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RES. & PROPERTY OF **PETER HARRIS**, PENFIELD, MONROE CO., N.Y.



RES. OF **GEORGE W. PARMENTER**, PENFIELD, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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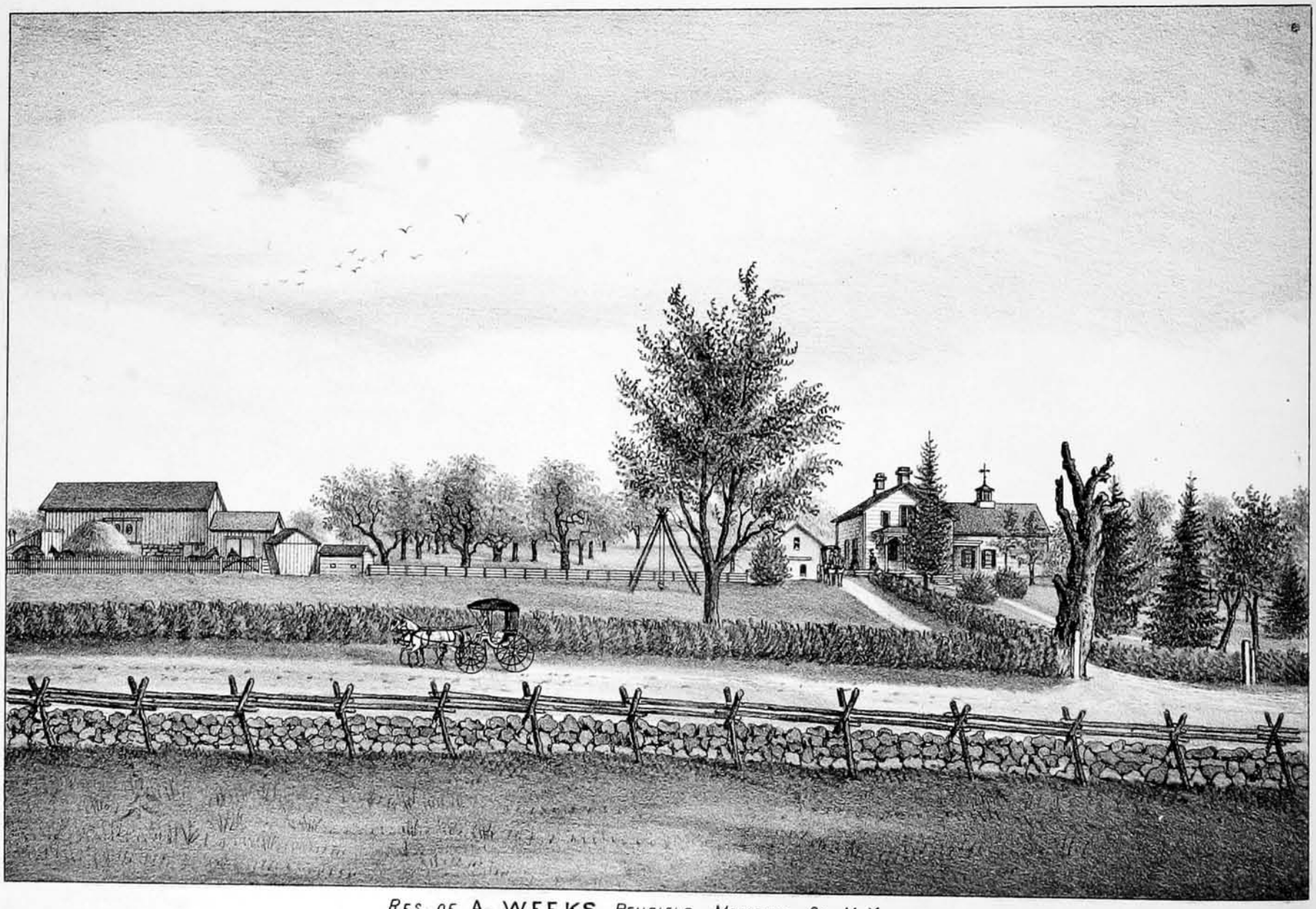
MRS. A. WEEKS.



A. WEEKS.



RES. OF A. WEEKS, PENFIELD. MONROE CO., N.Y.

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ground, covering about sixty unknown graves. In 1828 members were dismissed by letter to organize churches in Brighton, Webster, Pittsford, and Henrietta, which reduced its membership to forty-six; but in 1830 it was increased to eighty-eight; in 1831 to one hundred and seven; after which it decreased, until in 1876 it had only twenty-nine members. Under the pastorate of Dr. Hall, from 1840 to 1842, the church was the most prosperous, with a membership of one hundred and sixty, embracing among them some of the leading and distinguished men of Monroe County. It has no pastor at present, and meetings are discontinued. The present elders are Wm. Fellows, Chas. N. Leonard, and Dr. T. A. Brown; Trustees, James Harris, Geo. Leonard, Horace Lewis, and Geo. Raymond; and Clerk, Chas. N. Leonard. A Sabbath-school was early organized in connection with the church, which in 1830 included one hundred and thirty-two pupils and eighteen teachers, and in 1839 one hundred and twenty-one pupils and twenty-four teachers. After this it diminished in numbers, until in 1868 it comprised sixty-one pupils. The school is also discontinued at present.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF PENFIELD,

or better known as the East Penfield brick church, was organized as a separate church in 1829, by Revs. Daniel Lyon and Thomas Parker, with, at that time, about forty members. The first records of this church were burned, but it is known that, in the summer of 1823, Elder Daniel Lyon commenced preaching at the school-house in district No. 5, in the town of Perrinton, under circumstances not very favorable, to human appearances; but that God who works out of the sight of man gave energy to the word, and in the summer of 1824 a council was appointed from the Ontario church to meet with the Revs. Daniel Lyon and Thomas Parker, the latter having been licensed to improve his gifts in preaching, together with a few of the inhabitants of that district, and, after a declaration of the sentiments of the Free-Will Baptists, the following five persons offered themselves and were received as members, and organized into a branch of the Ontario church: Jemima Conant, Polly Conklin, Almira Griswold, Miranda Beatty, and Huldah Parker. Elder Lyon preached occasionally, also Thomas Parker, to the people in the vicinity. The Lord blessed their labors with many conversions until the winter of 1829, when it was deemed expedient that they be formed into a separate church; consequently, at the quarterly meeting, held at the stone school-house in East Penfield, by unanimous consent, they were acknowledged a church, with forty members. The same quarterly meeting called a council from the yearly meeting, to pass upon the qualifications of Thomas Parker, which, after a careful and thorough examination, decided to ordain him and set him apart to the work of the ministry. The little church chose him for its pastor, he having kept up the covenant and the Sabbath from 1824 to this time. A powerful revival followed that meeting, under the labors of the new pastor, assisted by Revs. Daniel Lyon, Freeborn W. Straight, and David Marks, so that in the summer of 1829 the church numbered about one hundred and fifty members. In 1846 or 1847, a new church was organized and building erected, at Fairport village, which drew away by letter the southern part of this organization. However, the Lord has blessed its efforts, and, under the labors of the different pastors, it has received many additions, and now has a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five. The first deacons were Allen F. Hibner and Isaac Tallman, and the first clerk Enoch Huggins. Services were held in the school-house and in barns, until the completion of the church edifice in 1830. It is a brick structure, located on the old stage road, about one mile east of East Penfield, forty by sixty feet in size, and cost one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. It was dedicated by Rev. David Marks. The pastors were, Revs. Thomas Parker, twenty years; E. P. Tallman, two years; F. W. Straight, one year; William Young, two years; H. H. Strickland, two years; H. Esten, two years; William Peck, four years; A. Morehouse, licensed, one year; Lewis Jones, four years; B. H. Damon, three years; C. H. Jackson, five years; and Chauncey B. Hart, present pastor, two years. The present officers are, Deacons, James Lovett, Albert S. Palmer, and Oscar Vanoskand, and Clerk, George W. Esten. The Sabbath-school was first organized in 1845, through the efforts of D. B. Conant, A. C. Foote, R. B. Vanoskand, and others; but had no officers, until George W. Esten was chosen superintendent, and Hiram O. Warren assistant, in 1848. The present officers are—Rev. C. B. Hart, superintendent; Y. S. Hurlbut, assistant; Victoria Smith, secretary; and Lydia Palmer, treasurer, with ten teachers and one hundred and twenty pupils. The library has one hundred and fifty volumes, with G. Whitfield Esten, librarian. It was started in 1845, with forty small books, but no librarian was chosen until Edward A. Brown, in 1858.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PENFIELD.

A class of seven members was formed in the year 1806, in a house a short distance west of the residence of John Hipp, by Rev. Stephen S. Graves, from Lima, as class-leader. Its place of meeting was afterwards changed to Penfield Centre. The names of the seven members were John Tillotson, who became class-leader, Lucy Owen, Phebe Chase, Phebe Hill, Sarah Barrett, Lucy Williams, and Lois Mann.

In 1829 or 1830 the first society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Penfield was organized at the house of James Chase, a little south of Penfield's mills, by Rev. Philo Woodworth, as belonging to the Victor circuit. It was soon after changed to the Penfield circuit by Rev. Jonathan Hustis, where it has since remained. The private house of Jonathan Barrett, south of the Corner, was used for a meeting-house about two years. Afterwards, the old Penfield store, about fifty rods west of the Corner, now converted into a foundry, was used. In 1834 the society purchased two-thirds of the Globe building, on the northwest corner, and fitted it up for church purposes, where services were held until the completion of the present church building, which was dedicated and opened for use June 29, 1843, by D. Saml. Lucky, D.D., of Rochester. It is a wooden structure, north of the Corner, on the east side of the street, capable of accommodating about four hundred persons, and cost, including lot, nine thousand dollars. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Philo Woodworth, who was succeeded by Jonathan Hustis, two years; James S. Lent, one year; A. H. Filmore, one year; Jonathan Benson, two years; G. D. Perry, one year; James Hall, one year; Gideon Osband, one year; Amos Hurd, two years; Leveret Richmond, one year; Horatio M. Seager, two years; Wm. P. Davis, two years; E. Thomas, one year; Henry Hickox, one year; A. N. Filmore, one year; T. B. Hudson, two years; Saml. Lucky, one year; S. Waldron, two years; P. L. Brown, two years; Robert Hogoboom, two years; Wm. Manning, two years; N. A. De Pew, two years; James D. Edson, two years; Porter McKinstry, two years; Geo. G. Markham, one year; L. D. Chase, two years; Wm. B. Holt, one year; A. S. Baker, two years; C. E. Hermans, two years; Danl. Clark, three years; and Rev. J. L. Forster, present pastor, now in his second year. Among the first officers were Rev. S. S. Graves, Bradley Crippen, Benj. Whitehead, John Mandeville, Octavius Mason, William Emery, Wm. Stratton, Joshua Vosburg, and James Howley. The present trustees are E. Miller, David Gray, D. Graves, J. Waldron, and A. Cornwall; stewards, Albert Raymond, recording steward, Horace Wilson, Abner Cornwell, B. W. Crippen, D. W Graves, J. Waldron, Geo. Amon, Frank Clark, and Clark Gray; class-leaders, Albert Raymond and P. Wright, with a membership of one hundred and seventy-two. The church is now connected with the Rochester district of the Genesee conference. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1839, in the old Globe building, with six teachers and about forty pupils, with Saml. Stroger superintendent. It now has one hundred and sixty pupils and eighteen teachers, with J. Robbins superintendent, and P. Wright assistant. It also has a library of one hundred and forty-five volumes, of which Chas Waldron is librarian.

THE SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH OF PENFIELD (GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC)

was erected under the direction of Father Pingel, pastor of Saint Joseph's church, Rochester, and as a branch of that church, in 1872. It was dedicated by a pastor sent by the bishop of Rochester the same year. The parish then embraced twelve families, and now has about twenty. Father Pingel was first pastor, and was succeeded by Father Rosenbauer and Father Blanch, now acting. Previous to this, Father Claphucker, Cooper, and Rasch had preached here in the school-house. The Sabbath-school was formed ten years ago, and now has fifteen pupils, under charge of Father Blanch and Anna Tomah.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PENFIELD.

In August, 1803, the Baptist church of Palmyra granted letters to Joseph Case, a licentiate, and other brethren, to form a church in Northfield, a name then designating all Monroe County east of the Genesee river and north of Mendon and Victor. Early in 1804 they, with a few others, twenty-two in all, and with Joseph Case as pastor, met and formed themselves into the Baptist church of Northfield, the germ of the present Penfield church, and in September of the same year united with the Cayuga Baptist association. Elder Case labored much in the adjoining towns, and closed his nine years' pastorate in 1812. In 1813 the church, numbering seventy-five, called Bartlett Dake to its ministry, but, on account of alleged immoralities, he was silenced in 1816. His adherents afterwards withdrew and organized a second church. In September, 1814, the Penfield church, with twenty-two others, met in Bristol and formed the Ontario association, and again, in October, 1829, she, with eight others, met in Rochester and organized the Monroe Baptist association. In 1816, Elder Benj. Calkins was called, and served two years, during which, in 1817, a revival brought fifty-seven new converts. During 1819, Elder Nehemiah Lamb supplied the pulpit one-half the time. For one year from January 1, 1820, Elder Thomas Tuttle divided his labors between this and the second church, for which he was voted "forty dollars in grain; wheat at four shillings, and corn at two shillings." From August 4, 1821, Elder

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Joseph Monroe was pastor six months; salary, fifty dollars and board. In January, 1822, Elder Joseph Maltby began his pastorate of three years, on a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, during which the two churches were reunited, and a house of worship erected three-fourths of a mile east of Penfield village. It was a wooden building, forty by fifty feet in size, and completed in 1823, at a cost of three thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and five cents. From June, 1825, to November, 1828, Elder Jason Gorwin served, during which the church suffered, with many others, in the great anti-Masonic struggle. From April, 1829, Elder Norman Bently served sixteen months. Among the twelve he baptized March 7, 1830, are Rev. Timothy Fuller, Rev. Dr. A. P. Mason, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and his sister, long a wife of Rev. J. M. Hazwell, missionary in Maulmain, Burmah. Elder Israel Rebords served three years and seven months, from November, 1830, Elder L. J. Reynolds six months, from November, 1834, and Elder S. G. Miner twenty-six months, from July, 1835. On February 15, 1838, Rev. Alfred J. H. Burlingame was ordained, and served three and one-fourth years. In 1839 the church building was removed to its present location in the village, and rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of four thousand and four dollars and twenty-nine cents. Elder B. N. Beach served nearly nine months, from May 16, 1841, at a salary of five hundred dollars, and was succeeded by Elder Harvey Munger for nearly ten months, from February 12, 1842, at a salary of four hundred dollars. Elder David Bernard served two and two-thirds years, from December 31, 1842, and Elder Jonas Woodward five years, from November 16, 1845.

In 1847 a little chapel, known as the "Bethel," was built at Lovett's Corners, for out-station services, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars. Elder S. S. Ainsworth served from December, 1850, to December, 1854, and Elder J. A. Bullard sixteen months, from May, 1855. On January 1, 1857, Elder Almon Virgil commenced a protracted meeting which resulted in eighty-three baptisms, and on February 22 was called to the pastorate,—lasting fifteen months,—at a salary of eight hundred dollars. J. J. Keyes was called August 18, 1858, ordained January 27, 1859, and served eighteen months; salary, five hundred dollars. Rev. Abel Haskell served, on a salary of six hundred dollars, from July 8, 1860, till his death, December 21, 1865. During his pastorate the church was brought under a healthier state of discipline, benevolent contributions increased, and the house of worship entirely remodeled, by the addition of a commodious conference-room, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. On May 1, 1866, Rev. E. J. Foote began a five years' pastorate, during which the church building was again remodeled by putting in a steam heating apparatus, an excellent pipe organ, baptistery, etc., at a total cost of about two thousand four hundred dollars. Elder F. A. March was called September 10, 1871, ordained October 26, at a salary of one thousand dollars, and served acceptably until his removal to Iowa, June, 1872. After being supplied from Rochester seminary several months, Rev. A. L. Freeman, the present pastor, began his pastorate September 8, 1873, on a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, and the use of a parsonage,—the cost of which, with additional repairs on the church edifice, was two thousand dollars. During seventy-three years the church has had twenty-five pastors, serving sixty-six years. Aaron Quick, first clerk, served till 1816, and was succeeded by Solomon Case five years, S. S. Millard three and one-half years, A. Wicks eighteen months, John Southworth till his death, October 23, 1853, nearly fifteen years, and Alanson Higbie, present clerk. The first deacons were Abijah Barber and Peter Marlett, followed in 1820 by Fobes Southworth and David Monroe, who were superseded in September, 1831, by John Fuller and S. Case, who remained, the former till his death, October 17, 1848, and the latter till his removal, in 1836; Nelson Fullam served ten years, from April, 1836; A. Mosely seven years, from June, 1843; S. S. Millard from January 3, 1843, till his death, June 27, 1876; and G. W. Tower from October 6, 1854, till his dismissal. The present deacons were elected—Harvey Fuller April 3, 1836, Burr Northrup February 4, 1844, and Alanson Higbie and Isaac Bronson February 3, 1872. The church has raised up eight ministers and one foreign missionary, and is the mother of other churches. Those of Pittsford, Perrinton, Walworth, and Webster, at their formation, drew—and some of them largely—from it. Since its organization, one thousand and twenty-seven members have been added by baptism and five hundred and fifty-six by letter, which, with the twenty-two constituent members, make a grand total of one thousand six hundred and five members. Of this number, eight hundred and sixty-four have been dismissed to unite with other churches,—three hundred and eight more than all received by letter. These represent or have represented the church on many a field on earth. The nearly three hundred who have died are her representatives in heaven, and two hundred and nine remain to uphold the standard reared by their devout and gospel-loving fathers seventy-three years ago. The Sabbath-school of the church was organized more than half a century ago, and, after the construction of the Bethel at Lovett's Corners, a second school was formed at that place, both of which were sustained by the church, and supplied with reading. The name of the first superintendent is not now known, but among his many successors have been Orestes Case, J. F. Hardick, Artemus Fuller, Isaac Bronson, John Fuller, and Giles Fuller. The present superintendent of the church school is Eugene Covey, with seventeen teachers and two hundred pupils, with a well-selected library of three hundred volumes. The superintendent of the Bethel school is Artemus Fuller, with eight teachers and fifty pupils.

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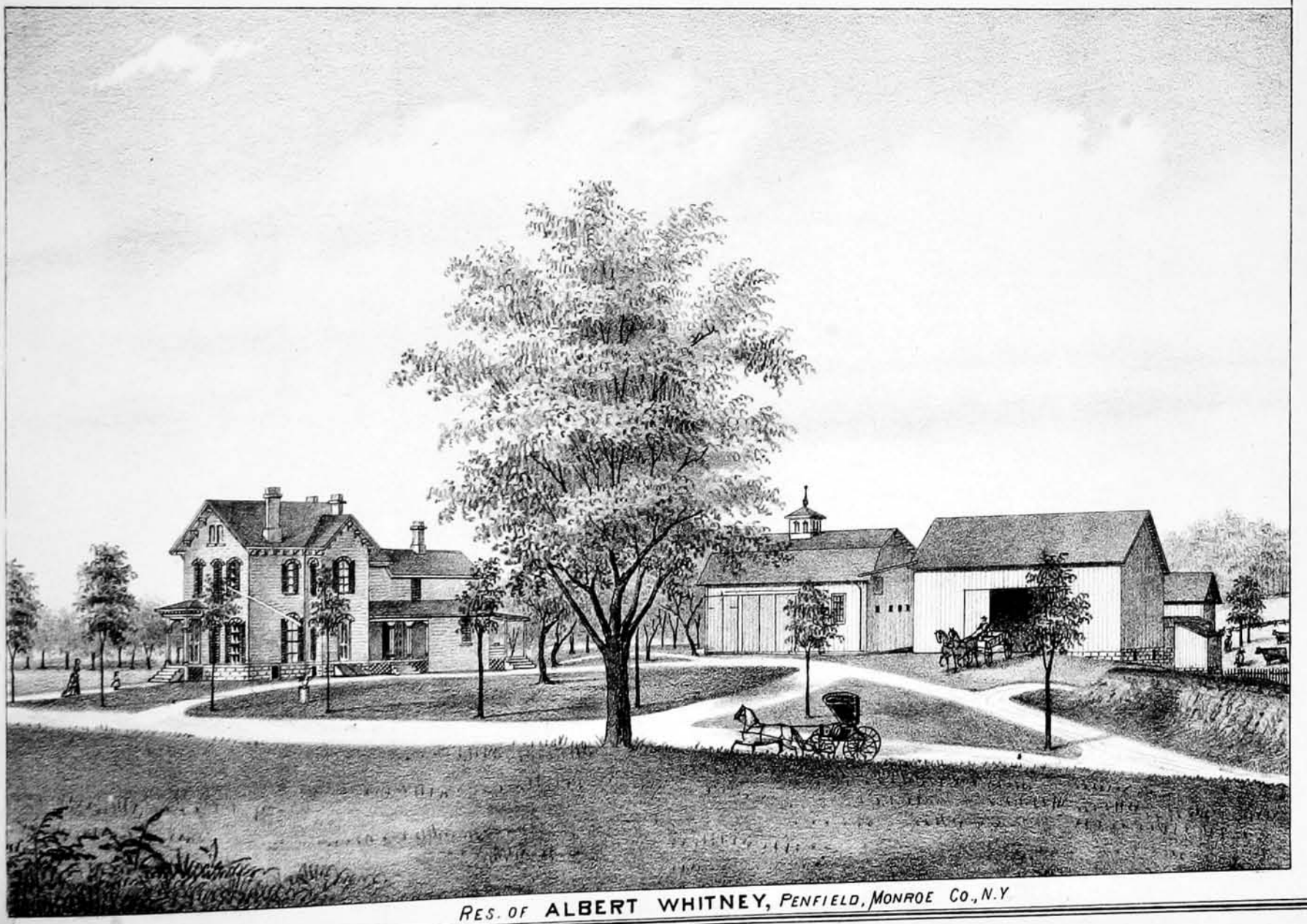
MRS ALBERT WHITNEY.



ALBERT WHITNEY.



RES. OF ALBERT WHITNEY, PENFIELD, MONROE CO., N.Y

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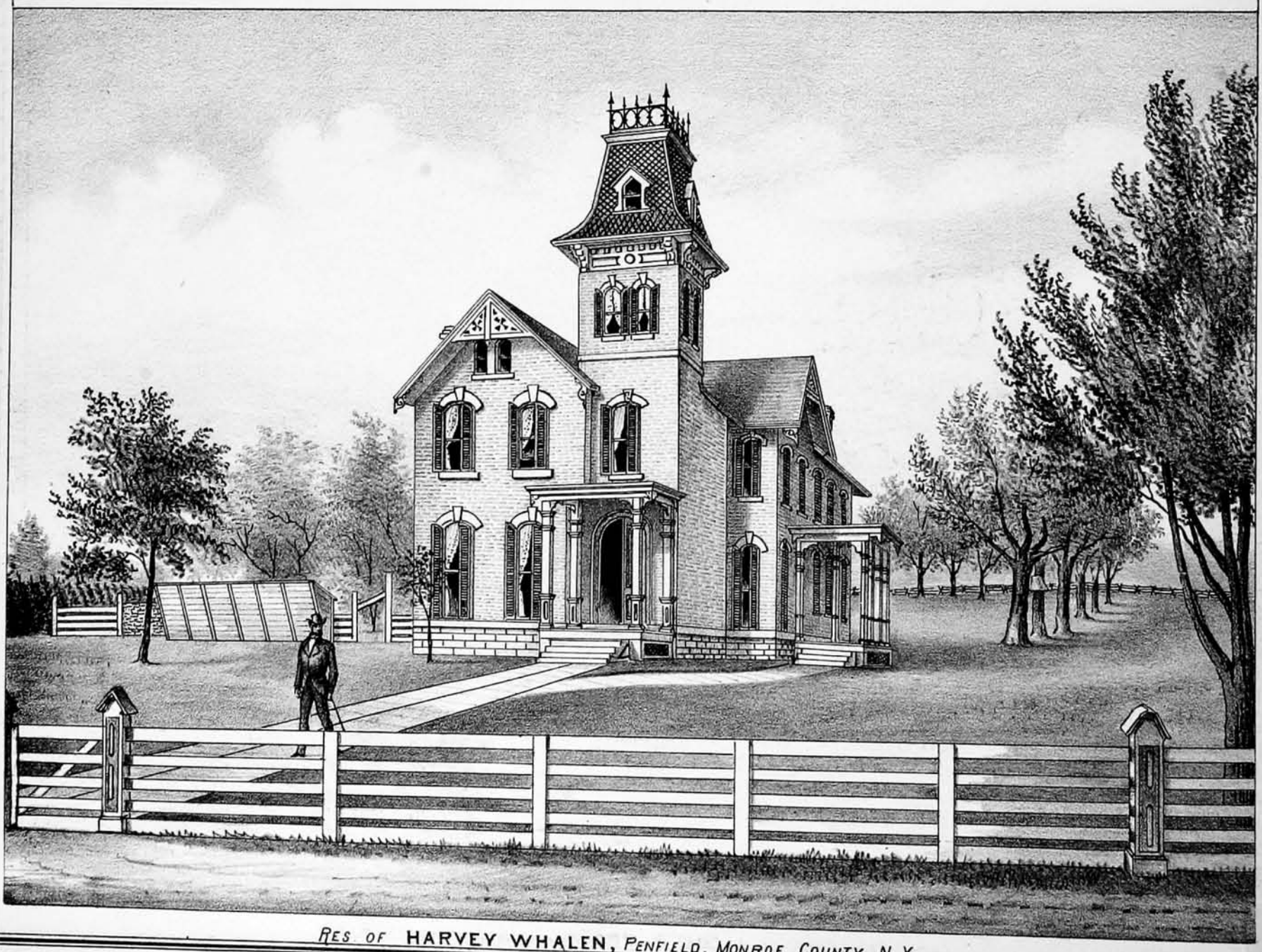
HARVEY WHALEN.



RES. OF HARVEY WHALEN, PENFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.

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JACOB B. BROWN.

Jacob B. Brown was born in the town of Penfield, on June 9, 1811, when there were but a few settlements in that town, his father having been one of the early settlers. His grandfather, Stephen Birdsall, was an eminent preacher of the Society of Friends, to which his maternal ancestors belonged. His brother, Hon. Asahel Brown, is a resident of Michigan, and at present is a member of the State Senate. The rude school-house of that day afforded the only educational advantages he had; but, by industry in improving his evenings in study, at the age of twenty years, he was declared competent to teach the district schools of the town. From that time until he was thirty-two he followed the business of teaching, whenever his impaired health would permit. Mr. Brown then settled in the vicinity of his birthplace, where, by untiring industry, which characterized his early years, he has acquired what his neighbors regard as a handsome competence, together with the high regard and esteem of his fellowmen. Never a seeker for office or place in any sense, yet he has often been called by his townsmen, within the span of his mature years, to fill at different times most of the offices of trust within their gift, which were always administered with a faithful regard for the public good. He is now an occupant of the office of justice of the peace.



JACOB B. BROWN.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JACOB B. BROWN, PENFIELD, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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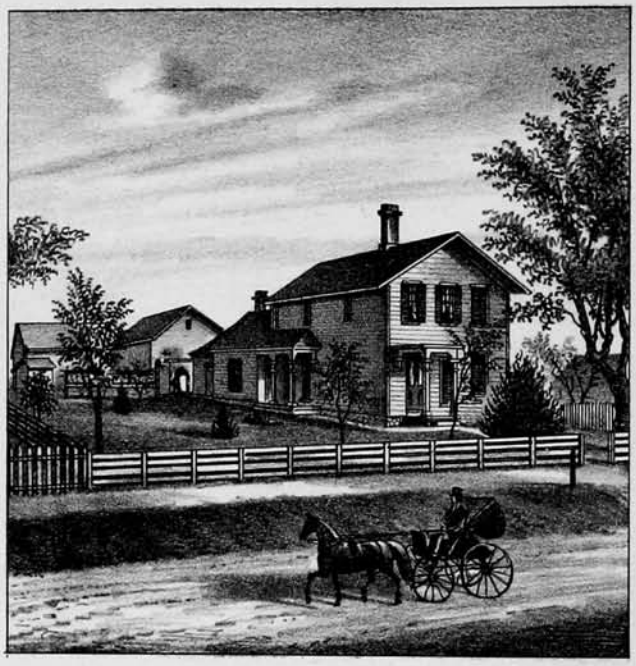

RESIDENCE OF HORACE WILSON,
PENFIELD, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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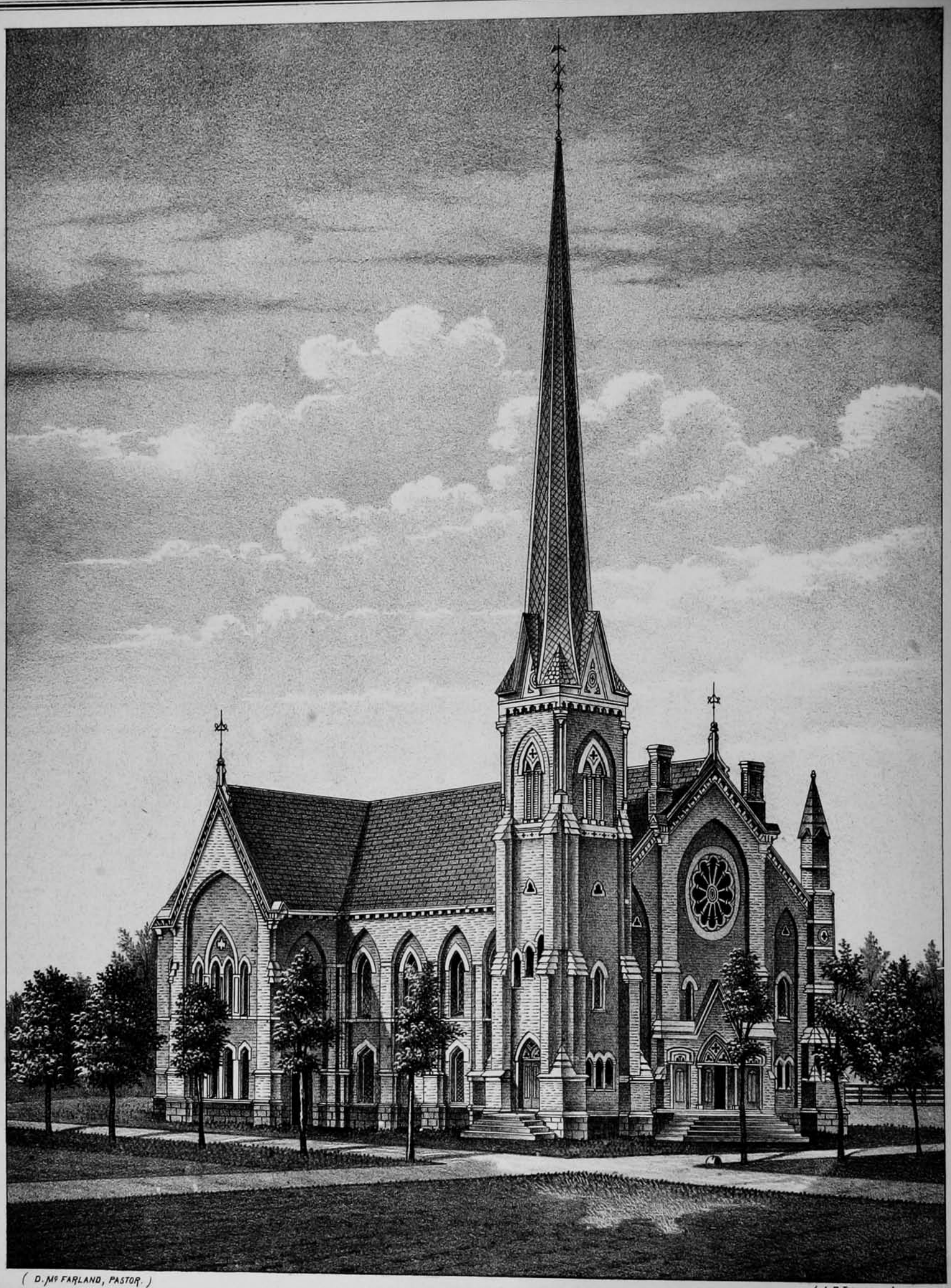

(D. McFARLAND, PASTOR.)

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
FAIRPORT, N. Y.

(J. R. THOMAS, ARCHITECT.)

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PERRINTON.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENT.

GLOVER PERRIN and wife were the pioneer settlers of the town, upon the Eaton farm, in 1791. Caleb Walker and Mr. Perrin had built a log house on the farm during the previous year. The State road being laid out, Perrin built upon that highway a new frame house. In 1792, Jesse Perrin came in, and, boarding with his brother, cleared the field now known as the Centre burying-ground. Early next season he moved in with his family upon the farm now owned by Bruce Hamilton. These families for two years were the only white inhabitants in the town as now constituted. Glover Perrin sold in 1810 to Stephen Eaton, and moved to Pittsford. Mrs. Blackmon, a daughter, lives in Macedon, aged ninety-eight years. At Eaton's death his son Joshua inherited, and held it till 1871. The Howes, Lewis and William, are owners. Philip Piester, of Dutchess county, settled in 1793 just south of Bushnell's Basin. He kept a tavern for over twenty years, sold in 1830, and moved to a new purchase near the Perrin settlement, where he lived to be eighty-six and his wife ninety years of age. A son, Frederick, is the sole representative of the family. John Bice and Mr. Scribner settled, in 1793, upon lands now occupied by Albert Van Ness and A. and G. Collins. In the year 1796, Samuel Bennett and wife located at the centre of the town, and a shop in which Bennett worked was probably the first blacksmithy in the town. He erected a frame house in 1812, one of the earliest of the kind in the locality, and in 1819 went on a visit with his wife to Cayuga county, took the fever, and both died on the same day. Samuel Bennett, a son, hired the farm. He obtained a stock of goods, and started the first store in the town. Richard Treadwell, Samuel Hanford, and Wm. P. Ellsworth were successive owners, the last-named for forty-three years.

John Kelley, of Massachusetts, settled in 1797 on a tract east of the Centre, cleared it up, and owned it till his death in 1862. He was accustomed to go to Honeoye to mill, and to Palmyra to church. G. Dennis lives on the place. Two years subsequent to Treadwell, Gideon Ramsdell came in, located, built a log house, and taught a school in Macedon the ensuing winter. His father and father's family moved in February, and settled near what is known as Egypt. About 1815, Thomas Ramsdell, father of Gideon, built and occupied the frame house where Mr. Rainey now lives. Gideon Ramsdell was married February 2, 1802, to Hannah Smith, of Macedon, and a frame house erected in 1816 still remains in good order. The clapboards were fastened by wrought nails. A gimlet-hole prepared the way for each nail. Those clapboards remain firm to this day. Within, the plastering is uncracked, and the window-lights remain set in a putty bed. E. Jewells gave much time to prepare the putty and paint and set the lights. Nathan Rice was the builder of this the first painted house in Perrinton. *Tonawanda* and *Buffalo* Indians had their camps upon what is known as the "Island" in this farm during 1817 and 1818. They regarded Gideon as a friend, and ever afterward on their journeys made his house a stopping-place. Full thirty have remained overnight at one time. Mr. Ramsdell was killed in 1859, by being thrown from his buggy while on his way to attend a meeting. His wife died in 1850. Of ten children three reside in the town. From one of these, Mrs. A. R. Cole, valuable records have been obtained relative to the past. Caleb Lyndon, of Massachusetts, in 1800 bought of Elder Jones, a Baptist minister, the farm now owned by his daughter, Susannah Beardsley. The elder preached in Palmyra, journeying on foot. He had a small frame house, and had set out peach- and apple-trees, some of the latter still bearing fruit. He moved to Ohio. Lyndon died on the farm in 1845. Mr. Norton was an early settler near Egypt.

The Slocums, Amasa, Elisha, Benjamin, and Smith, came in 1804, from Massachusetts, and settled upon the farm which took their name. Their first night was made memorable by the burning of the shanty in which they sought shelter. Samuel Bennett, with the hospitality in vogue at the time, gave them a home till they could erect log houses. Upon the farm was an apple-orchard, and some of the trees are still living. Amasa, who occupied the place sixty-four years, on one occasion took a boat-load of provisions during 1823 from Wayneport to Brockport, on the canal, for Darius Arnold, a contractor. The load consisted of one hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes, twenty barrels of pork, thirty of flour, and twenty of whisky. Elisha lived on a farm adjoining his brother till 1836, when C. Howe became owner. Benjamin finally moved west. The wife of J. R. Hill, proprietor of a large cider and vinegar factory, is a daughter of Smith Slocum, and resides on his former farm. David Harlem settled east of the Centre about 1800. A number of settlers came in 1806. Oliver Loud, who had lived three years in Palmyra, came to Egypt this year, and six years later opened a tavern in his log house. Mr. Packard opened his house, opposite the A. R. Cole place, to the traveler about the same time. Mr. Loud opened a store in Egypt, and was the second merchant in the town. The store occupied the site of the old Pritchard tavern. In 1825 he built a saw-mill on the Josiah Aldrich farm. It cost two thousand dollars,—a large sum for the times. Oliver Loud published an almanac for ten years, and made out weather tables for others. He was well versed in astronomical science. His sons, Cullen, John, and William P., are residents of Egypt. L. Lapham, E. Bateman, and Cyrus Packard were others of the settlers in 1806. Roswell Everett came in 1812, and cleared up the S. Aldrich farm. He had a tannery upon his place for some time. Major and Mrs. Gregory owned several large tracts in the town, which were settled early by her sons. S. Aldrich came in 1802 to Macedon, and to Perrinton in 1806. Aided by George and Adolphus, he cleared a farm, which at his death was divided. Adolphus lived upon the east part over sixty years, and died in 1867. George had the west half. The Aldriches aided to cut the way across the town for the Palmyra and Rochester road. David Wood fled the British from Niagara county in 1812, and came to this town. From straps taken from castaway knapsacks he made a harness for his horse, and brought eastward his wife, two children, and some of his effects, himself and eldest son coming on foot. He settled, about 1815, on part of the Ramsdell purchase, and built a log house whose roof was covered with four-foot shingles and bark. He died in 1827, leaving a good farm to his sons Martin, David, and Jonathan.

Andrew Simmonds was a settler of 1810, and sold to Guy Patterson. John Cook rented the land about 1830, and built a log house, still standing and occupied as a dwelling,—the only one so used now existing in Perrinton. Israel Pennington, a surveyor, located in the south settlement in 1808, as did Joseph Birdsell, who was a transient occupant.

Ira and Sarah Palmer came to Hopewell in 1805, and two years later settled in the northeast part of the town. There was then but one house—that of Mr. Barber—in that part of Perrinton. Three miles away lived John Kelley, who raised a family of twelve children. These, their children and grandchildren, have numbered ninety-six. Seventy-seven are living. They occupied their farm fifty-six years. John Kelley was offered fifty acres of what is now a portion of Rochester for his lumber-wagon, and refused them. At his death—aged eighty-three—seventy relatives attended his funeral.

Daniel Conant and wife came in 1818 from Herkimer county, and bought of a Mr. Bonesteel the farm upon which Jason and Harriet now reside. Cornelius Conant and wife, preceding by three years, lived in the neighborhood about forty years. Jacob Conklin came about the same time, and settled on the farm of which his son Abram Conklin is owner. Ira Fuller settled the place bought of him in 1824 by Henry Easten, of Rhode Island, who, dying in 1847, left the property to his son, George W. Easten. Milis Marks had a blacksmith-shop upon one corner of this farm for five years. Park Brown was an early settler of the place, succeeded by Miles Carter, who lived there many years. Richard Wolsey, of Dutchess county, moved in about 1816. While engaged in raising a log house, in 1821, he was accidentally killed, and his body was the second entombed in the new burying-ground. A son, Richard, lives upon the farm. Stephen Whitehorn, John Chamberlain, and Jonathan Souls were settlers of an early day. It was on the farm of the last-named that the celebrated Souls wheat originated. Mr. Souls one day noticed two stalks of wheat growing from the cavity of a rotting stump in his field of flint: one head had red chaff, the other white. He saved and raised the grain from these heads, and so gave rise to a new variety. Edmund Plumb, in 1817, bought the farm first settled by Daniel Childs. He died in 1821, and his widow married Rev. Thomas Parker, a pioneer preacher. He delivered over eleven hundred funeral sermons, and died in 1865, aged seventy-one years.

Isaiah Northrup, of Connecticut, settled west of Fairport in 1808, and soon after built a saw-mill on Thomas creek, which ran through his farm, and sawed

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lumber, from which he built him a frame house. The mill was sold and changed to a grist-mill, and subsequently to a plaster-mill, then again to a custom-mill, and is run by Frank Jefferson. Andrew Northrup settled adjoining his brother, married in 1814, and finally sold out and went west. Abel was a third of the family, and, arriving in 1810, located near his brothers. He died in 1820, and his widow became the wife of Thomas Scott, an early and prominent settler in the north part of the town.

Dr. E. Northrup came out in 1820, and settled near the Northrups, and for twenty years was a successful physician. He removed to Michigan. Daniel and Roswell Terrell, of Connecticut in 1810, settled a little east of the Northrup tract. Michael Beach was a previous settler. Valentine Rowell settled in the vicinity, and on his farm the first saw-mill in this section was built. Aaron Seymour, the first cooper in the town, moved in prior to 1817. Hiram Hayes, of Connecticut, came in 1817, and purchased his present farm. A carpenter by trade, he has followed the business many years, and has been very popular. He is now eighty-two years of age. Bennett Joy, with parents and their family, came in 1808, and boarded temporarily with Caleb Lyndon while they cut a road across the Perrinton swamp and then a half-mile east to their destination. They were the pioneers of this section, where they remained till 1828.

Ebenezer Jewells was an early settler upon the farm, a part of which is owned by his grandson, Henry Jewells. George W. Downer, Sr., bought in 1816 the farm upon which his son George W. has resided for over half a century. A frame dwelling was built for him in 1818, by Mr. Dunning, and in this house Ira Bishop and Seth Madison, circuit preachers, held meetings. Milton Budlong came from Herkimer county in 1818, when a youth of seventeen years. He bought of Mr. Stone twenty-five acres, giving his note for one hundred dollars, which he met at maturity. His taxes were two cents on an acre. In 1822 he bought eighty acres of Asa Randolph, who had the land nearly cleared and a log house erected. Mr. Budlong has a present farm of six hundred acres. John Budlong came out in 1823, and a few years since sold to J. and H. Howell and moved to Riga, where he died in 1875. Ephraim Leelay came from Connecticut in 1807, and located in the Northrup settlement. A daughter, Charlotte Rowell, now seventy-one, has resided on the old place since early childhood. Mr. Burr was a settler of 1811, on a farm east of the Centre. James Pryor was a tavern-keeper at Bushnell's Basin in 1818. A man named Pardee was a settler here, and, when the Erie canal was surveyed, sold out to Oliver Hartwell and moved away. The place was known as Hartwell's Basin till William Bushnell purchased, when it took his name. Here Lyman Wilmarth & Co. carried on a heavy mercantile and forwarding business, and gave employment to many clerks. Mr. Wooden, Josiah Bristol, and George Hepburn were early settlers near the "Basin." Colonel Levi Treadwell settled in 1808, on the main road from Palmyra to Rochester, and lived eight years in a log house, and then moved into a two-story brick house,—the first in the town. A brother named Jesse moved in about the same time. Eben Stone was a settler on the Wheeler farm. He was a wheelwright by trade. The farm adjoining had been settled since 1805 by Mr. Jackson, who, in 1810, erected a barn forty by sixty feet. It was the largest in town. Enoch Strong came in 1820 from Oneida county, and located upon the farm, upon which his relatives reside. He was a prominent public man, and served twice in the assembly of the State. Edward and Jacob Perrin came to the town in 1800. James Perrin, who has lived in the town for sixty-two years, is the only one of the name in town. David Cady and father, David L. Wolsey, David Barker, and John Knickerbocker were other settlers. The farm of the latter has been held by the family nearly seventy years. It is the home of Milton, a grandson of John. Olney Staples and his brother David came in 1809, and settled a little west of Egypt. About 1820 the former put up a frame tavern, which became a regular stage depot on the route from Palmyra to Rochester. The latter died on his farm from an injury received from a wounded hawk.

Richard Treadwell bought a farm in 1808 near the Centre, and, later, sold to Jacob Howe. Mr. Burr bought it in 1818, and in 1826, Zerah Burr, his son, came into possession, and occupied it for nearly fifty years. He was the pioneer nurseryman, and conducted the business of growing trees, fruit, and flowers for sixty years.

James Hamon settled in 1810 near Glover Perrin, and in 1811 married Lucretia Packard, who had been a teacher in the Centre school. He died in 1871, and his companion in 1870. A son, Jesse, lives on the farm. The neighborhood bore the name of Antioch. Mulford Butts, in 1819, settled on the east part of the Whitney farm. He had the first threshing-machine in the town, and threshed for himself and neighbors. Truman, a son, lives on the farm.

FARMS OF FAIRPORT.

In the year 1817, Martin Sperbeck, from Schenectady, settled on a farm now within the corporate limits of Fairport. He improved the land, upon which he resided till his death in 1841, aged eighty-four years. Peter Ripley moved about 1810, and made a brief sojourn in Penfield, until he could prepare his house for occupation. The neighbors turned out and cut for him a roadway. He settled west of Main street, north of Thomas creek, and built a saw-mill below the present grist-mill. A few years later he built the house occupied by J. Parce. Lary Wilcox settled in 1816 on a farm across the street from Ripley. He sold to Solomon Ralph, and soon after purchased the farm on the hill. He cut the first trees to build his log house on a day celebrated in connection with the early canal achievements. Hiram Wilbur owns part of the farm. A son, Mortimer, has been the village postmaster a number of years. The farm was bought in 1826 by S. Ralph, a blacksmith, and was by him much improved. The farm east side of Main street was settled in 1816 by Isaac Beers. Its extent was from Church street to the section line near the creek. He also owned fifty acres west of Main and south of Church streets, and had a log house near Mr. Sperbeck. The summer was cold, and he sold out one fifty and traded the other to Oliver Thomlinson, who settled here in 1820 and remained many years. The old cemetery grounds were bought from this farm, and the owner, in 1833, donated one acre as a site for the church of the Universalist society. On the southwest corner of this farm was erected the first frame house raised in Fairport. It was erected by Mr. Beers, in 1817, on the lot where H. A. De Land's residence stands. Thomlinson sold his log house and one acre of land to Aseph Eldridge for a silver watch and twenty-five dollars in cash. He had a blacksmith-shop where the saleratus works stand, and with others carried on trade. He was also an early tavern-keeper. A son, Victory, resides in the town. The farm opposite the one noted was owned by S. Mallett, who in 1822 moved into a log house situated in what is now the yard of L. F. Howard's residence. He aided to lay out the old cemetery, where he was the first to be buried. Colonel John Peters settled in 1820 on a farm opposite Sperbeck's. He was a business man, met heavy losses, and drowned himself in his well. The six farms named, with as many log houses and one small frame, constituted Fairport in 1822.

Elisha Hadskin, Bedent Baird, and Andrew Lincoln were early and life-long residents of the town. In 1821, Messrs. Lincoln, Rich, and Lathrop built a flouring- and custom-mill, with three run of stones,—two for flouring and one for custom-work. A saw-mill had been built prior to this time.

TURK HILL.

In the southern part of the town is a section of land whose elevation is greater than any other in the county. It commands a fine view, and is a valuable farming region. In an early day it was held as of slight value, and was occupied for years by squatters, whose character gave them the name of Turks, whence the name of the hill. From 1825 to 1835, men of energy and character settled the various farms of this section, and by intelligent labor gave present productiveness and value. Among the prominent settlers were William and Jonathan Calkins, with their father, Rev. Eliezer Calkins, David Guiles, Samuel Williams, Anson Howard, Christopher Winne, William Wilcox, Asher Conover, Peter Johnson, and Nathan B. Weston.

TOWN MEETING.

The first town meeting was held at Cyrus Packard's, in Egypt, April 6, 1813, when the following officers were elected: Amasa Slocum, town clerk; Cyrus Packard, supervisor; Elisha Slocum, Joseph Beal, and Charles Aldrich, assessors; Olney Staples, John Scott, and David Stout, commissioners of highways; Thomas Ramsdell and Stephen Eaton, poor-masters; and Jesse Treadwell, constable and collector. He did not serve, and on January 14, 1814, Cyrus Packard, David Smith, and Asa Wilmarth, justices of the peace, appointed Elisha Slocum to the place. At a special meeting held May 23, 1813, C. Aldrich, G. Ramsdell, and A. Slocum were chosen commissioners of schools, and A. Wilmarth, E. Slocum, and C. Packard inspectors of schools. This meeting was held in Centre school-house near Samuel Bennett's, where meetings were held for fifteen following years. The following-named served as supervisors: Charles Aldrich, Peter Ripley, Cyrus Packard, William Gregory, Reuben Wiley, and J. D. Thompson. Place of meeting was changed to various localities in the town without reference to order. Supervisors to the present have been, from 1831, Reuben Wiley, J. D. Thompson, Enoch Strong, John Peters, Abisha Goodall, Anson Beardsley, Horace Lee, L. D. Ely, Darius Salman, J. F. Jones, William A. Lockwood, Charles H. Dickinson, Jeremiah S. Baker, Thomas D. Walker, George L. G. Seeley, Jacob B. Odell, Thomas Dickinson, William P. Chase, Elias B. Strong, A. C. Hill, Josiah G. Aldrich, Jesse B. Hannan, Gleason F. Wilcox. George L. G. Seeley, the present officer, is on his second term.

NATURAL CONDITION AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN.

Settlement, we have seen, began in 1790. Perrinton was formed from Boyle, May 26, 1812, and named in honor of its first settlers. Its area is about thirty-

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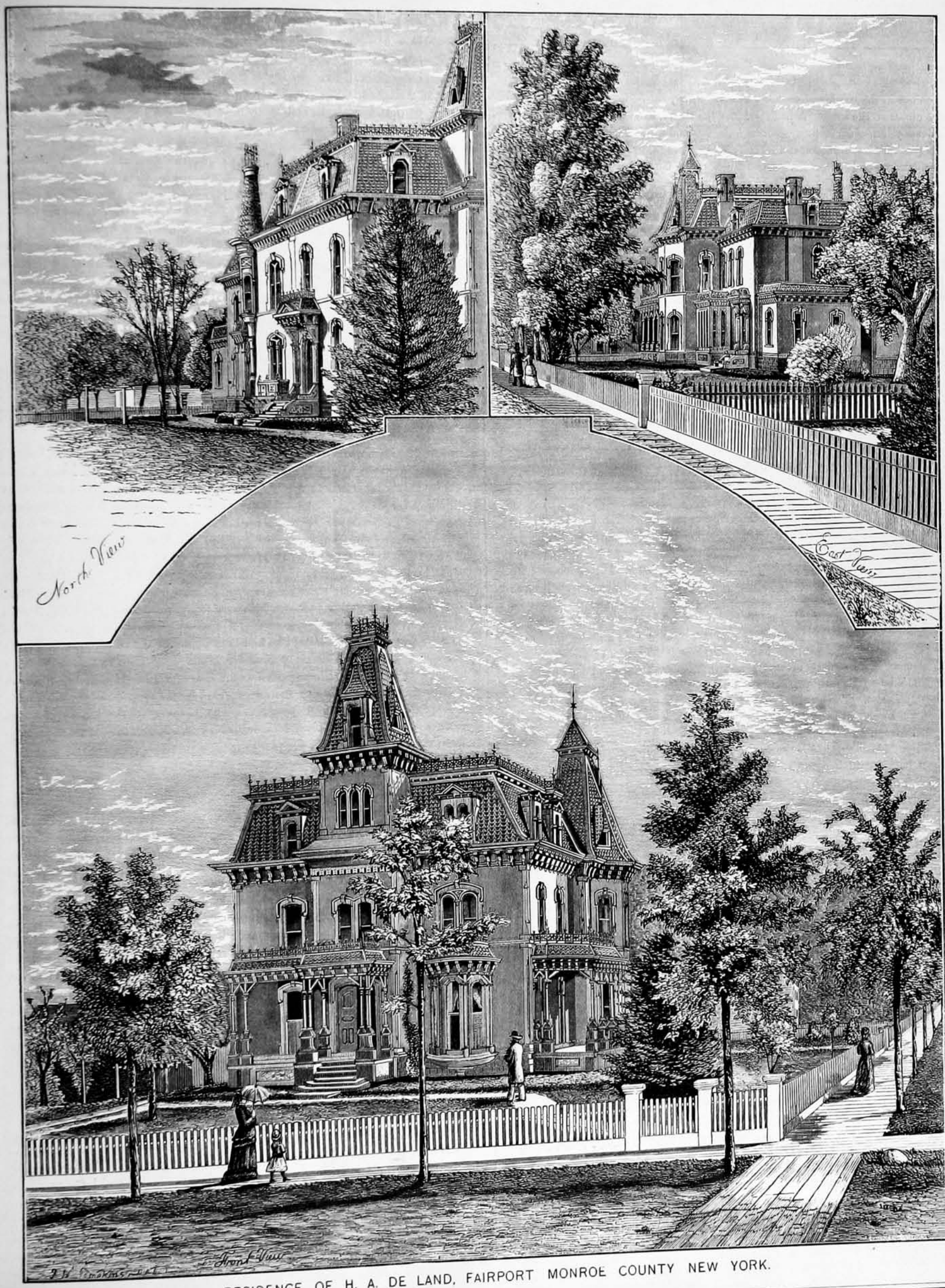

RESIDENCE OF H. A. DE LAND, FAIRPORT MONROE COUNTY NEW YORK.

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six square miles, its form a square. The surface is rolling, and the soil is productive. The timber in the eastern part was beech and maple, and oak with openings in the south and west. The ridge known as Turk Hill terminates near the centre of the town. A little north of the centre, extending east and west, was a dense yellow-cedar swamp. Through this lowland winds Thomas' creek, draining the southeastern, northern, and central sections of the town. Upon this stream are two flouring- and grist-mills. Irondequoit creek flows through and drains the western section, and furnishes good water privileges, which are employed by two flouring- and grist-mills. Years ago, there were many saw-mills on the stream; now there are none. In 1822, the Erie canal was so far an actual fact that a flat-bottomed scow, called the "Myron Holly," came up from below and returned. The route of the canal was not direct through the town. High embankments were built from sandy land, and, as a result, ten to twelve breaks have occurred. The first break was at Fullam's bridge, in 1826, the next year after its completion, which to repair cost two thousand one hundred dollars. Within a few years there was another at the embankment north of Bushnell's Basin. The largest break was at the Oxbow, in 1870. This cost fifty-three thousand dollars. The pressure of the water carried a canal-boat three-fourths of a mile on the wave. The bow of the boat struck a tree in the woods, nineteen feet from the ground, as found by actual measurement. The crew—consisting of the captain, who was accompanied by his wife, and the bowsman—landed safe, though frightened. The disaster occurred at night, and the light on the boat continued to burn throughout. The original size of the canal was forty feet wide at the surface, and three and a half deep. It is now seventy feet wide and seven deep. The New York Central Railroad was finished for traffic in June, 1853. A second track was laid, and in 1873 and 1874 two others were added. By these two agencies, produce finds ready transportation. Shipments have been considerable of grain, potatoes, and apples. Gideon Ramsdell and others have engaged in the cattle trade. Milton Budlong has led in this business. He has had an annual average sale during the last forty years of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. In 1840 he drove to Albany and sold one thousand eight hundred head of cattle. Potatoes have been extensively raised. Farmers have planted from twenty to fifty acres. Duncan Butler had under cultivation, during one year, one hundred and fifty acres on his own farm, and for several years planted upwards of fifty acres. Cash paid by produce-dealers during the last year amounted to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The lumber trade has become extensive. The firm of Green & McAuliff alone have sold about twelve million feet, six million shingles, and four million laths within six years, while De Land & Co. are scarcely inferior in amount of sales. The chief manufacture is that of saleratus, begun in 1852 by D. B. De Land, and since grown to enormous proportions. L. T. Howard & Co. are an old and successful business firm. Mr. Howard came to Fairport from Turk Hill about 1841, and opened a wagon- and blacksmith-shop. The first season he aided in building three canal-boats. As years elapsed, business enlarged. In 1875, seventy-five lumber-wagons were sold in this and adjoining towns, showing home estimation. Their first sale of a steel-spring open buggy was to Ransom Palmer, of Ontario, and the first lumber-wagon to Mr. Thayer, of Webster.

MILLS.

Joseph Richardson erected the first grist-mill in the town, about 1810, which he ran several years. It was located on Irondequoit creek, where it crosses the Rochester road, near what are now known as the Hayward Mills. The second grist-mill was that erected by Packard & Watson in 1818, fifty rods south of Cullen Loud's store in Egypt. It was built with two run of stone, but was operated only a few years. The third was a flouring- and grist-mill, erected in 1821, with three run of stone, two for flouring purposes and one for custom-work. It was built by Rich, Lincoln & Lathrop, on Irondequoit creek, in the northwest part of the town, and possessed most excellent mill privileges, with a large pond covering twenty-five acres. About 1836, Andrew Lincoln purchased the others' interests, and obtained full possession of the property, with which he did a large business. In 1847 he erected a larger mill at the same place, with four run of stone, and two overshot wheels, thus largely increasing its capacity. Under his energetic management, which continued for forty-five years, or until his death, November 26, 1866, it became a prominent business interest of the town, and a home market for large quantities of wheat. Four millers were constantly employed in the mill, and several agents in selling his flour, in New York, Boston, and various other cities. It is now owned by W. H. Woodhull, and still does a large business. The fourth grist-mill was a small concern, on Thomas creek, a little below the old sawmill. It was built, about 1825, by Chauncey Ray, by whom it was run ten years, and then sold. The fifth was erected soon afterwards on the same stream, a short distance west, on the site of an old saw-mill; and the sixth, located a little south of the latter, was formerly a plaster-mill, but was reconstructed into a grist-mill, and is now owned and run by Frank Jefferson.

The first saw-mill was erected by Peter Ripley, on Thomas creek, on his own farm, about 1812. The second was built by Ebenezer Lewis, a little farther west, on the same stream, some time before 1817. The third saw-mill was erected soon after, on the Irondequoit, and about 1820 was known as the Bailey & Richardson's mill. At the same time and place they owned and operated a clothing-mill,—the only one in town. The fourth saw-mill was built in the same neighborhood, on Thomas creek, by Isaiah Northrup; and the fifth near Egypt, about the same time, by Oliver Loud, on the farm now owned by Josiah Aldrich. The latter was built at a cost of about two thousand dollars,—a large expense for a saw-mill in those early days,—and very near 1825. The second in Egypt, and the sixth in the town, was built at a later date, in connection with a grist-mill; and still another on the Palmyra road, and on Irondequoit creek. These saw-mills have all ceased to exist. Springing up whenever and wherever desired by the early settlers, to assist them in clearing up their lands and manufacturing the immense forests into lumber, they disappeared with the necessity for their creation, leaving the country dotted with pleasant homes, fences, etc., as the only traces of their existence. Four flouring- and custom-mills are in operation within the limits of the town, and are all doing a good business for the present hard times.

A large cider-mill, with the machinery and facilities for manufacturing vinegar and rectifying cider, was established by Judson R. Hill. It does an extensive business, consuming vast quantities of apples grown in the vicinity.

THE MERCHANTS OF PERRINTON.

The first store was opened on the spot where the old Pritchard tavern in Egypt now stands, in the year 1815, by Messrs. Gregory & Co. This firm was bought out by Oliver Loud in 1816. He continued the business for two or more years. Smith & Dean started a store at that point in 1818, and soon became prominent merchants of the town. Mr. Packard had a store where Cullen Loud's now stands. A store was kept quite early where Mr. Hartley lives, near Ellsworth, where there was also a tavern. These were kept by Lyman Tripp. The first store in Fairport was carried on by Mr. Goodell. This was about 1822. He soon opened a regular store on the opposite side of the street, in a building owned by Albert Parker. It was burned a few years since. Mr. Goodell associated with him in the new store Mr. Aiken. The place and stock were sold in 1828 to Charles Dickinson, who had been doing a small business at Bushnell's Basin. His brother Thomas clerked for him a long time, and then became a partner. Finally the business passed to the firm of Hill & Hamilton. Jeremiah Chadwick has for thirty-five successive years been engaged in the mercantile and produce business in the village. The business of the bakery and confectionery of James De Land is indicated by the sales, amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars during the past year.

THE CEMETERIES AND THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The first burial-place is believed to have been opened about 1800, on the corner of Amasa Slocum's farm. More formality attended the opening of the second ground, which was laid out and consecrated to that purpose. It is located and known as the "Centre burying-ground," and was deeded in 1813 to Jesse Perrin, Samuel Bennett, Abner Wright, Isaac Munson, Lanson Barker, Asa Wilmarth, Jabez Sanborn, and twenty-one others, by Lyman Barker. There are other grounds in the town, one at Bushnell's Basin, one in the Palmer and Conkling neighborhood, in the northeast part, and opened about 1820, one west of Fairport, one in Egypt, and one in the south settlement. The first "ground" in Fairport was taken from the farm of O. Thomlinson, and opened in 1825. In it Solomon Mallett was first buried, and Peter Ripley was next to follow him. The new cemetery on the hill was laid out and dedicated in 1865. Among others prominent in this connection were D. B. De Land, Henry A. De Land, Montaigne Morley, and Messrs. Hill, Newman, and Parce. Of monuments erected, that to the memory of those who fell in the late war is notable. It was erected by the town in 1866, at a cost of two thousand dollars. It is a neat and appropriate memorial, and upon it are inscribed the names of those it thus acknowledges and commemorates.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY HISTORY.

In the early settlements there were many incidents of romantic coloring, as well as of the more sombre hue of actual toil and hardship. No one who has not participated in them can appreciate the trials and privations of pioneer life three-quarters of a century ago. In the then chaotic society, when the baser qualities of men predominated, or acknowledged no restraint, it required an exalted principle and nerve of purpose to enable one to carry out in practical life the Christian virtues. Every enterprise in the beginning, or purpose to be attained, went forward slowly, and men looked to years of effort for its consummation, while now they are impatient if not accomplished in a season. Then the plodding oxen were typical of the slow march in improvement and agriculture, while now the rushing locomotive

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PLATE LXXXII.



THE DE LANDS CEMETERY LOT.



RES OF MRS D.B DE LAND, FAIRPORT, N.Y.

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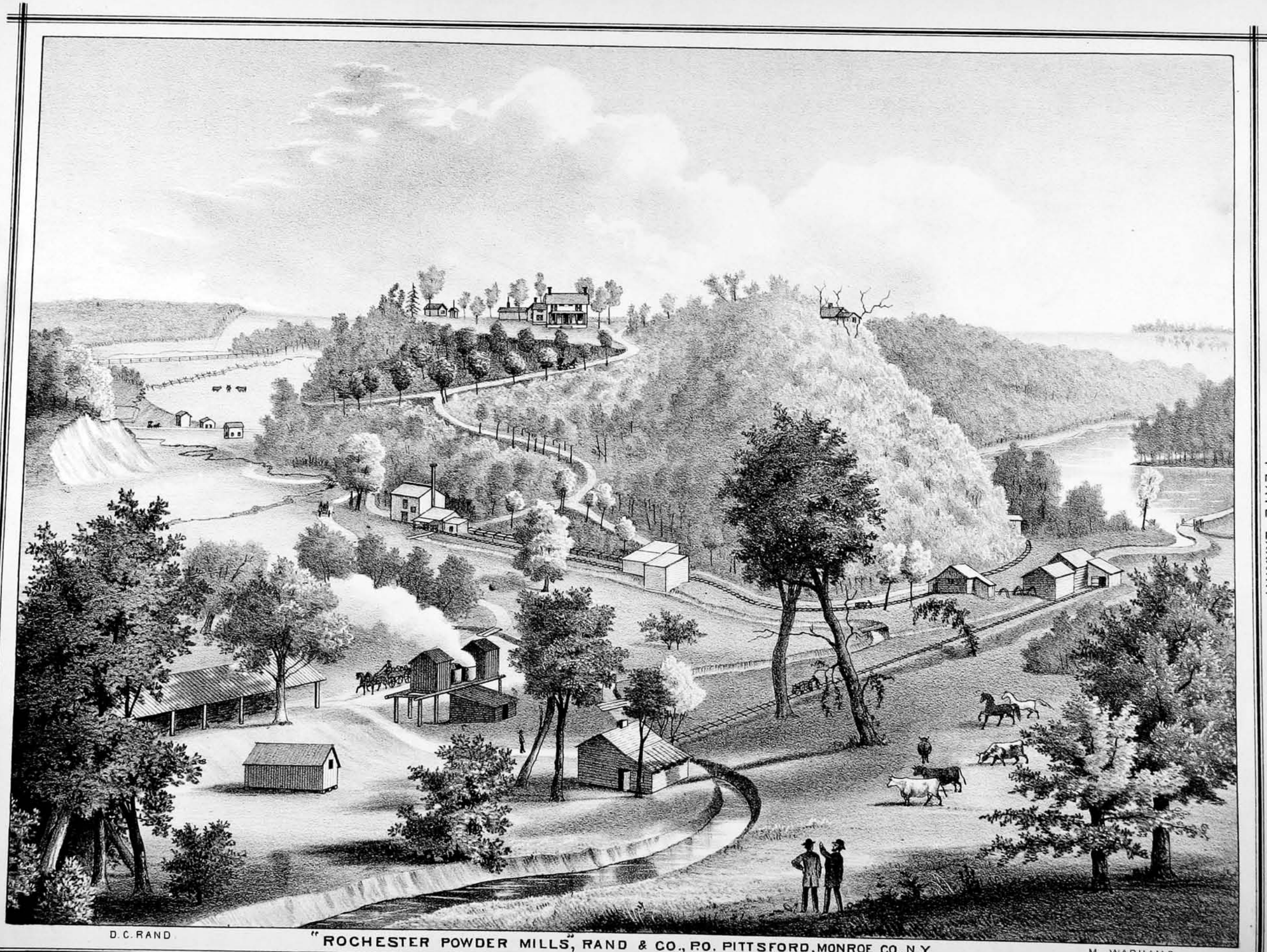

D. C. RAND

"ROCHESTER POWDER MILLS", RAND & CO., P.O. PITTSFORD, MONROE CO., N.Y.

M. WADHAMS

PLATE LXXXIII.

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has accelerated the strides of all social and business activities. Houses were built and completed, but framed by the old scribe rule. In some of the buildings still standing, notably Mr. Hamilton's barn, the marks are yet visible on every mortise, beam, and brace, which indicated the place each was to occupy. In the paucity of amusements, sandwiched in incessant toil, the young America of to-day occasionally showed its presence, though in embryo development. The high-blooded young men of Perrinton were accustomed to gather in Egypt, with their fathers' fastest roadsters, and run races over the long, smooth piece of road extending through this valley. The practice becoming frequent caused great annoyance to Deacon Ramsdell, who, with his strict New England training and Quaker habits, regarding the practice as both cruel to the horses and demoralizing to the young men. Being a man of action, and with a back-bone equal to his convictions, he determined to break it up. Whenever the young men gathered for a race, he yoked his oxen to his cart, and went to work on the road, taking care to be stretched across the road as the racers started or were coming in on the home-stretch. He finally succeeded through his persistency.

Mr. Ramsdell was a reformer, and generally in the lead, for which he possessed an abundance of moral courage. Through the influence of his Quaker wife he joined that sect, which regarded the use of whisky, then universal, as an unmitigated evil. When he built his house he resolved to permit no whisky at the raising. His neighbors ridiculed the idea, and assured him that it would be impossible to obtain assistance,—that unless he supplied it the frame would never be put up. But when once determined he was immovable, and the result showed the wisdom of his resolution. The work was accomplished better and sooner, and the men departed sober, in a happier mood and more neighborly spirit than usual. It was the first practical temperance lecture given in the town, and its influence in revolutionizing the habits of life and business was invaluable and significant.

When the British and Indians had burned the village of Buffalo, in the war of 1812, it was feared they would march eastward, in the interior, and destroy everything before them. This fear did not escape the settlers of Perrinton; and one night, Mr. Kelly, then living northeast from Egypt, was certain he heard the screechings of Indians very distinctly, in the swamp which lay along the creek, east of the village. Thinking an attack imminent, he spread the alarm among the neighbors, already too excited with dreadful forebodings to question its plausibility. Not being prepared for a foe of that character, and fearful that a midnight massacre was intended, they all gathered at the house of Mr. Ramsdell, for defense, or, if overpowered, to meet their fate together. It was a night of terror. The old log house was full, and a fearful anxiety pervaded all. Through the early hours they watched and waited with trembling the sound of coming footsteps, and every sough of the wind was magnified into a savage yell. But in the small hours of morning nature succumbed to weariness and long suspense, and the company sank upon the floor, and, exhausted, fell asleep,—all except Mrs. Ramsdell, whose lofty courage led her to steal quietly out of the house to investigate matters and listen for the enemy. After satisfying herself that no Indians were near, she returned, but her footfall on the step awakened some of the sleepers, who sprang to the door to hold it against the supposed savages, and aroused the others. A scene of the wildest confusion followed, and it was only after continued effort that Mrs. Ramsdell could make her voice known, and their fears were quieted sufficiently to admit her into the house, greatly to the relief of all. Daylight finally came, though the Indians did not, when it was discovered that a tree had fallen in the crotch of another, and, when swayed by the wind, sent forth the alarming sounds that had been taken for savage yells the night before.

For two years Glover Perrin and his wife were the only settlers in the town, during which time Mrs. Perrin never saw a white woman. The Indians in the vicinity were friendly, and came at last to have a very high regard for her; still, their visits were frequent, sometimes in quite large numbers, which caused her much anxiety, especially in the absence of her husband. She was compelled to resort to stratagem to compel them to go away, which, through their high regard for the white woman, was generally successful. Still, her isolation in the wilderness, and the constant dread of the Indians, which she could not overcome, finally made her crazy, and it was a long time before the kind attention of friends restored her to herself again.

The greatest suffering and privation among the early settlers was felt through the interminable fever and ague and the almost absolute want of money; yet the generous Christian hearts throbbed in the bosoms of men and women, whose supreme disinterestedness finds no parallel to-day. When Jesse Perrin came into the town he had money and horses of his own, and, having occasion to purchase wheat, he mounted his horse one day and with a bag started for the nearest grist-mill, at Honeoye Falls. Arriving and making his errand known, the miller asked if he had the money to pay for it. He answered, "Yes." Again he asked, if he owned that horse; to which he replied that he did. "Then," said the miller, "you must go farther, for I have so many neighbors who have neither money nor horse, but must have wheat, that I cannot sell you any." And Mr. Perrin was obliged to go on until he did find it. He also brought with him a considerable quantity of cloth for family use, on account of the difficulty of obtaining any in the settlements; which, however, on account of long sickness, he was obliged to sell for wheat to sow. It was with great difficulty that he managed to prepare his land the first year, but he was wholly unable to sow. A friendly neighbor, coming to his assistance, sowed the wheat, and Perrin's little daughter, then six years old, put her mother's side-saddle on the horse, and rode, and she and her little brother, two years older, contrived to harrow the grain in. The heroic little girl is now Mrs. Blackman, who, at the age of ninety-three, is knitting stockings to raise money for the missionary fields. She is the only one of the earliest settlers now living, and resides in the west part of the town of Macedon, Wayne county, with her daughter, Mrs. Legrand Couch, herself over seventy years of age. She came with her father, Jesse Perrin, in 1791, the second year of the settlement of the town, and has lived in the immediate vicinity ever since. She was born eight years after the Declaration of Independence, and one year after the close of the war of the Revolution. Her faculties are remarkably strong, and she possesses a vivid remembrance of early scenes and incidents. Many valuable historical facts have been obtained from her and her daughter for this work.

Judge Walker, of Berkshire, Massachusetts, owning a large section of this town, hired Glover Perrin to set out the orchard on the farm known as the Slocum farm, that is back in the lots, and also to first clear the land, which was done somewhere near 1790 or 1791. This was the first orchard set out in town. Mr. Amasa Slocum bought this farm at advanced rates on account of the orchard and clearing.

In 1794, Abner Wight settled on the farm owned by Mr. S. P. Howard. Asa Wight, a son of Abner Wight, was the first white child born in town that grew up to manhood; but a little child of Jesse Perrin, named Hollister, was born February 5, 1797, and died two months afterward. Asa Wight was born about the time of this child's death.

There is a touching fact lying alongside of this little history. This little child, because there was no minister in all the surrounding country, was consigned to the grave with only the simple rites which affection framed for the occasion. It was, without doubt, quite as beautiful, so far as the ceremony itself was concerned, but sad indeed to the friends, who needed and desired the consolation that the land from which they came afforded them.

A Mr. Thomas settled just east of the village of Fairport, before 1800, where Mr. Brown now lives, from whom the creek that runs through the village was named. Mr. Jesse Perrin's daughter, Nancy Perrin, was married to Mr. Philetus Blackmon, May, 1803,—probably the first marriage in town. They had five children that lived to manhood and womanhood; there are four now living.

There are eleven school districts in this town, with seventeen teachers, eleven hundred and ninety-seven children of school age, nine hundred and eighty-three attending school in the past year, and an average attendance of four hundred and ninety-seven, drawing two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents public money.

The Perrinton Society for the Detection and Apprehension of Horse-Thieves was organized the 6th of January, 1838, by choosing John Peters chairman, Charles Dickenson secretary. The chairman appointed the following committee to draft a constitution: A. Goodell, Gilbert Benedict, Henry Willett, John Peters, Charles Dickenson, and Solomon Ralph, which they prepared and was unanimously adopted.

The officers of this society are to be elected annually, consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and a vigilance committee.

The following is a list of the names of its first members: John Peters, Abisha Goodell, Henry Willett, C. H. Dickenson, Charles Smith, Gilbert Benedict, A. A. Howard, David Burhans, Orrin Manchester, Jesse Whitney, Solomon Ralph, Eli Hart, Anson Beardsley, Lary Wilcox, Elisha Hodskin, Joseph Lippincott, Perrin Hodskin, Mullford Butts, Jesse Hanford, A. G. Van Dusen, James Light, E. H. Shaw, M. S. Northrop, Thomas A. Slocum, William Wilcox, Zera Burr, Caleb Munson, Solomon Bradt, Horace Lee, Isaac Hastings, Daniel Conant, Ansel Ely, A. H. Taylor, Willard Fullam, John Arault, Otis Bardin, Archibald Richardson, Joseph B. Hawkins. The first vigilance committee were E. A. Shaw, Henry Willett, A. A. Howard, Charles Smith, Joseph Lippincott, Perrin Hodskin, A. G. Van Dusen, and David Burhans.

This society has kept its organization up in a healthy condition, and has prospered for nearly forty years, affording ready assistance to any of its members who have had horses stolen. Its present officers are Simeon P. Howard, president; Nelson Lewis, vice-president; Anson Howard, treasurer; Anson Beardsley, secretary. Thomas A. Slocum served as secretary for the society for nearly thirty years, and Anson Howard has served as treasurer for about the same time.

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THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Major Nathan M. Norton, James Hannan, Isaac Arnold, Darius Arnold, Walter Graham, Andrew Graham, Wanton Graham, Ira Palmer, Lary Wilcox, Andrew Northrop, Adolphus Aldrich, Olney Staples (captain), Roswell Everetts, Noah Ramsdell, Bennett Joy (who was wounded), Philip Piester.

No inconsiderable portion of local record pertains to the religious societies, through which moral obligations are so powerfully conveyed.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PERRINTON

was organized prior to 1820, with Elder Spencer, pastor, and Deacon E. Bateman, B. Slocum and wife, Lydia Anna, wife of Elisha Slocum, Mrs. Hezekiah Peterson and daughter, and others. Services were held in school-houses for a number of years. Elder Noyce was pastor for a time. About 1838 a division arose, and the society was disbanded. On January 8, 1842, a meeting was held in the Joy school-house, now district No. 12, at which Elder Charles Howe was moderator, and Justus Beardsley clerk. John Budlong, John Walker, Hannah Walker, Sylvia Curtis, Cynthia Noyes, and Ursula Noyes adopted articles of faith and church covenant. Six were received into conference by letter, and Joel and Lucinda De Land were candidates for baptism. On February 2, 1842, the society was legally organized as the "Perrinton Baptist Church," by a council composed of ministers and brethren from adjacent towns. Harvey Munger was a temporary pastor. In May, 1842, Franklin Woodward became the first pastor, and during his three years' labors one hundred were added to the church. The following-named supplied the pulpit temporarily, and as pastors, viz.: Elders Griswald, Charles De Land, Franklin Woodward, I. L. Richmond, Henry Stanwood, O. D. Taylor, J. H. Castle, J. Williams, Goodspeed, I. Fargo, Merrill Forbes, Byron P. Russell, Montgean, Weaver, Eben Little, Biddle, Eleazer Savage, and David McFarland. I. Fargo remained seven years, and Elder McFarland has entered upon his sixth year. The pastor's salary has varied from three hundred dollars without parsonage, to twelve hundred dollars with parsonage. In 1871 a parsonage was purchased, at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars. There have been added to the church three hundred and fifty by baptism, two hundred and seventy-five by letter. Total, six hundred and twenty-five. The present membership is two hundred and eighty-eight. Hiram R. Moreley, Charles Howe, and Thomas Niltsie were the first deacons. The superintendents of the Sabbath-school are H. A. De Land and Deacon Nathan Case. There are thirty-three officers and teachers, four hundred and three scholars, and a total of four hundred and thirty-six.

The first church building was erected in 1842. It was removed to make way for the fine structure now in process of construction. The estimated value of the building when finished will be thirty thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid August 28, 1876. Within a tin box many records and relics were deposited for the generations to follow. The services were performed by various pastors, among whom were L. A. Crandall and D. McFarland. The building committee are H. A. De Land, G. L. G. Seeley, Wm. M. Newman, Erastus Herrington, G. F. Wilcox, and Levi J. De Land.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETIES OF PERRINTON.

In 1810, Adam Gower, an exhorter, and resident of Perrinton, living about two miles south of the present village of Fairport, labored in the interests of Methodism in this vicinity, holding meetings at the residences of the few scattering members; and from 1816 to 1825, circuit preachers were appointed, who held meetings, mainly in the east part of the town, at the house of George G. Downer, prominent among whom were Rev. Ira Bishop and Rev. Seth Madison. Soon after 1825 a society was organized in the school-house at Fairport, where its services were conducted until the erection of a house of worship soon after. Jacob Sperbeck, Warren Caulkins, Martin Sperbeck, and Eben Sherman were among its constituent members. One of its first ministers was Rev. Eleazer Thomas, who was shot by the Modoc Indians in the recent war with that tribe, while acting as a peace commissioner. Rev. William Furguson and Rev. Octavius Mason were also preachers prominently connected with its early history. In 1835 it had increased to a considerable church, including among its members Sardius Caulkins, Lydia Caulkins, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Caulkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wheeler, Elder Moses E. Butts, Lovicia Butts, Jane Butts, James Price, Mr. and Mrs. William Storms, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Slocum, and others. A few years later it began declining in interest and numbers; preaching became less regular, until 1838, when the building was sold to Jeremiah Chadwick for a carriage- and wagon-shop, and in 1842 the organization ceased to exist.

A second society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Perrinton was organized on April 4, 1825, at the school-house in Egypt, where services were conducted until the construction of the present church edifice, which was completed and dedicated in the latter part of 1826. The first preacher was Rev. Eleazer Caulkins, through whose zealous and praiseworthy efforts the organization sprang into existence. The first board of trustees comprised Rev. Eleazer Caulkins, Fayette Lapham, William S. Gregory, Noah Ramsdall, David Rowland, and Daniel Whitman, who belonged also to the small band of pioneer members. Preaching has been generally sustained by the society, the interests of the church carefully administered, and a fair degree of prosperity has attended its existence from the beginning. Those constituting the present board of trustees are John Loud, Spencer Bortles, and Josiah Aldrich; and the present church clerk is Cullen Loud, who has held that position for more than thirty-five years.

In 1836 and 1837 the interests of the Methodist denomination centred in the southeastern part of the town, now known as South Perrinton, where, on February 22 of the latter year, the existing society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Perrinton at that place was organized, in the school-house of district No. 11, by Rev. Thomas J. Champion, minister of that charge. The first trustees chosen were George Wing, Josiah Wing, Richard W. Wells, Robert K. Potter, and Isaac Snedaker, and the first secretary Richard W Wells. A lot was purchased for seventy-five dollars, and the first house of worship erected the following summer, at an expense of three hundred dollars to the builder, John Riddle, the material of which was largely given and much of the work done by the society, and previous to which services were held at the place of organization. In 1860 the building was improved, and more land purchased, to include a cemetery, which increased the lot to two acres; and in 1867 other improvements, with an addition, were made, and the whole refurnished, at a total cost of three thousand eight hundred dollars. Rev. T. J. Champion was the first preacher. The present incumbent is Rev. R. N. Lake. Rev. John Cline is the present deacon, and four years ago was ordained an elder. He has been a local preacher for more than twenty years, and has done much to sustain and advance the interests of the church. The present membership is about eighty, and the present valuation of church property about seven thousand dollars. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1845, in the church building, and Warren Crosby made first permanent superintendent. A fine library of two hundred volumes was purchased about the same time. The school has been continuous, and has steadily increased in numbers and interest. Although its attendance is at times much larger, it now numbers nine teachers and about seventy pupils, with Elder John Cline present superintendent. Both the church and school are prosperous.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. Crane preached at the house of Jesse Perrin the first sermon. In 1824, a society numbering nine persons was formed. Their names are Mrs. Huldah Wright, Mrs. Nancy Blackmon, Mrs. Leah Packard, Mrs. Lucy Eaton, Mrs. Letitia Norton, Mrs. Simeon Bristol, Mrs. Lucy Bristol, and Lemuel Wright and William Stebbens. These were formed into a church by Rev. John Taylor, of Penfield, and Rev. Asa Carpenter, of Macedon. The legal organization occurred in 1832, during which the first house of worship was raised. In 1834 a larger edifice was required and built. The dedication took place January 1, 1835. Numbers so increased that a third house was built in 1868, and formally dedicated April 27, 1869. The first church was built by Lewis Northrup, the second by Hiram Hayes, and the third by Hiram Kingsley, of Rochester. The last cost over twenty thousand dollars. So far as learned, five hundred and fifty-five persons have been received into membership. The last two pastorates cover a period of twenty years, during which two hundred and eighty-one have been added to the church. The present membership is two hundred and eighteen. The following have been ministers to this church, viz.: Revs. Morgan, Daniel Washburn, Daniel Johnson, Alfred White Brooks, George Freeman, Stanley Kellogg, West Gillam, Billington, Gilbert, Francis, W H. Platt, Nathan Bosworth, and J Butler, present minister. The deacons have been, E. Whittlesey, L. Wright, G. Dunham, H. Wygant, and D. Howard. Wm. P Hawkins has been church clerk since 1864. The church primarily stood independent, and in 1864 united with the Ontario conference. In 1865 it framed a constitution and issued a manual.

Mr. Bristol conducted a Sabbath-school in school-houses as early as 1820; but it was not till 1835 that a regular school was formed. It numbers thirty officers and teachers and two hundred and fifty scholars. The superintendent is John E. Howard.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Early services were held in district No. 5 by Elder Daniel Lyon, as a branch of Walworth church. A society was instituted in 1820, with nineteen members, among whom were Daniel Conant, Cornelius Conant, Mrs. E. Plum, Mrs. M. Betters, and Jacob Conklin. Elder Thomas Parker soon took charge of this branch, and with the Penfield brethren built a church in the east part of Penfield. Elder Parker preached over twenty years. Prior to this time, David Marks had been known as an occasional preacher here.

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JUDGE D. B. DE LAND.

Daniel Brown De Land, the original of this portrait, was born in the town of Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., May 14, 1823, and departed this life December 22, 1872. His father, Levi De Land, was born at Hebron, Washington County, N. Y., and served at the early age of nineteen as a volunteer in the war of 1812. Soon after was married to Miss Hannah Brown, of Oswego, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch was their third son. At the age of nineteen he was permitted to push out for himself. First, he shipped as a common sailor before the mast of a whaler for three years.

December 25, 1848, Mr. De Land was married to Miss Minerva Parce, of Norwich, N. Y., who survives him. The first and second years of married life he spent partly in Wisconsin, and afterward with his father-in-law at Norwich, N. Y., in manufacturing saleratus. After serving a year as an apprentice in the business at Norwich, he began in 1852 for himself in a small way at Fairport, N. Y. Thus originated the well-known Chemical Works of D. B. De Land & Co. Not content with producing a quality of goods equal simply to the best then in the markets, Mr. De Land made two voyages to Europe and gathered information from the best establishments of the old world, and he equipped himself with the amplest literature on the subject. Hence, he was able to produce an article that was soon in demand beyond successful competition.

No good housewife, if she knows the goods, will fail to inquire for "D. B. De Land's Chemical Saleratus."

In 1858 Mr. De Land was chosen to the bench of the local judiciary at Rochester, N. Y. Twice he became the choice of his party for the legislature. In political and denominational conviction, Judge De Land was a Democrat and a Baptist. He was chosen a trustee of the Theological Seminary at Rochester, to which also he contributed. Richmond College, in Virginia, also shared in his benefactions.

For the benefit of students in that institution, he built a handsome cottage, and gave it to the trustees, —a perpetual legacy to coming generations.

But objects of public and private benevolence at home never lost attention by his beneficence abroad. Public-spirited, sincere, and earnest, he was ever ready to aid every good cause. He was devout and faithful in all that he undertook. Sunshine and storm, business cares alike found him with his brethren in the discharge of public duty. His executive usefulness and hearty co-operation are fondly remembered and often referred to by both pastor and people.

By the abundant treasures of a careful knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, he attracted to himself a large class in the Sabbath-school. When at his funeral his pastor referred to this, the class arose to their feet; so unexpected and spontaneous was this, the effect upon the congregation was overwhelming.

The life of Judge De Land was a fitting example of earnest, thoughtful, persistent industry and attention to every duty. He was uniformly successful. He acquired an ample fortune, and provided his family with the very best opportunities for culture, and left them a beautiful home in a delightful retreat from the noise of the streets.

The ample grounds that surround his mansion he adorned with exquisite taste with tree and shrub, yielding in their season rarest flower and beautiful folinge. Here dwell his family, consisting of two sons and three daughters, and Mrs. De Land, his widow, who are ever tender at the mention of his name, and who cherish most deeply his precious worth.

Not unmindful of the uncertainties of mortal existence, Judge De Land, years before the accident which resulted in his untimely death, arranged most wisely the disposition of his large property and business interests. Accordingly, with consummate skill and prudence, Mrs. De Land and the elder son maintain these important trusts. Hence, the public benefit which always obtains in any community from successful manufacturing establishments still obtains in Fairport, where Judge De Land so successfully planted the present Chemical Works of H. A. De Land & Co.

Thus Judge De Land still lives, and, in an important sense, contributes to the material welfare of the community in which he lived and bore a noble part in promoting its material and religious welfare.



D B De Land

H. A. DE LAND.

Mr. Levi De Land married for his second wife Mrs. Electa Wilmarth, whose maiden name was Tracy. The subject of this sketch is their youngest son.

The family moved into the township of Perrinton, Monroe County, N. Y., when H. A. De Land was twelve years old. He was born October 25, 1834, in Newark, Tioga county, N. Y. His student life was mainly spent in the village school and Macedon Academy. He made rapid progress, and was qualified and employed to teach one of the public schools of his county while yet a beardless youth.

Before he was twenty years of age he began his life-work in the saleratus trade. First, as an employee of an older brother (D. B. De Land), at a small salary, but afterwards as one of the firm known as D. B. De Land & Co. He became the chief manager of the sales of the establishment, and attained a success that soon brought the company into an extensive trade and upon a permanent basis of operations. For the company to fail in the management of its sales was to fail altogether.

With close competition on a field long previously occupied by sharp competitors, and sales to make and to look after from the country store to the city merchant, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and covering all the years of the severest struggle in business that perhaps this country has known in a lifetime, yet Mr. De Land achieved a success in such circumstances, and as honorable as it is remarkable.

The senior died in 1862, and the firm afterwards became H. A. De Land & Co., the present company. June 13, 1860, Mr. De Land was married to Miss Mary Millard, of Fairport, N. Y. This excellent woman died March, 1862. In 1864, Mr. De Land was married to Miss Sarah Parce, who is a lady of superior culture and refinement.

Starting out without a dollar or without capital, save in the indomitable qualities of head and heart which he possesses, and though still a young man, he has acquired an ample fortune. He has recently built a magnificent dwelling, which for costly style and beauty of architecture has no equal in the town or county. Yet he has been none the less generous in his public and private benefactions at home and abroad.

In political and denominational conviction, Mr. De Land is a Republican and a Baptist.

Intelligent, public-spirited, and generous to a fault, it has come to be the wish of his political friends and neighbors to secure his services in the legislature, but he has not allowed his name to be used.

Recently he served as delegate to the State Convention of his party held at Saratoga. His church relations command his earnest care and support. He leads the Sunday-school department. The records of eternity alone shall tell the fruits of his labor in this important branch of Christian labor.

In gathering up the history of a county, the main consideration is the benefit to be conferred upon the reader of these pages who will look over the history of his county with deepest interest. Local pride is a most worthy affection of the citizen. Hence, these brief sketches of prominent men will serve immeasurably to give tone and healthful inspiration, saying to the reader, "Go thou and do likewise."

But that which will probably remain unwritten yet awhile,—as history,—so far as the subject of this sketch is concerned, will be embalmed in precious memory wherever the worthy name of H. A. De Land shall be spoken by surviving friends and acquaintances, and coming generations that will yet rise up to bless his memory shall owe scarcely nothing to this inadequate statement of his many virtues, for he is a man whose life career touches chords in human society too deep for formal statement, and that never find utterance during the lifetime of the best men.



H. A. De Land

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AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES HOWE.

I was born in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, on the eighth day of March, 1806. My father, Rev. Charles Howe, a minister of the Baptist persuasion, was born in the same town, October 29, 1777; and my mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Overbaugh, was also born in the same county, March 1, 1777. They had ten children, four sons and six daughters, of whom only three daughters and myself are now living. After preaching in his native town and in Amsterdam, New York, for several years, my father removed to the town of Perrinton, Monroe County, New York, November, 1832, and continued to preach in the Baptist churches of Perrinton, Pittsford, and Macedon, laboring for his Master as long as his health would permit. He died at my residence April 29, 1849, and his death was followed by that of my mother, January 27, 1855.

I was brought up to farming, and received only a limited common school education. The pecuniary circumstances of my father, who had a large family to support, compelled me to rely at the outset upon my own resources. Part of one winter, when I was about seventeen years of age, I spent in threshing grain with a flail at the low wages of eighteen cents a day; and on arriving at the age of twenty-one I hired out to work on a farm for two years at one hundred dollars per year. I was married to Miss Jane Ann Pettengill, January 14, 1829. Three children were the issue of this marriage,—Helen Maria, who married Seymour G. Wilcox, and Alonzo J., both of whom were born in Florida, and Burton Howe, who was born in Perrinton. In February, 1833, I moved with my family to the town of Perrinton, making the journey in five days, in a sleigh which carried my family and all my household goods. Purchasing a farm of sixty acres, at twenty-two dollars an acre, in the western part of the town, I commenced the erection of a dwelling-house upon it, but before it was completed my wife died, after a short illness. My second marriage was with Miss Ailse Slocum, March 25, 1835. We became the parents of five children, Jane A., Amy A., who married Jared Newman, George A., Charles H., and Sarah, the latter of whom died when sixteen months old.



CHARLES HOWE.

I removed to my present place of residence in Perrinton in December, 1836, where my second wife died suddenly, without a moment's warning, July 9, 1853. Both of my deceased wives were members of the Baptist church, and died in the Christian faith. I was married to Mrs Lucy A. Butts, of Albion, New York, my present wife, February 16, 1854. Two sons have come to us from this marriage, Lewis B. and William L. Howe.

For more than twenty years I have kept a diary, by which I can tell where I was and how my time was occupied on any particular day, and generally what was the state of the weather. I have found the practice interesting and useful. I am aware that these incidents of a quiet yet busy life possess little interest beyond my own family circle. I am now seventy years old, and must soon not only withdraw from the more active duties of life, but also yield my place to those who come after me.

I should do injustice to my own sentiments and feelings if I should fail to mention my spiritual experience, without which these seventy years would have been but so much of a barren life. When eleven years of age I united with the Baptist church in Florida. When the Baptist church in Perrinton was organized in 1842 I united with it, and in the year 1848, contrary to my wishes, I was chosen one of its deacons, which position I have ever since held. In reviewing my past life I see many failures, many things to regret, many that might have been bettered on my part. Although I have passed through many severe afflictions, I feel that I have been in the watchful care of my Heavenly Father every day of my life, a recipient of his inexpressible goodness and mercy.

PERRINTON, NEW YORK, December, 1876.



RES. OF **CHARLES HOWE**, TOWN OF PERRINTON, ONE MILE WEST OF EGYPT.

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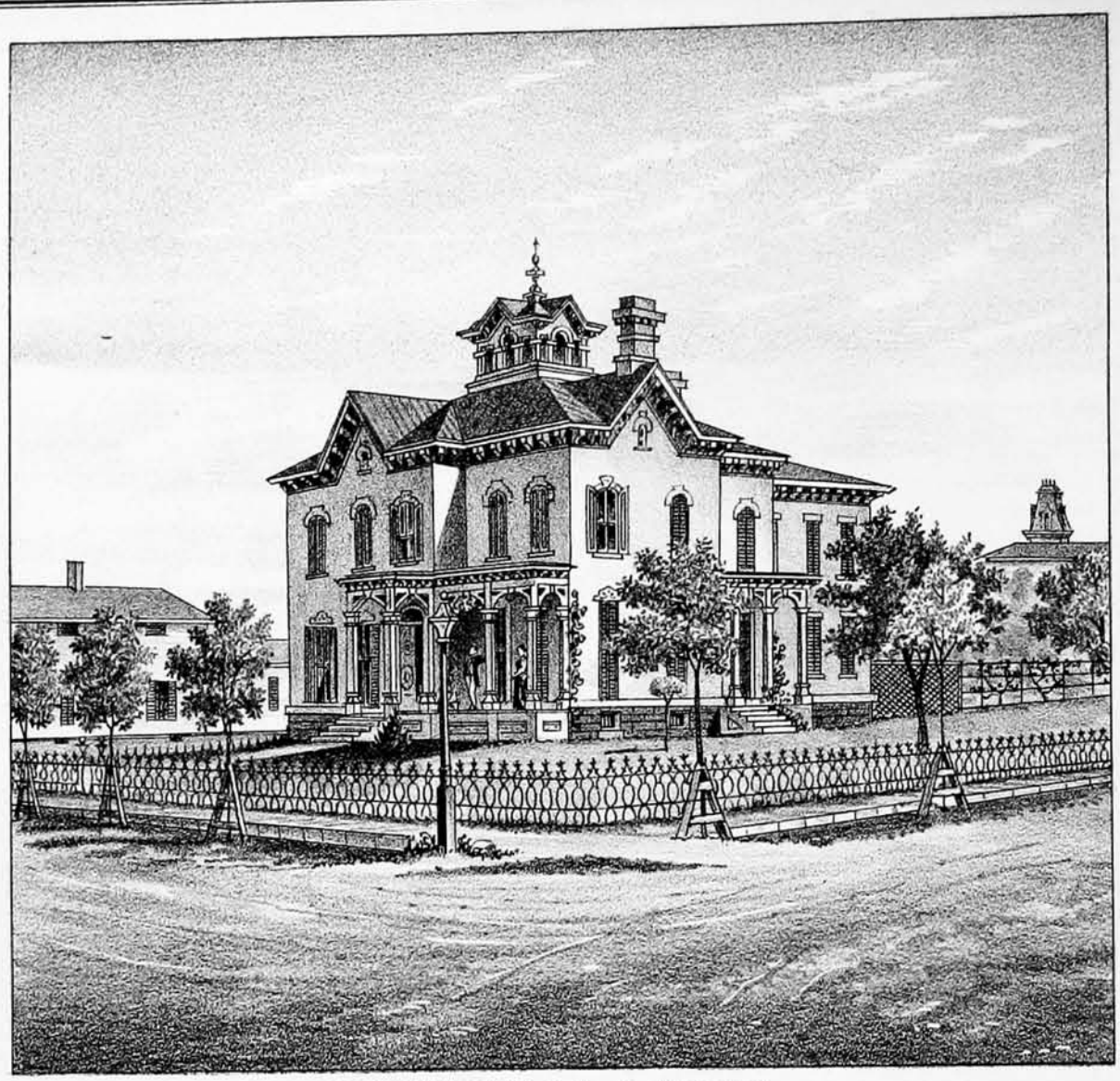
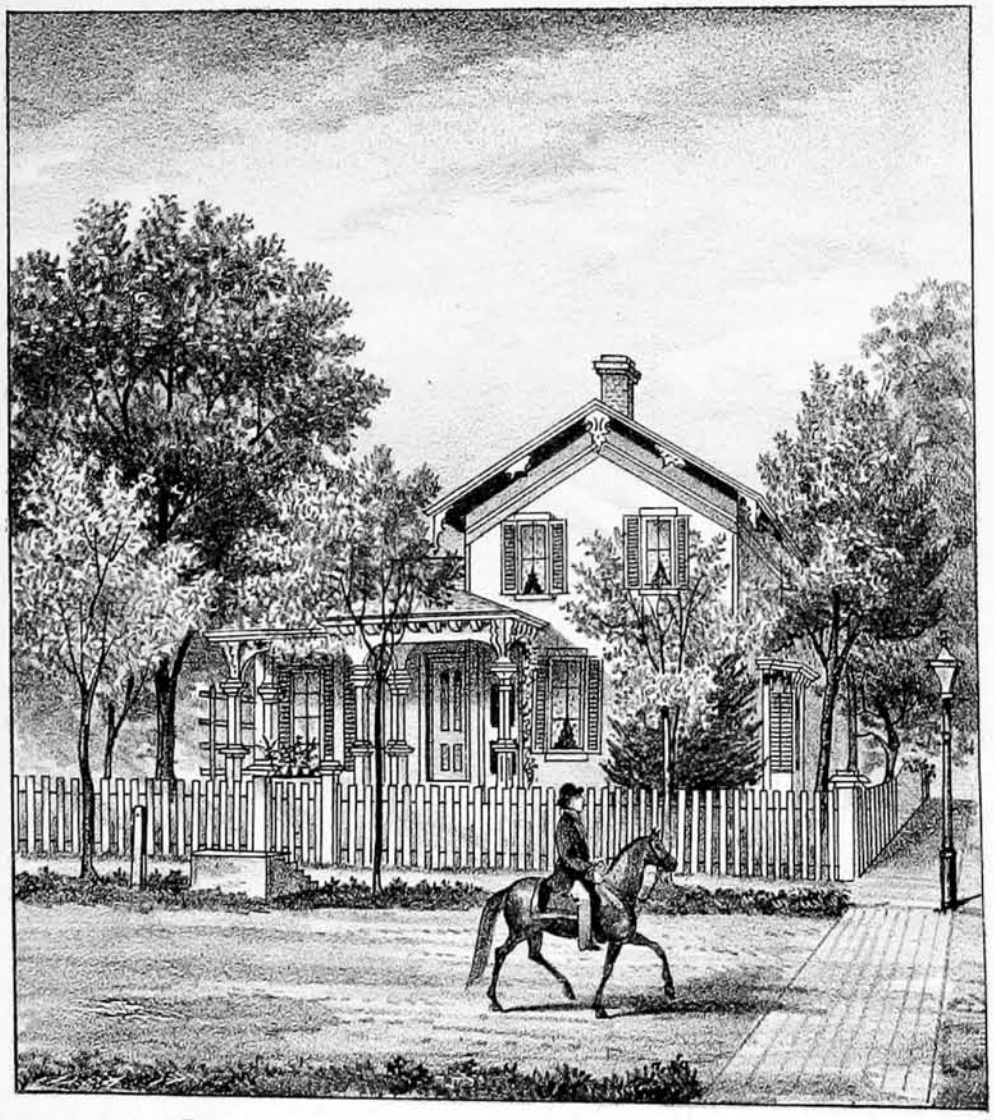


RESIDENCE of G. L. G. SEELY,
COR. OF WEST AVE. & WEST STREET, FAIRPORT, N. Y.



RES. OF MRS. GEORGE MULLINER, FAIRPORT, N. Y.



GEORGE MULLINER.

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Another organization was effected in 1840, in Egypt, by D. G. Holmes. Meetings were held in the school-house and Methodist house about eight years, when they came to Fairport, as did part of the northern society, and united, in 1848, to build their present house, which was finished at a cost of three thousand dollars, the lot having cost one thousand dollars besides. The original society numbered nine persons. The first trustees were N. Case, M. Budlong, B. Conant, and J. Talman. The pastors have been D. G. Holmes, E. P. Talman, F. Straight, D. M. L. Rollin, A. Brown, H. S. Limbecker, D. G. Holmes, who in all served twelve years, R. Cameron, J. M. Brewster, W. H. Waldron, W. Taylor, R. Tower, R. L. Howard, and L. A. Crandall, present pastor. Membership, one hundred and eighty. The Sabbath-school was organized by Elder Holmes, J. Talman, and Nathan Case. Total of officers, teachers, and scholars, one hundred and thirty-eight. Seven thousand dollars was raised in 1865 for the education of the freedmen south, and to aid in building a college at Harper's Ferry.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist society organized April 6, 1833: John Peters, chairman; Abisha Goodell, clerk; John Peters, Joshua C. Eaton, George Hine, Gerton Lewis, Levi Treadwell, Samuel R. Thompson, Henry Mathews, Abisha Goodell, and Lary Wilcox, trustees. They built a house the next year (1834), a lot being given them by Mr. Oliver Thomlinson. Elder Saddler preached the dedicatory sermon, and was the regular preacher for a few years, followed by Rev. J. M. Cook, Charles Dutton, Stephen Miles, Mr. Spaulding, Lyscom Knapp, S. J. Gibbs, H. L. Hayward, M. B. Smith, C. A. Skinner, W. B. Cook, Asa Countyman, Mr. Porter, G. W. Montgomery, and D. C. Thomlinson. One of the first deacons was Mr. Joshua C. Eaton, who served the church for many years, until he moved to Michigan, a few years ago, where he has since died. Mr. David Smith, his successor, is their present deacon. Present officers are—Mr. O. P. Simmons, clerk; Mr. Remsen Vanderhoof, Mr. Francis S. Ellis, and Mr. Jacob Chase, trustees; Rev. James M. Cook, pastor, who began his labors in the fall of 1841. The first Sabbath his audience consisted of about twenty persons, and for some time it was small; but ere six months the house was well filled with attentive listeners, and from that time forth while he remained the house was often densely crowded. One of the first objects of his labors was to organize a church, which was effected the ensuing summer (1842), with twenty-two constituent members. During his ministry the membership increased to over one hundred, and the church became prosperous. At this time there were but few church organizations distinct from the society in this denomination in western New York. He also organized a Sabbath-school and Bible-class, improved the church property, placed an organ in the church, and left it and the society in a prosperous condition in 1845. About 1865 the church, having previously declined, was reorganized by Rev. D. C. Thomlinson, who served as pastor for a few years; no services are held at present.

CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

In July, 1849, Father Gile Bride first celebrated mass, in Smith Brennan's house, in Fairport. There being but few Catholics here at this time, meetings were held at private houses for about three years. Father John Tuohy, of Palmyra, had charge over Fairport, and effected a church organization in 1852. Father William Cassey, his successor, built the present church edifice in 1856, in which he labored until 1865, when the bishop sent Father Miller as the local priest in charge, who remained four years, when Father C. McGrath, their present priest, was appointed, seven years ago. Connected with the church is a parsonage worth some three thousand dollars. A lot on Sanford street, for a new church, has been purchased. A new cemetery, southeast of the village, was purchased and laid out in 1873. The present membership is one hundred and forty-five families. Present trustees are Philip Hartley and John Leary, P. McAuliff clerk.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE FAIRPORT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized February 28, 1876, and constitution adopted March 13, 1876, and the following officers elected: President, Dr. C. H. Green; Vice-President, George T. Hamilton; Secretary, Anna E. Howard; Assistant Secretary, William B. Hawkins; Treasurer, Emma D. Ranney.

It is the object of this association to promote mental and spiritual culture among its members, and especially to encourage Christian work by the young, and by organized effort to render this work as efficient as possible.

Present officers: John R. Gordon, president; Otis Clapp, vice-president; and Miss S. Brown, secretary.

FAIRPORT.

This village is located in the northwestern part of the town, on the direct line of the New York Central Railroad. It has a population of about two thousand, having doubled within ten years, and but few villages of similar size present as strong indications of continued growth and increase or active business interests. It is surrounded by a rich and fertile country, which supports an extensive shipping business.

On October 4, 1866, an election was held pursuant to an order for the incorporation of the village of Fairport, issued by the judge of the county of Monroe for the purpose of choosing village officers, which resulted as follows, viz.: Board of Trustees, Charles H Dickenson, Daniel B. De Land, Joel Y. Parce, Henry H. Van Buren, H. S. Perry; Assessors, Jeremiah Chadwick, Erastus Herrington, John H. Ives; Village Clerk, L. E. Moore; Treasurer, John R. Howard; Collector, Joseph Stubbs. On the 12th of April, 1867, a bill for the incorporation of the village of Fairport, which had been introduced by Hon. Jarvis Lord, passed the State legislature, and on the 30th of April following, pursuant to its passage, a legal incorporation was effected by the election of the following officers, viz.: President, A. C. Hill; Board of Trustees, O. P. Simmons, Joel Y. Parce, J. E. Howard, Lewis Jones, T. L. Hulbert, J. M. Swimmerton; Assessors, E. B. Herrington, R. B. Hewes; Treasurer, H. Montague Moseley; Police Constable, J. C. Van Ness.

The board of trustees met on May 7 following, were sworn into office, and the village government fully organized. The population at that time, according to the census taken by order of the village, was one thousand. The village was surveyed and mapped by Charles D. Titus, and then consisted of ten streets. This number has since been largely increased, and several new plats annexed.

The village officers now serving are—President, William H. Goodrich; Board of Trustees, Jacob Hardick, Mortimer Wilcox, and Alex. Van Norman, elected 1875, and William H. Dobbin, Smith Morey, and John Lary, elected March 14, 1876; Assessors, Charles Plumb, Nelson Lewis; Treasurer, Arlington Chadwick, who refused to qualify, when Charles Case was appointed; Police Constable, W. Beardsley.

The territory embraced within the present corporate limits of Fairport was owned in 1820 mostly by Solomon Mallett, Peter Ripley, Lary Wilcox, and Oliver Tomlinson, along Main street; John Peters and Jesse Tredwell on the eastern, and Martin Sperbeck, Amos Chadwick, and Nathan B. Weston on the southwestern boundary. Jesse Handford built the first log house, on the Solomon Mallett farm, Martin Sperbeck the first block house, and Isaac Beers the first frame house; the latter on the site of the fine residence of H. A. De Land, on the corner of Main and Church streets.

Early in 1822 the Erie canal was completed through this place to Bushnell's Basin and opened to business. From this year dates the village of Fairport, its beginning as a point for trade and business, and the site of a future village. Early in the spring of that year there were seven log houses, one block and one frame house, all told, on the village site. Solomon Mallett moved in this season, and settled with his family on his place, bringing with him several mechanics. A few years previous, Peter Ripley had erected a saw-mill on his place on Thomas' creek, a short distance below the present grist-mill.

Messrs. Goodell & Aiken came in from New Berlin, Chenango county, with goods, and opened the first store in the place, on the east side of Main street, near the canal. A grocery-store was also opened about the same time on the site of the saleratus works, along the tow-path, by Oliver M. Tomlinson, which afterwards did a very extensive business. Tomlinson, Carpenter, and Mathews became largely engaged in mercantile and other business. The first tavern was built in 1827, by Cyrenus Mallett, on the site of the hotel now owned by T. R. Pritchard. It required three days for raising the frame-work, and was first opened by Charles Dickinson the same year. The first blacksmith-shop was erected in 1822, on the vacant lot west of the saleratus works and fronting Main street, by Henry Amsden, who was also the first blacksmith. Joseph Eldridge soon after erected a second shop, east of the former, where the works now are, and a few years later purchased of Oliver Tomlinson his log house, with one acre of ground, for a silver watch and twenty-five dollars in money. The first manufacture of wagons was in the shop built by Mr. Amsden, and was established by Jones & Co., who, however, remained but a few years, when the wagon business was discontinued.

In 1838, Jeremiah Chadwick purchased the old Methodist church building, and, after reconstructing it into a shop, commenced the business of manufacturing wagons and carriages. After conducting it one year, he sold out to Rufus Young and a Mr. Lyke, who conducted the same business a short time, until superseded by L. T. & John E. Howard, of whom notice has been made.

Abel Judson was the first carpenter who settled and commenced work in the village. He came in 1822, although Hiram Hayes, a carpenter, had settled pre-

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viously a short distance west of the village, and was working at his trade. The first physician, Dr. Elijah Northrup, also settled west of the village before its commencement. In the village, Dr. Adams was the first resident physician, and was succeeded by Dr. Henry. Subsequently, Dr. Huntley commenced a wide and successful practice, which he held for more than twenty-five years. The first merchant tailor was Paris N. Bradford. Mr. Goodell, of the firm of Goodell & Aiken, was the first postmaster, and kept the office in his store. The post-office was established here upon the completion of the canal, by which the mail was carried. Stillson and Penfield united in the business of building canal-boats at this place, which they continued for the following fifteen years, during which time they erected quite a number of packets and other boats.

MANUFACTURES, ETC.

The Fairport Chemical Works are the most important manufacturing interest in the village. They are located in a large building on the east side of Main street, north of the canal, and were first established in 1852. Forty men and sixteen women find constant employment in the manufacture and shipment of saleratus, now owned and managed by H. A. De Land & Co., under whose judicious control it has become a very extensive and lucrative business. Orders from all parts of the United States and Canada are received and supplied. Pure gold baking-powders and cream of tartar are also largely manufactured by S. A. Newman,—a trade which has been constantly increasing since its commencement, a few years since.

MESSRS. GREEN AND McAULIFF, MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. Lewis Jones, who had been engaged in the box manufacture on South Main street for some time, removed his building on to a lot which he bought of Chadwick, south of the canal and west of Main street, in the spring of 1865, and engaged in the lumber trade, also box manufacturing, and planing-mill. In the fall of 1865 William A. Newman became a partner, increasing their capital and enlarging their business, and in August, 1866, Francis Hill entered as a partner.

Within three weeks from the formation of this firm, the shop, with all of its machinery, was consumed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt by the aid of the citizens, furnished with new machinery, and the business moved forward. To the manufacture of sash, blinds, and doors have been added furnishing home trade and shipping abroad. In the fall of 1868, Mr. Hill sold his interest to Newman & Jones, who, soon after, took in partnership Mr. Hollister, of Rochester, they continuing the business till the following May, when they made an assignment to James H. Simmons.

In June, 1870, the property was sold, and bought by J. H. Simmons, George W. Green, and P. C. McAuliff, under the firm name of Simmons, Green & McAuliff, which it retained for three years; succeeded by Green & McAuliff, the present firm, who have largely increased the business, and from small beginnings reached its present trade, employing many men in handling from twenty-two to twenty-three million feet of lumber, two million shingles, and six hundred thousand laths annually; also running in connection the planing-mill and dry-house, and furnishing power for Wm. H. Dobbin in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc.

George G. Bown, carriage and wagon manufacturer, commenced business in 1862, with a cash capital of twenty-five dollars, in a small building on the site of his present structure. Incurring a heavy indebtedness at the outset, he went to work with characteristic energy, manufacturing a superior article suited to the wants of the people, and eight years later, in 1870, was able to erect the fine four-story edifice in which he now conducts his business. He finds constant employment for ten men in the different departments. Hart & Beilby, successors of L. T. & John E. Howard, carriage- and wagon-makers, are doing a successful and increasing business, employing, at present, seven men. A foundry and agricultural implement manufactory is owned and carried on by S. H. Bushnell. George L. G. Seeley's hardware and stove store was the first of the kind established in the village. Commencing in 1847, he has successfully built up and extended it to its present dimensions, and moved into his new block in 1866. Two stave and barrel manufactories are in successful operation,—one by F. A. Devendorf, the other by Perrin & Perkins. James De Land established a candy manufactory and bakery in 1858, and worked up a large trade. It is now owned by A. F. Murdoff. In 1867 George C. Taylor commenced the manufacture of Taylor's Oil of Life at this place, with a sale of fifty gross of bottles the first year. The annual demand now reaches four hundred gross. In 1873, a large brick block was erected for its accommodation, which affords larger and better facilities for the business. A manufactory of extracts and perfumery is in successful operation at this place, under the direction and proprietorship of Jared Newman.

PHYSICIANS.—Prominent among the physicians of Fairport are Dr. Thomas V. D. Durand, who settled and commenced practice at Bushnell's Basin in 1842, and moved to this village in 1858, where he has held several offices of trust; Drs. Winfield S. Fuller, C. H. Green, J. B. Cowles, D. G. Weare, W. F. Clapp, and Christopher Fuller,—the latter west of the village.

Three telegraph offices are located in the village,—the Western Union, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the New York Central Railroad office.

A large box-manufactory is conducted by Clarence Moore in connection with H. A. De Land & Co.'s chemical works, which manufactures for that establishment annually about eighty thousand boxes and ten thousand kegs, employing sixteen men. The manufacture of sash, blinds, and doors is carried on extensively by W. H. Dobbin and David Davison, and a large lumber-yard by the well-known firm of Green & McAuliff.

C. D. Cartwright, breeder of the gold and silver Polish fowls, has received, during the past year, the first, second, and third premiums, respectively, at the Chicago, Utica, and Springfield poultry exhibitions.

The nurserymen are Zera Burr, who for nearly sixty years has cultivated a choice selection of all varieties of the different kinds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery in the town; and J. Y. Parce, who has also been engaged a long time in the same business.

Among other business interests of Fairport are one book-store, one jewelry-store, two merchant tailors, four milliners, three lawyers, two boot- and shoe-stores, three drug-stores, two dry-goods stores, six groceries, one clothing-store, two insurance agents, one exchange and insurance agent, two coal-dealers, two hotels, one confectionery and restaurant, one oyster-house, two billiard-rooms, nine liquor-dealers, two livery stables, one undertaker, two stove- and hardware-stores, eleven coopers, three barbers, five shoemakers, eleven blacksmiths, two carriage-trimmers, six carriage-painters, one marble works, three meat-markets, two harness-makers, thirteen carpenters and builders, five masons, besides seven firms engaged in buying and shipping farm produce.

The Fairport Herald, a weekly journal, was established and first published in 1873, by George C. Taylor. After a short ownership, Mr. Taylor sold out to Jared Newman and George T. Frost. The latter soon after purchased Mr. Newman's interest, and became sole owner and manager, which he remained for over two years, until the past summer of 1876, when he sold to A. J. Deal the paper publication, retaining for his own business the jobbing department, including stock, estimated at an annual value of between six and seven thousand dollars. The *Herald* is a well-conducted and prosperous journal, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of about six hundred.

THE FAIRPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL.

The first school organized in the village of Fairport was in 1826, when the village and vicinity were laid out as school district No. 9. John Peters, A. Goodell, and Larry Wilcox were elected the first trustees; D. B. Butler the first clerk; and Jesse Tredwell the first collector. A site was purchased, and a stone school-house erected the same season, located in the village. It remained in existence simply as a district school, though with a constantly increasing attendance, until 1870, when it was changed. The rapid growth of the village after its incorporation in 1867, the increased number of scholars, and the general advance of educational privileges at other points, made the want of better facilities felt here, and, especially with the more advanced pupils, a graded school with higher advantages was regarded as a necessity: hence the Fairport Union Free School was organized February 26, 1870. A new site was immediately purchased at a cost of two thousand dollars, and the present school building erected the same year. It is a fine, commodious structure, built of brick, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and is an ornament and credit to the village. The present board of trustees comprises J. Y. Parce, H. A. De Land, Nelson Lewis, Wm. S. Storms, Geo. G. Bown, H. A. Barstow, Charles L. Peacock, Levi J. De Land, and A. E. Hazen. J. Y. Parce is president, Chas. L. Peacock secretary, Levi J. De Land treasurer, and A. E. Hazen collector. The corps of instruction includes seven able and efficient teachers, viz.: Prof. J. R. Gordon, principal; Miss M. A. Emerson, preceptress; and Mrs. W H. Allard, Miss N. A. Tuttle, Miss M. A. Haskell, Miss M. E. Hill, and Miss E. T. Lewis, assistants. The present number of pupils in all departments is three hundred and seventy-five. The expenses for the past year, including teachers' wages, amounted to over four thousand three hundred dollars. Nearly one thousand dollars of public money was received. The number of volumes in the library is two hundred and fifty, and the present value of apparatus two hundred and fifty dollars. A complete academical course is afforded, and an excellent degree of efficiency maintained in its management, thus affording excellent educational privileges to the people of the town and vicinity. Since the date of its establishment the school has constantly advanced in prosperity, and its flourishing condition affords the most flattering hopes for the future.

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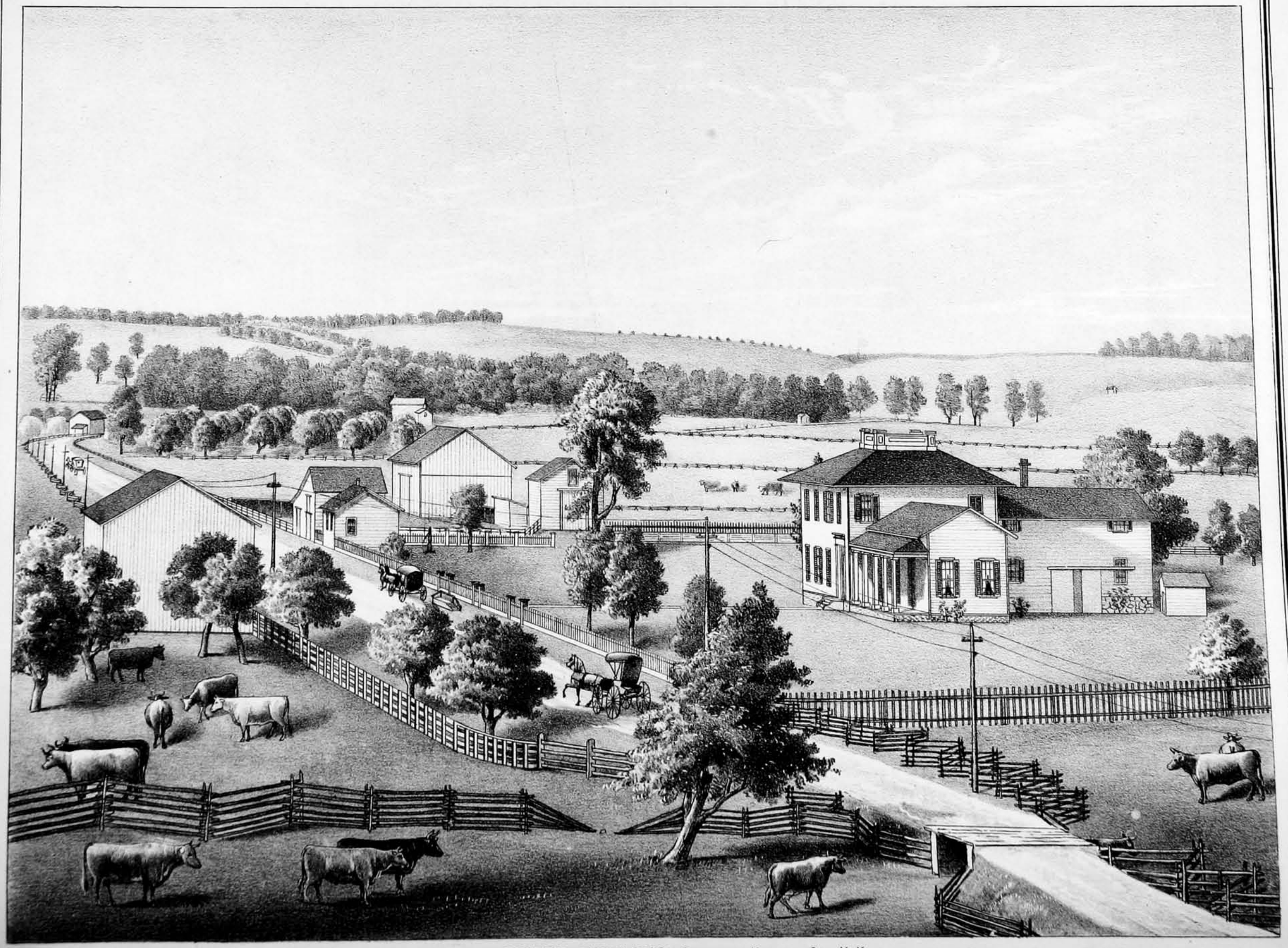

RES. OF **MILTON BUDLONG**, PERRINTON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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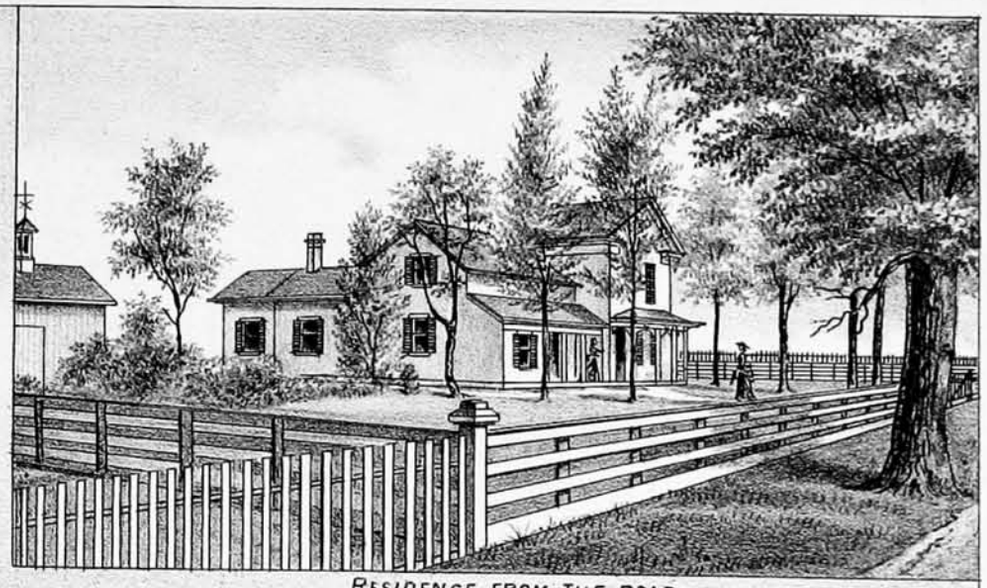
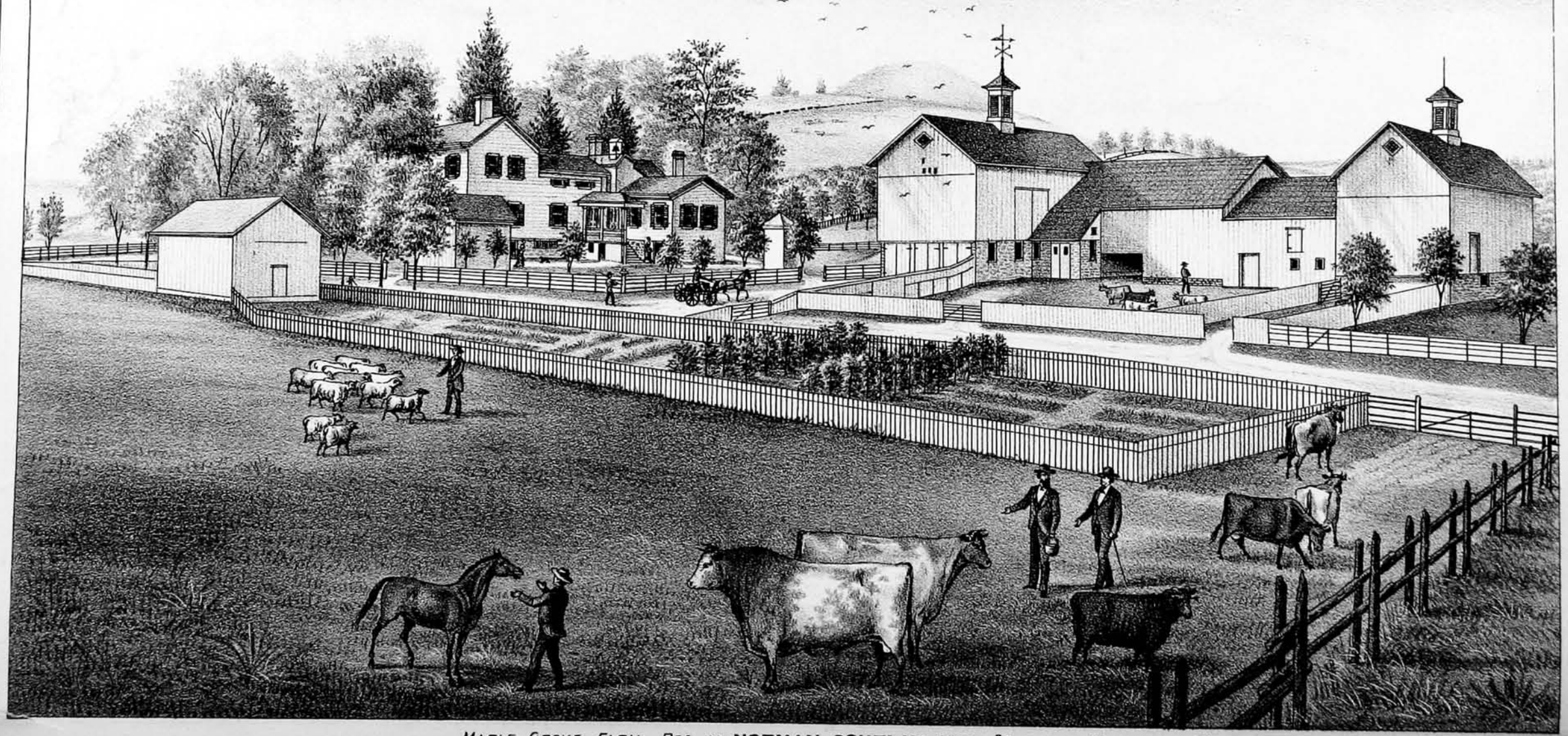


RESIDENCE FROM THE ROAD.



MAPLE GROVE FARM, RES. OF **NORMAN GOURLAY**, TOWN OF PERRINTON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

PLATE LXXXVIII.

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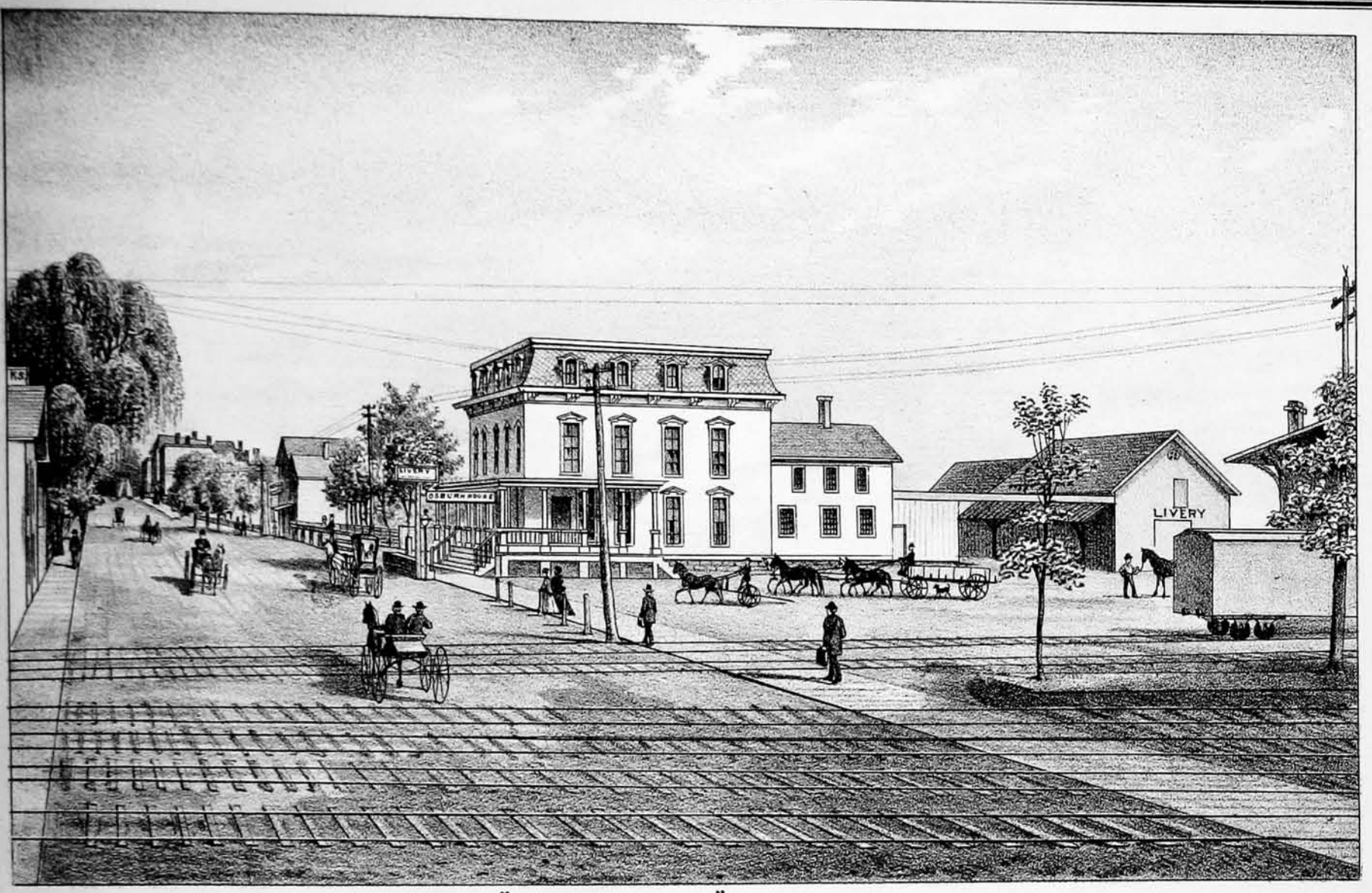

"OSBURN HOUSE", R. CONANT, PROPR
FAIRPORT, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF A. B POTTER,
FAIRPORT, N.Y.

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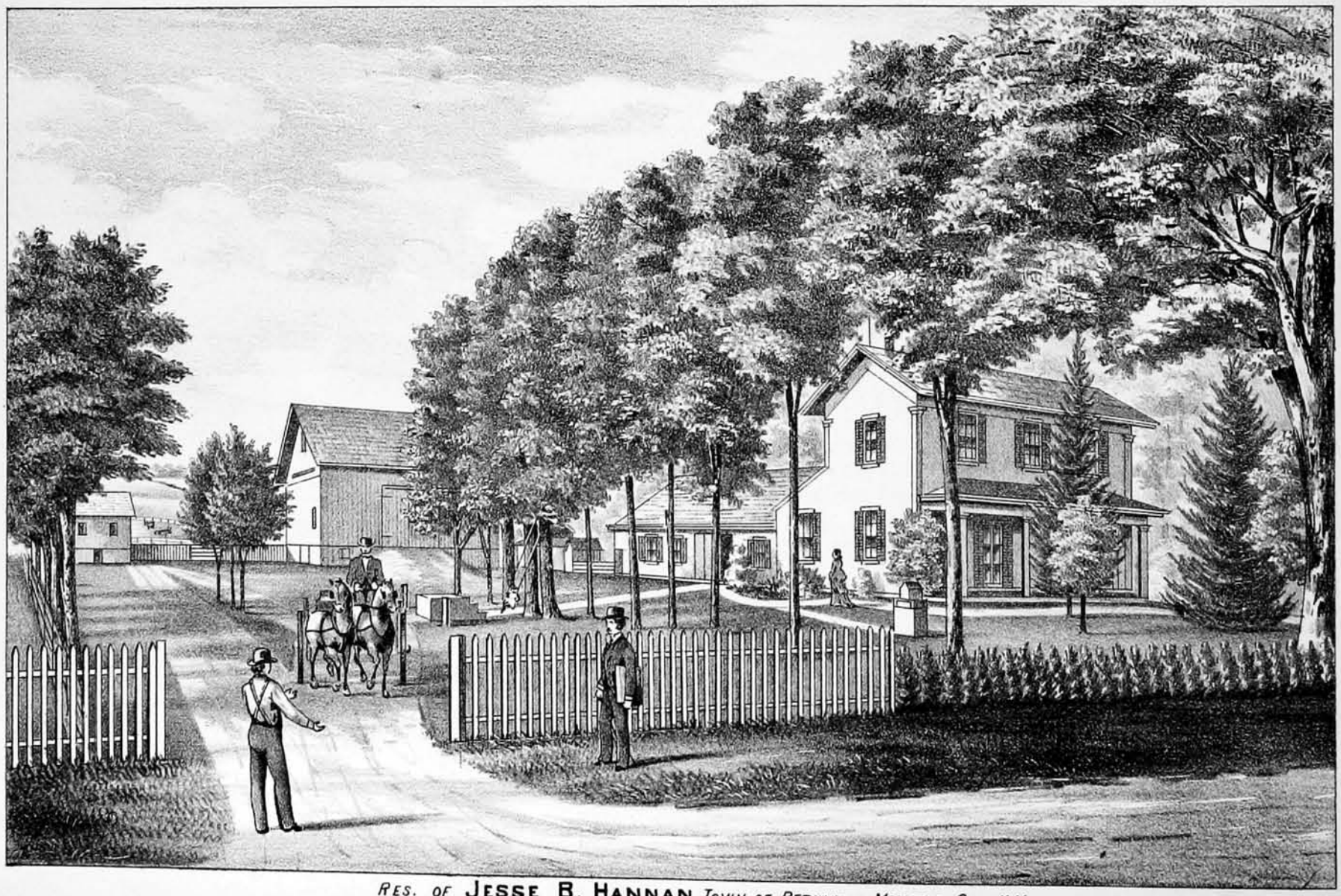
JAMES HANNAN.



MRS. JAMES HANNAN



RES. OF **JESSE B. HANNAN**, TOWN OF PERINTON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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FAIRPORT LODGE, NO. 476, F. AND A. M.

The original charter for this lodge was obtained by the following-named Masons, who petitioned the Grand Lodge for same, to wit: Joshua C. Eaton, Thomas B. V. Durund, J. K. Burlingame, Henry Van Buren, Otis B. Fullam, Seymour Palmer, John Palmer, O. C. Eaton, Elisha Marlett, Willard K. Goodrich, William Wilcox, S. Prentiss Noyes, Jacob Chase, Roswell B. Howes, and Fayette Lupham.

The above were the original charter members.

First meeting of the lodge was held April 16, 1859. The first officers were—Joshua C. Eaton, W. M.; Thomas B. V. Durund, S. W.; James K. Burlingame, J. W.; Omar Wilcox, Sec'y *pro tem.*; Remson Vanderhoof, Treas.; Otis B. Fullam, S. D.; Seymour Palmer, J. D.; O. C. Eaton, S. M. C.; John Palmer, J. M. C.; Elisha Marlett, Tyler.

The present officers are—H. W. Couch, W. M.; L. J. De Land, S. W.; L. M. Powers, J. W.; H. H. Howell, Treas.; J. S. Ramsdell, Sec'y; D. Tallman, Jr., S. D.; L. M. Shaw, J. D.; M. E. Hazen, Tyler; C. C. Moore, S. M. C.; George W. Bowerman, J. M. C.

Situated on the two great thoroughfares of travel and commerce, the direct line of the New York Central Railroad, and the Erie canal, the manufacturers and business men of Fairport, and the adjacent farming community, have the advantage of cheap and rapid shipments. Although competition in freight between rail and water is usually productive of cheap rates, yet in late years, when time is regarded as so essential in business pursuits, the railroad absorbs the bulk of its commerce; still, many heavy shipments are made half the year by the canal. During the last three years of financial stagnation, a monthly average of three thousand passenger tickets have been sold at the depot, while the shipments from the freight depot approach fifteen million pounds annually, with receipts representing a yearly business to the New York Central company of about forty thousand dollars.

Other powerful auxiliaries to the continued growth of Fairport have been the public spirit and judicious action of her moneyed men, owners of real estate, who have aided her mechanics and workingmen in securing permanent homes for their families. Most prominent among these has been George R. Sanford, who, during the past twenty-three years, has handled over fifteen hundred acres, selling in lots or farms to suit purchasers. He has erected a large number of comfortable houses, and sold to workmen on the plan of saving-banks, to be paid in small sums when convenient, and on long time, thus enabling many to secure a home for the money usually paid for rent. Several others have followed his example, though on a less extended scale.

BUSHNELL'S BASIN.

Eleven miles southeast from Rochester is the great embankment over the Irondequoit creek. This embankment is the greatest work on the canal. It is nearly a mile in length, and from forty to seventy-six feet in height. It is partly natural, partly artificial, and extends in a winding direction across the valley. The following is extracted from the journal of De Witt Clinton while on his exploring tour with the canal commissioners in 1810: "We arrived at the tavern at Perrin's in the town of Boyle (now Perrinton), twenty-one miles from Canandaigua, four and a half from Gerundegut or Irondequoit landing, and fourteen from Charlottsburg. A vessel of thirty tons can go to the head of this landing from Lake Ontario, but the sand-bar at the mouth of the bay now prevents all intercourse of that sort." About 1820 a Mr. Pardee, not liking the idea of the canal's running through his farm or of living near it, sold to Mr. Oliver Hartwell, and the place went by the name of Hartwell's Basin for a number of years. Mr. Oliver Hartwell opened and kept a grocery, a warehouse, and built boats, doing quite a business. In a few years, Bushnell, Lyman Wilmarth & Co. bought him out, and carried on the mercantile and forwarding business, employing many clerks and doing a large business for many seasons during the canal navigation. About one load of flour was shipped daily from this place, being brought in from the various mills of the surrounding country.

In 1825, Mr. Coggswell kept tavern there. Gould Richardson kept tavern and grocery from 1828 to 1831. Charles Dickinson commenced the mercantile trade by himself, in which he was so successful in after-years. A school-house was built in 1825. One had been built a little farther east previously, probably about 1800 (district No. 1). Messrs. Lyman Wilmarth and Charles Dickinson, feeling the importance of observing the Sabbath, took it upon themselves to lead in meeting, though non-professors, which they did, alternately, by convening together those they could. One of them would read a portion of Scripture, and a sermon which they would procure, and engage in singing. Rev. Mr. Caulkins, from Victor, would come and preach to them occasionally. Thus the first religious effort started in this place. In 1831, by the aid of Charles Dickenson and Cyrus Leonard to a large extent, a house of worship was built, and dedicated as the Congregational church by Rev. Daniel Johnson, who continued with them for nearly two years. This organization was kept up a few years, when they united with the organization at Fairport. Mr. Whittlesey was one of its deacons. The house was occupied for many years as a mission by different denominations at different times, when, in 1863, the property was deeded to the Independent Methodist, and from them to the Episcopal Methodist society, who now occupy it. Trustees are Seymour Ketchum and Hiram Crosman.

Much forwarding business was done in this place until within twenty years. There are at present a grocery and shoe shop, by Mr. Roe; a tavern, by Mr. Dewitt; post-office, kept by Mr. Lawrence; and a powder-mill, a short distance south, owned and managed by Rand & Co. They are doing a good business. J. K. Buell and Benjamin are peach-growers, and do quite a business, Mr. Buell having some thirty or forty acres in peach-trees.

This village is pleasantly situated in the southwest corner of the town, east of the great embankment on the Erie canal.

EGYPT.

About 1806 or 1807 the trees were cleared away, and a road opened and improved through this town, which soon after became a part of the Palmyra and Rochester stage road. Deacon Ramsdell and Cyrus Packard had purchased and settled in this rich and beautiful valley, cleared considerable land, and, more fortunate than many of their neighbors, had succeeded in raising a large amount of corn and other grains. In consequence their fame spread abroad, and many came from the vicinity and a distance to purchase corn of them, whence it became known as Egypt. When the stage and mail route was established, its central location between the two places, and its advanced settlement, made it a stage depot, where horses were kept and changed. A village immediately sprang up,—the first in the town,—which grew rapidly and became an important business point. Within a circuit of one mile three taverns were soon erected and opened, and for several years were in full blast, all doing a lucrative business. They were kept respectively by Olney Staples, Oliver Loud, and Cyrus Packard. Here, as before stated, the first store was kept by Gregory & Co., in 1815, and the second by Packard & Watson. The latter firm also built and ran a grist-mill. About 1820, Roswell Everett erected a tannery here, which he carried on for many years. In 1826 the Methodist Episcopal meeting-house was erected, the Egypt church having been organized the year previous. In 1817, Daniel Whitman built a blacksmith-shop, the first in Egypt. It became a good business point, and especially during the digging of the canal, when the courts of justice, which were held here by Eleazer Bateman, magistrate, were in constant session and exciting. The completion of the canal, however, soon diverted the main business to Fairport, and the discontinuance of the stage line destroyed its advance, while the still later construction of the railroad remanded it to a quiet rural hamlet. At present there remain a wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, and a store with the post-office, the latter conducted by Cullen Loud, who was born here in 1809.

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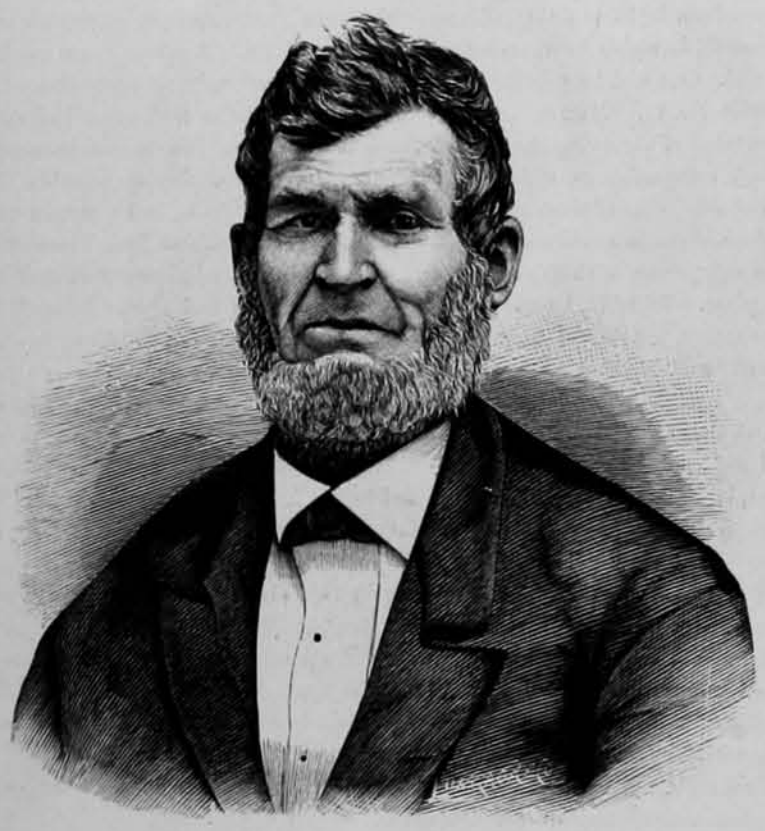
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



GEORGE WILLIAM DOWNER.

George G. Downer, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Connecticut in 1760. When quite young his parents moved to Lebanon, Grafton county, New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming. There were three sons—William, Joseph, and George G., the latter the youngest—and two daughters. At an early age George G. manifested a deep interest in reading and study and the education of the young. Although he worked on the farm a large part of the year, he obtained a fair education, and subsequently taught school seven winters. In 1797 he married Susannah Bullock, the eldest daughter of a well-to-do farmer in Lebanon, a man of strong, robust frame, hale and hearty at ninety. His daughter inherited his vigorous constitution, with a gentle disposition and well-balanced mind. After marriage Mr. Downer settled down to business as a tiller of the soil. On February 19, 1798, the subject of this sketch, Geo. Wm. Downer, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, near Dartmouth college. He was the oldest of twelve children, of whom eleven were boys, viz., Geo. W., Cyrus, Alvah H., Oramill, Alonzo, Loran, Sawyer, Clark, Wesley, Asa, who died in childhood, and one other in infancy. Ormacinda, the second child and only daughter, married Timothy Robinson, nephew of Dr. G. Robinson, who, as physician and surgeon, stood at the head of the medical profession in western New York. When George was but a small boy his parents removed to Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont. Shortly after his father became greatly embarrassed in his business, through the instrumentality of others, which resulted in his financial ruin. George was then eight years old, and, being the oldest son, and active and intelligent, he was called upon to render what assistance he could to obtain a livelihood. His first important mission for a boy of eight years showed that he possessed "staying" qualities. The family being out of flour, a bag was filled with grain, placed on a horse, and he on top, was sent to mill, several miles distant, to have it ground. On the way the bag fell off, and, being too small to replace it, he waited a long time for some one to pass and help him. He finally succeeded, but did not return with the flour until long after nightfall. Shortly after this the family returned to Lebanon, New Hampshire, but remained only a short time, when they moved to Schuyler, Herkimer county, New York, and bought a large farm, which they worked about six years. During this time George worked very hard, with but little time for school. The country being new, churches were few, and his mother being a devout Methodist, her house was used for divine services by ministers traveling on their circuits. It was at these meetings, and through the pious instructions of his mother, that he received those deep religious convictions which remain with him to this day. A short time before the close of the war of 1812 it was decided to make another removal: consequently, the father, with his brother-in-law, Asa Bullock, made a prospecting tour through western New York; but so uninviting was the appearance of the country at that time that it was a considerable time before he decided to locate in Perrinton, Monroe County. On February 19, 1816, the eighteenth birthday of their son George, they started for their new home. A large farm was bought, and the work of tilling and clearing commenced. George hired to a farmer for six months, at twelve dollars per month; but, as that was the celebrated cold season, crops were poor and money scarce, and George, in settling with his employer, took a pair of steers in part payment, which did good service on his father's farm. In a few years a frame house was built, the first in this section, with other buildings. In this house religious services were held by Methodist circuit preachers. During the construction of the Erie canal he and his father worked on it as day-laborers, and also on contract.

On April 17, 1823, George W. Downer married Matilda Whitehorne, daughter of Stephen Whitehorne, a farmer of Perrinton, and left his parental home to begin life on his own account. He purchased the possession to the farm on which he now resides, agreeing to pay five hundred dollars for it, the land not being for sale, as the title was in dispute. A log house was the only building on it. Although beginning life without a dollar, yet, being blessed with an iron constitution, strength, and energy, and with a loving and prudent wife, he has secured to his old age his present fine farm, with its pleasant house and beautiful surroundings. One year after his marriage his father died, lamented by a wide circle of friends. About this time the old log house was burned, and another was speedily built. Rochester, twelve miles distant, was the principal market, and the hauling was done with oxen. In one season Mr. Downer hauled nearly five hundred bushels of wheat, at seventy-five cents per bushel, starting before daylight in order to make the round trip before midnight. By his first wife Mr. Downer had ten children, six sons and four daughters, half of each dying in infancy. The surviving children were Carlistia S., Avery H., James E., Byron G., and Celestia M. His wife died April 3, 1844, at the age of thirty-nine,—a devoted wife and a fond and affectionate mother. On September 9, 1851, he married his second and present wife, Maria Benedict, daughter of John Benedict, Esq., a successful farmer in Perrinton; by her one son was born, John B. Downer.

In politics Mr. Downer belonged to the old Democratic school until the slavery agitation, when, believing in the inalienable rights of all men, he allied himself with the Free Soil element of the country, and quietly but emphatically supported that position, both in his intercourse with men and at the ballot-box,—a patriot to his country, a friend to humanity, and a devotee to constitutional liberty. A consistent member of the Free-Will Baptist church, he has contributed largely to religious and educational enterprises. He is a life member of the Whitestown Seminary Society, near Utica, New York, and has been a subscriber for nearly half a century, without intermission, to the *Morning Star*, a religious paper published by the Free-Will Baptist printing establishment. While his own educational advantages have been limited, he feels a deep interest in the cause of liberal education, believing that on the intelligence and virtue of the people the safety and welfare of the republic rest.

LUCRETIA PACKARD.

This lady was a daughter of Cyrus Packard, one of the very early settlers of Perrinton, who kept the early tavern at Egypt in 1810. She was born in Phelps, Ontario county, September 10, 1789, and began her long, active, and eventful life in the pioneer settlements of Perrinton. As a girl she was remarkable among the very smart girls of that period for her aptitude and ready application to any business. She was an accomplished spinner, weaver, and cook, all of which work was executed with ease and expedition. Her education was excellent for the times, and no modern speller could stand before her at the spelling-school. One of her first teachers is still living in the town of Mendon. She attended church meetings in Egypt, where she was connected with the choir. Prior to her marriage to James Hannan in 1812, she taught school in Perrinton Centre. Zera Burr, now living near Fairport, was one of her pupils. She was a celebrated horseback-rider in her day, frequently, in company with other girls, riding to church, out of Egypt to other points, following the trail, and guided by blazed trees. She once broke a colt to ride which had thrown its male rider, one of the Ramsdells. She was also familiar with the Indians of that time, who were accustomed to gather together by dozens at her father's fireside in Macedon. Her father was justice of the peace when Egypt was the principal place in town, and was also the first supervisor of Perrinton.

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JESSE WHITNEY.



HARRIET WHITNEY.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE **JESSE WHITNEY**, FAIRPORT, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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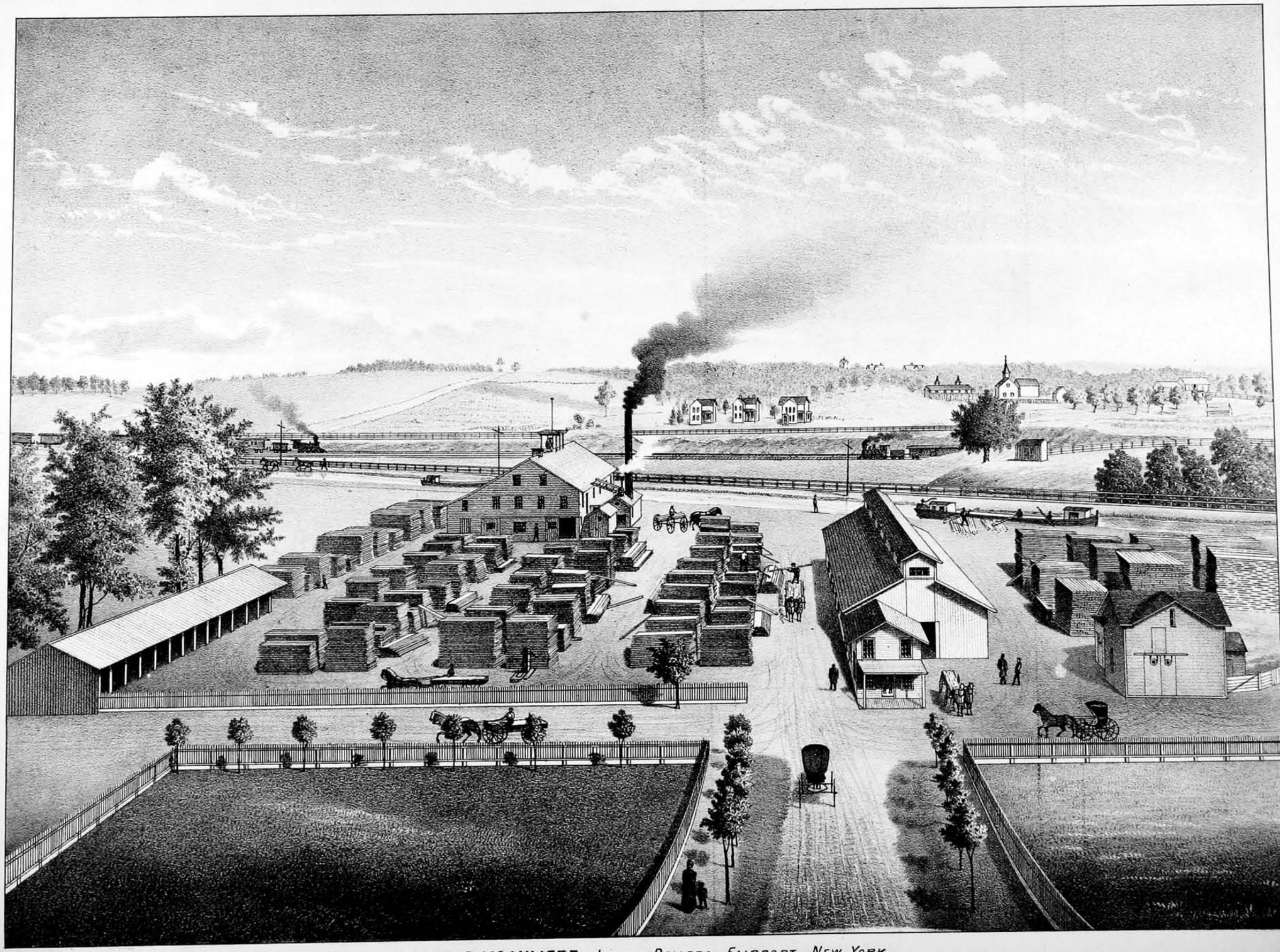

GREEN & McAULIFFE, *Lumber Dealers, Fairport New York.*

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MYRON H. BOSWORTH.

Myron H. Bosworth was born March 7, 1820, on the farm of his grandfather, John Kelley, about one and a half miles northeast of Egypt. When two years old his father, Luther Bosworth, moved with his family to Ohio, where in a few years the mother died, when the three children were brought back to Perrinton. Myron, the eldest, then six years old, with his sister Nancy, lived with their grandfather. He married Maria Walts, April 30, 1843, and managed his grandfather's farm and cared for him twenty-five years. His barn, with stock and grain, was burned in September, 1862. He soon after purchased the farm two miles east of Fairport, of Ira Smith, where he lived until his death, May 31, 1876. He leaves only surviving him his widow. The two children born to him died,—one in infancy, and the other at twelve years of age. The latter, with his father, fell through a canal bridge in 1867, and received injuries from which they never recovered, and which, undoubtedly, were the ultimate cause of their death. His father, Luther Bosworth, still lives near Lansing, Michigan, with one brother and seven half-brothers and sisters.

Mr. Bosworth was a member of the Baptist church of Macedon until 1842, when he united with others in founding the First Baptist church in Fairport. For forty years he was a faithful attendant, a Christian, and a public-spirited citizen. By industry he acquired a handsome estate; two thousand dollars of which was given for a new church, one thousand five hundred to his sister, and the remainder to his widow.



WILLIAM A. LOCKWOOD.

Mr. Daniel Lockwood was born in Stamford, Connecticut, January 25, 1769, and was married to Miss Sally Jessup May 19, 1802, and unto them were born eleven children,—six sons and five daughters. Mr. Lockwood was a New England farmer, living on the farm which his father had occupied before him, and remained until his death. The farm is still owned and occupied by one of the children.

William A. Lockwood (the subject of our sketch, and the third child in this family) was born May 6, 1806, remaining with his parents on the farm and receiving but a common-school education; was married to Miss Polly Hubbard, by Rev. Pratt Buffett, April 27, 1831.

In the fall of 1832 he came to this town prospecting; soon purchased a farm of Mr. David Rowland, containing eighty acres, situated about one mile west of Egypt, on the Palmyra and Rochester road. The next year (1833) he, with his companion, came and settled on this farm, where they toiled together, improving and adding to their homestead eighty-five acres, making it a desirable one.

They had five children, of whom there were but two living at his death, which occurred October, 1864. The widow now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Bruce Hamilton, in Fairport. His son, George W., lived on the homestead until his death, August, 1873, leaving a widow and two children, who still remain there. Mr. Lockwood had resided in town thirty-two years, highly esteemed and respected as a neighbor and as a townsman. Possessed of that modesty that always commands respect, he never forced himself upon the people as a claimant for public honors, though he served the town as supervisor for one term. He was ever governed by a conscientious regard for his word and his obligations; possessing such a love for his family and regard for his friends that he ever labored for their enjoyment and their welfare.

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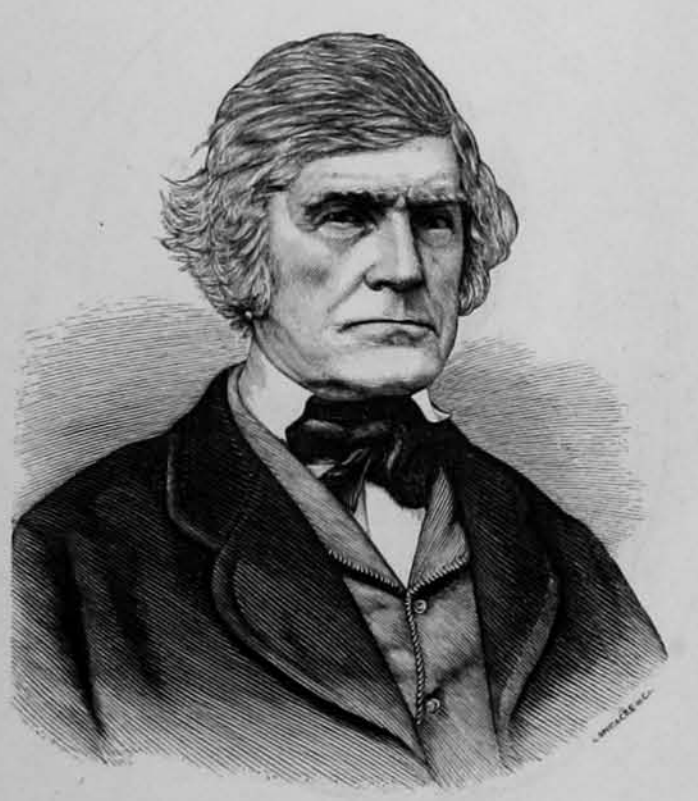

MILTON BUDLONG.

Milton Budlong was born in Schuyler, Herkimer county, June 19, 1807. He was the fourth son in a family of eight children; only one sister and himself now living. His father, John Budlong, was a descendant of Nathan Budlong, the only one saved in the King Philip war in Warwick, and was born in Rhode Island, and settled in Herkimer county about 1784, where he remained until his death, 1842. Milton, the subject of this sketch, whose educational facilities were very limited, left his home when seventeen years old, and came to this town, where he worked by the month cutting wood for his uncle, Samuel Ladd, until 1819, when he returned to his father's, where he remained one year. In 1820 he came back to his uncle, and in October of the same year married Clarissa Shumway. He soon after settled on twenty-five acres, a little north of his present home. In 1823 he bought eighty acres of his present farm, moved on to it, and commenced the cattle trade about 1830. Ralph Lister, noticing his energy and economy, supplied means to engage extensively in it until his own property enabled him to conduct it alone. In 1833 he took his first drove to Albany. In 1840 he sold six hundred head, and rented of the Wadsworth estate about one thousand five hundred acres; since which he has sold from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars in stock annually. He has increased his homestead to six hundred and seventy acres, with about four hundred and fifteen more in Rush. Mr. Budlong has had eight children,—three sons and five daughters,—of whom six are still living: Mrs. Alvira Hunt, Schuyler, Isaac, Rena, Louisa J., and Levi; all married and well settled. Mrs. Budlong was one of the constituent members of the Free-Will Baptist church of Fairport, formed in 1848, and has always been a prominent member and citizen, and now, at the age of seventy-five, is still active in business.



MULFORD BUTTS,

a pioneer of this town, and son of Rev. Moses Butts and Susannah Elliot, was born at Dover Plains, Dutchess county, New York, May 24, 1796. He resided at that place until the 10th of April, 1819, when he married Polly Mulliner, of the town of Washington, the same county, and immediately removed to the so-called Genesee country, and settled in the town of Perrinton. They resided there fifty-two years, until his death, which occurred June 2, 1871. His wife and son survive him. He was a man of correct habits, unblemished character, and a regular attendant at the Congregational church at Fairport, and was universally esteemed by his neighbors.

JAMES HANNAN.

James Hannan was born in Florida, Montgomery county, New York, June 1, 1785, and in 1810 he emigrated to western New York in company with Lovejoy Cady, a year or two older than himself, and son of one of his father's neighbors. They located one hundred and sixty acres of land in the town of Perrinton, eighty acres of which have been in possession of the Hannan family down to the present time. With the exception of a few scattering log houses surrounded by small pieces of cleared land, the whole town was a dense wilderness. Mr. Hannan soon became an accomplished backwoodsman, and could swing the axe skillfully and effectually. He cleared his farm, and afterwards purchased one hundred acres more, which he also cleared. He was a Minute-Man in the war of 1812 and '14, and was called out to defend the lines on many occasions. He was out one month under General Swift, at another time with the forces in sight of Buffalo, and assisted one night in capturing twelve wood-choppers near Fort Erie, and was also at the mouth of Genesee river when Sir James Yeo bombarded the wilderness at that point. Of medium height and iron constitution, he acknowledged no superior in work or sports. When but fourteen years of age, at his early home, he once housed, on a bet, all the wheat a celebrated cradler could lay down, as fast as he could cut it. He never allowed a man to outwork him, and in raking and binding he never was beaten. He married Miss Lucretia Packard, in Egypt, April 9, 1812, with whom he lived on the farm he first located, until his death, April 2, 1870, a period of fifty-eight years. Of his children, Nelson, Sally M., Noah R., Cyrus P., Mary E., Eunice L., Rosamond J., Susan A., J. B., and Julia E., the three latter only are living.

JESSE WHITNEY.

Jesse Whitney was born April 29, 1796. His wife, Evaline, was born March 8, 1804. Nine children were the result of this union, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living. Mrs. Evaline Whitney died October 22, 1851, aged forty-seven years. Mr. Whitney again married in May, 1853, Harriet McKinstry. There has been no issue by this marriage. Mr. Whitney died in August, 1876, at the age of eighty years. A view of the late residence of Jesse Whitney may be seen on plate xci. of this work.

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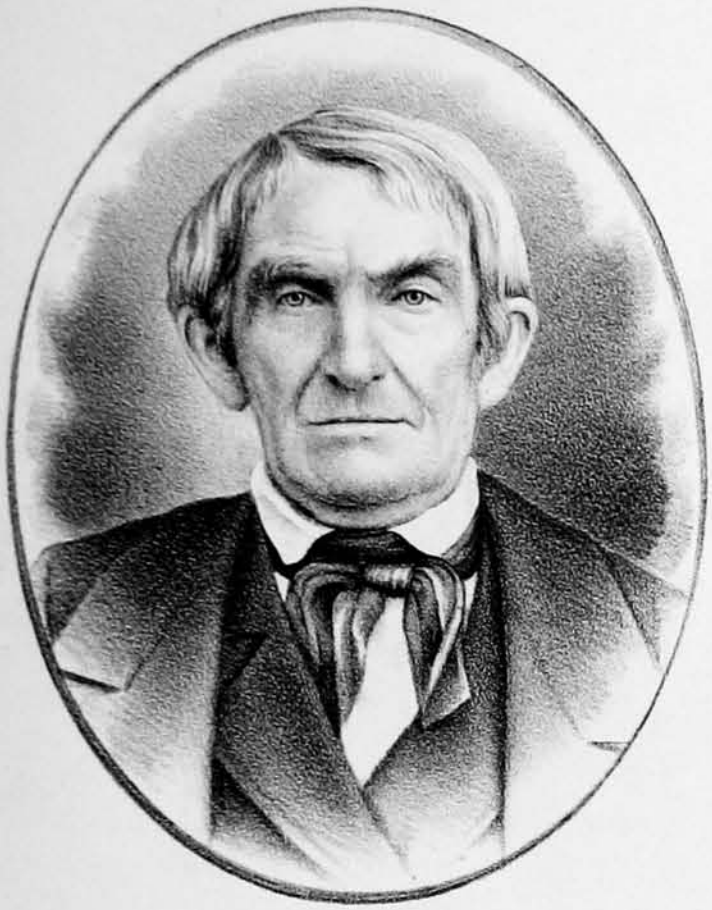
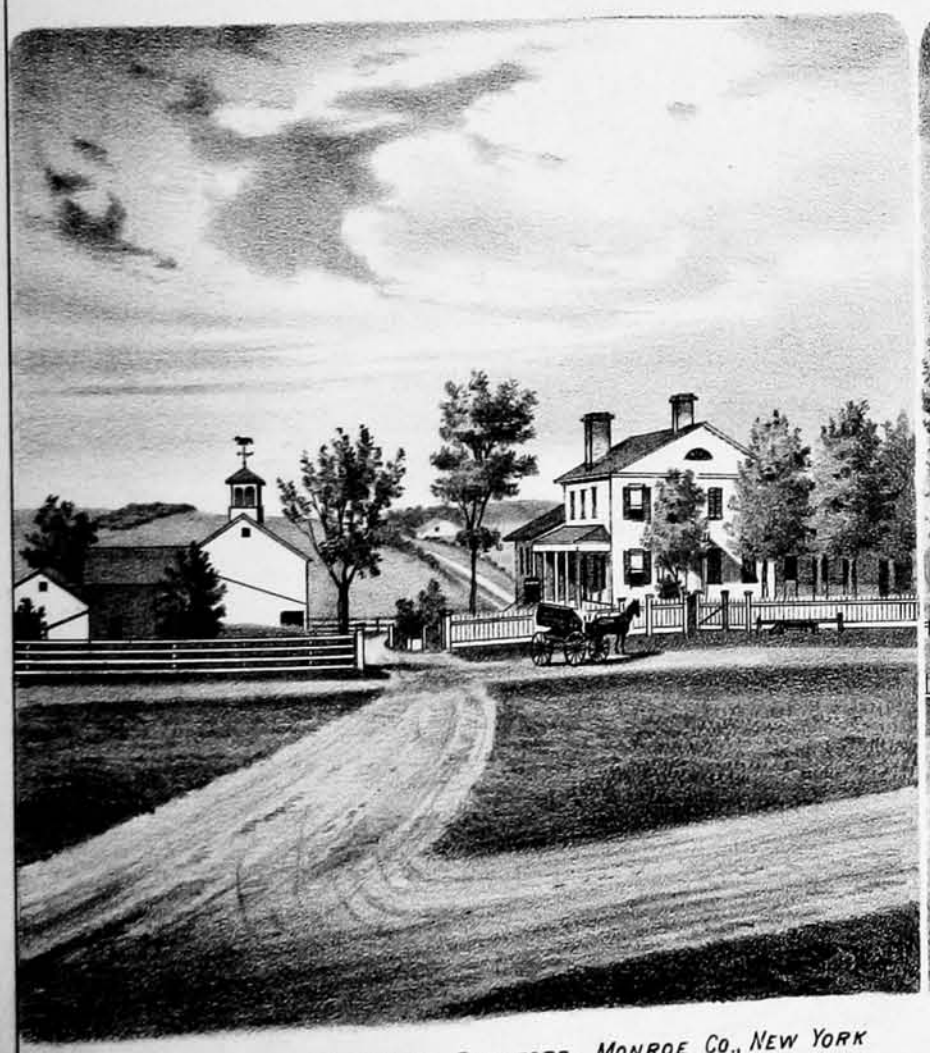


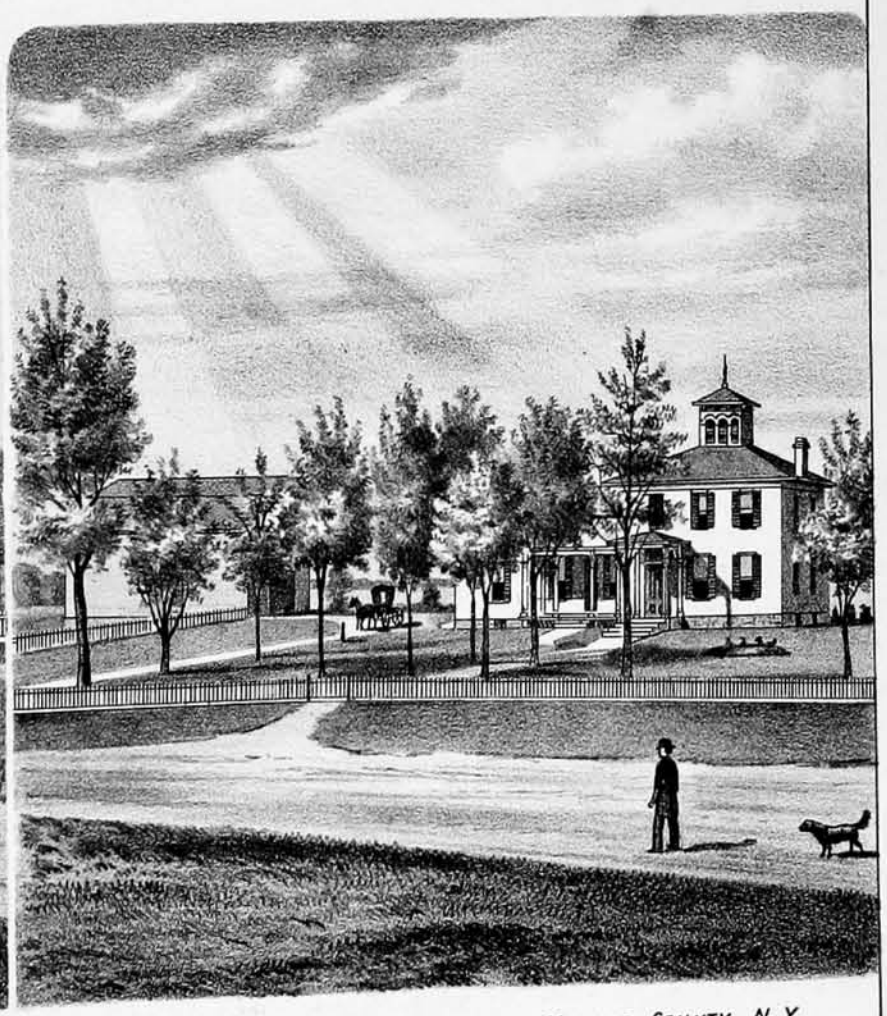
STEPHEN LUSK



MRS. STEPHEN LUSK.



RES. OF **S.H. & G.H LUSK**, PITTSFORD, MONROE CO., NEW YORK



RES. OF **FRANK B. LUSK**, PITTSFORD, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

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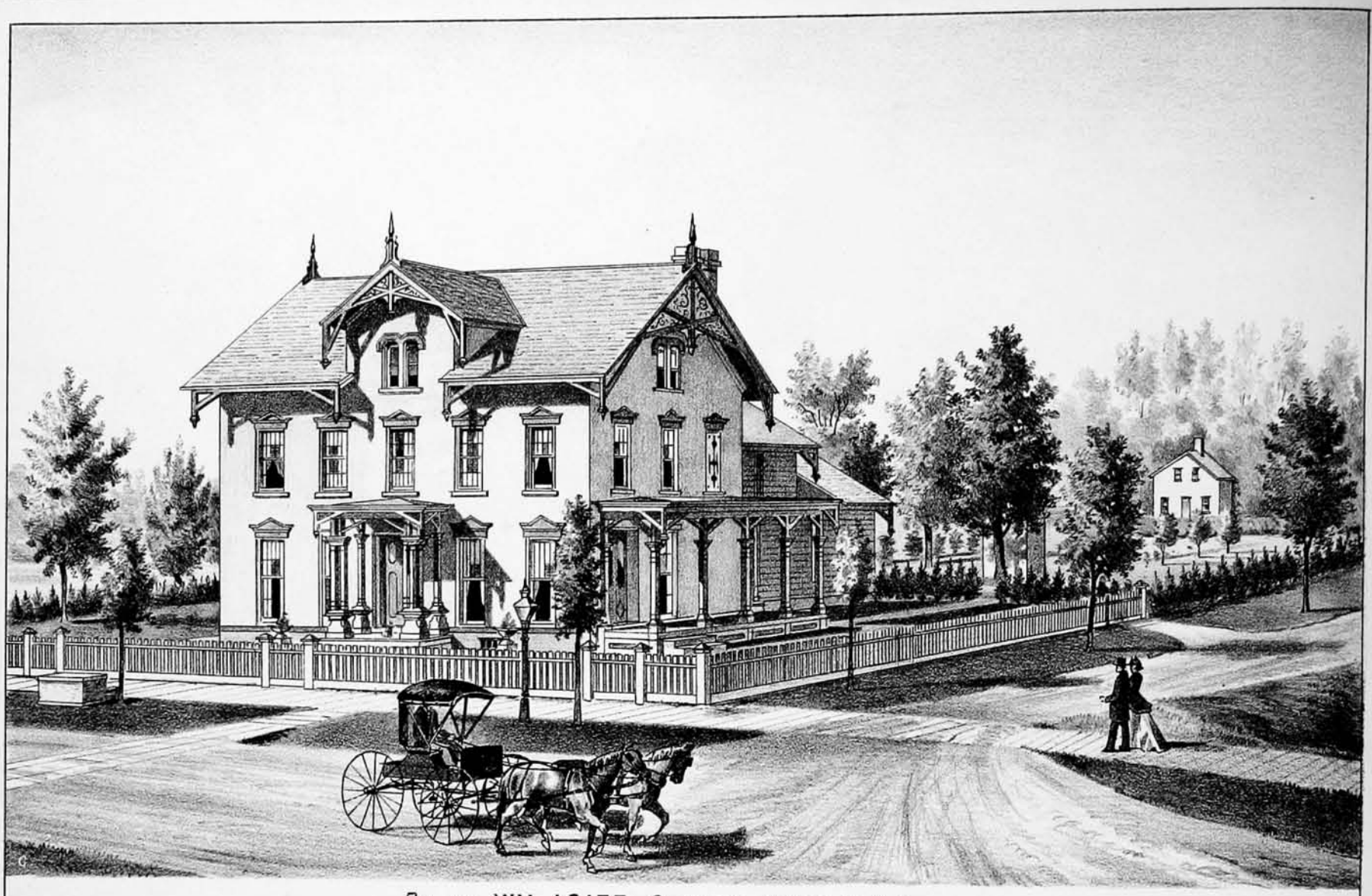
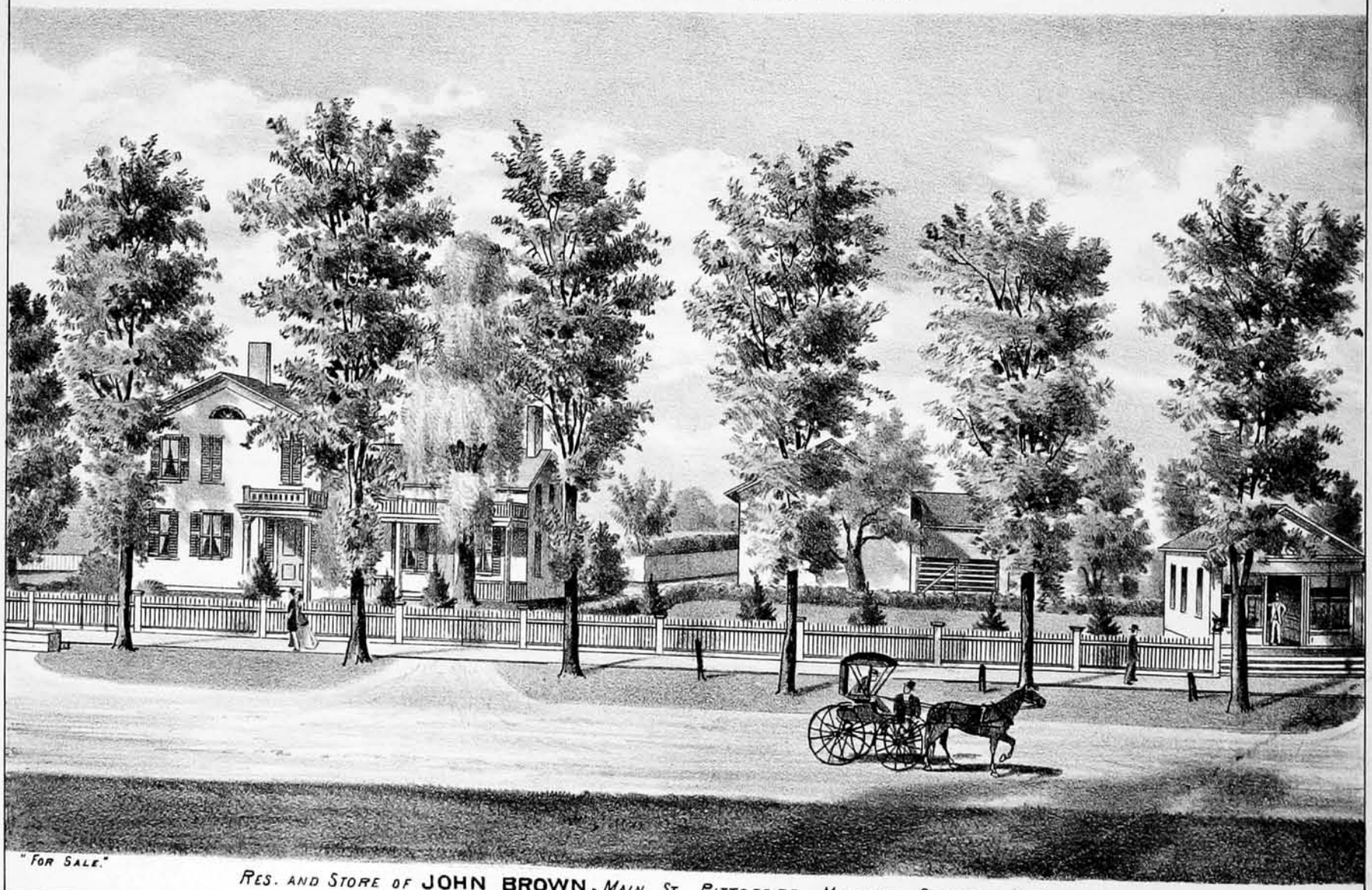


RES. OF WM. AGATE, PITTSFORD, MONROE CO., N.Y.



"FOR SALE."

RES. AND STORE OF JOHN BROWN, MAIN ST PITTSFORD, MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.

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PITTSFORD.

PITTSFORD comprises the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of Monroe County. It was probably also the first place in the county trod by white men. Traces have been found of the French expedition under La Salle, which visited western New York in 1668. In 1813, Stephen Agate felled an old tree on which were plainly shown the marks of an axe. The rings outside the cut numbered one hundred and fifty. Some member of the expedition had doubtless "made his mark" in a growing tree, only to excite comment and speculation more than a hundred years after he had passed to dust and every other trace of his existence had been forgotten.

It was not until 1788 that the title of Phelps and Gorham to their purchase was perfected and the territory opened for sale and settlement. In August, 1789, Israel and Simon Stone came to the Genesee country, and, liking the land, they, with Seth Dodge, purchased of Phelps and Gorham thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six acres, including nearly all that is now Pittsford. All were from Salem, Washington county, New York. Dodge never removed west, and soon after relinquished his claim. The contract with Phelps and Gorham was to pay eighteen pence per acre as the land was surveyed and sold. Only thirty dollars were paid for the article of agreement, and soon after, the price of land rapidly advancing, Phelps and Gorham gave the new proprietors one-half of the land without further payment to relinquish their contract. Thus, for thirty dollars, one-half the land in Pittsford passed into the hands of Israel and Simon Stone. They immediately began after their purchase, in 1789, to clear land, sowed a few acres with wheat among the stumps the same fall, and then went east to spend the winter and induce as many as possible of their neighbors to return with them. With the whole of Pittsford to choose from, Simon Stone built his first log house on the farm owned by Merrit Tobey, one and a half miles south of the village. Israel Stone settled and built by the spring near the old canal in the village, where H. Minnamon now lives. He died there before 1808.

Two years before the Stones came into western New York, John Lusk, and Stephen, his son, a lad of twelve years, left their home in Connecticut for the Genesee country. They came by the old Indian trail from Canandaigua, bringing some cows and hogs with them, passed through Pittsford, and settled near the head of Irondequoit bay. Building a log house, they lived three years in the woods alone, seeing no white man except an occasional visit to the semi-savage called Indian Allen; in the mean time clearing twelve acres and sowing with wheat. In 1790, becoming tired of this kind of life, John Lusk and his son returned to Connecticut, John Lusk to see and bring home his family, and Stephen to learn the trade of tanner and currier, which they had found a very essential one in the new country. John Lusk had bought of the Indians fifteen hundred acres around his clearing, but found his title worthless, and had to buy again. He returned in 1791, and repurchased one thousand acres, paying for it at twenty-five cents per acre, earned mostly by carrying chain for surveying parties. He came by way of Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario to the head of Irondequoit bay, and bought a stock of goods for the use of himself and other settlers. Several others came with him, including Alexander Dunn, who settled first on Armstrong Hill, and afterwards near Pittsford village; Enos Stone and the Hincher family at the mouth of the Genesee. Mr. Lusk did not move into Pittsford until 1807, but as the pioneer of the new settlement, and identified with its history, his name deserves mention here. Stephen Lusk returned in 1792, and established himself in the business of tanning and shoemaking, at the head of Irondequoit bay. In 1802, Stephen Lusk, with his wife and Dennis Lusk, then an infant, were in an open boat on Irondequoit bay, with Meyer and Asa Dunbar, and Captain Oliver Grace. They saw seven bears swimming across the bay to the eastern side. It was in the fall, and Captain Grace said, "Let us have a little fresh hog." One of the bears, an old and fat one, was attacked; but she showed fight, and for two hours it seemed doubtful which party would prove the victor. The men had only their oars and an axe, and the bear tried hard to upset the boat. When they tried to strike her she would dodge, and the axe came near slipping from their hands. Mr. Lusk said he would gladly have let the bear alone if she would let them alone. At last a fortunate blow hit Bruin between the eyes, and she was speedily killed. The meat made good food for a long time. Stephen Lusk moved to Pittsford in 1807, buying the tannery of Benjamin Weeks, who had preceded him at least eight years. He died in 1814, aged sixty-six years.

Israel and Simon Stone, on their return in 1791, brought not only their own families, but those of Jasiel Farr, Silas Nye, and his sons Nathan, Silas Jr., and Caleb, Thomas Cleland, Major Ezra Patterson, and Josiah Gininson. The last-named did not stay long. Thomas Cleland was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived many years one-fourth of a mile south of Stephen Lusk's. He did not attempt to accumulate property, but was an inveterate fisherman in Mendon ponds and Irondequoit bay. Ezra Patterson settled on Reuben Tobey's farm; Captain Nye north of him, where Squire Nathan Nye and Levi D. Mitchell afterwards lived. Jasiel Farr settled in 1791, adjoining Major E. Patterson. He planted the first orchard, procuring seeds from the old Indian orchard on Seneca point, Canandaigua lake. Mr. Farr's orchard was several years earlier in bearing than any other in a wide extent of country. Among the others from Salem, Washington county, was Dr. John Ray, who came in 1792 or 1793. He was the first physician in the settlement, and in early years was called to attend patients in the scattered settlements west of the Genesee river, often fording it when he was in greater danger from drowning than his patients were from disease. A younger brother, Isaac, and a cousin, Israel Ray, followed a few years later.

Simon Stone, one of the proprietors, on his return in 1790, brought his wife and infant son Orrin, then only one year old. He lived until April, 1875, and, up to within a few months of his death, retained his faculties in excellent preservation. The first white child born in what is now Pittsford was Alfred Stone, son of Simon, in 1792. He went as pioneer to Painesville, Ohio, about 1818. The first death was the wife of Jasiel Farr, in 1791. Simon Stone was in many ways useful to the infant settlement. He built a saw-mill where Richardson's mill now is, in 1794, and from that date frame houses began to be built in the town. Noah Norton settled in 1794, on the hill two miles south of the village, where Henry Thornell now lives. He built the first frame house there in 1795, which is still standing. Simon Stone was a nail-maker, and, having built the primitive saw-mill to furnish the boards, he made many of the nails with which they were put together. The first log houses were built without nails, the roofs being made of boards bound by poles to keep them from blowing away. Luckily, the forests sheltered houses so that the winds did not blow so fiercely as in later days. The difficulty for many years of early settlement was to procure iron. At first it was brought from Utica, but after a few years from Albany via Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario. The first saw used in Stone's mill was made by Samuel Bennett, the primitive blacksmith, who in those days lived where the village now is. He made the saw of pieces of old scythes, and it answered the purpose several years. It is not known whether Bennett had a shop. A forge and anvil under a tree sometimes furnished the only accommodations the primitive blacksmith had. "Where is Mr. Bennett's shop?" was asked of such a one by a traveler who wanted some blacksmithing done. "You are in the shop now," was the ready answer. "The whole of out-doors is his shop; but you will find the forge and anvil under a tree five miles farther on." Bennett afterwards removed to what is now Penfield, as his name appears in Northfield records until that town was set off.

Jonas Sawens and Dr. Daniel Rood came to Pittsford about 1793. Dr. Rood did not practice medicine much. He settled where John C. Keeler lives, and remained there till his death from cancer, about 1820. Jonas Sawens bought the farm now owned by B. F. Barker in 1793, paying fifty cents per acre. This was just before the rise in price of land. He married a daughter of Dr. Rood. His son, Sydney Sawens, born in 1800, studied medicine, and removed to Utica, New York, founding a leading drug-store in that city. The marriage of Jonas Sawens to Dr. Rood's daughter in 1796 was the earliest of which there is any record.

Caleb Hopkins came from Pittsford, Vermont, to the Genesee country in 1792. He had education, enterprise, and means, and was for many years one of the leading men in town. After a few years' residence in Perrinton, where he married a daughter of Mr. Maybe, he bought the Porter place, south of the village of Pittsford, of Asa Patterson, who settled it. Elihu Doud, a neighbor in Vermont, came

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a few years later. Mr. Hopkins was prominent in early politics, collector of the district of Genesee as early as 1809, and in 1812 was colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment. He went to the lines and served through the war. In 1817 he represented Ontario county in the State legislature, and the following year he died, aged only forty-seven years. His widow, Dorothy Hopkins, died in 1847. Marvin Hopkins, born in 1805, was a son.

The Stone family, in Washington county, was a large one, and in 1792, or soon after, many of them came to the new settlement. Among these were Aaron, John, Samuel, Isaac, and Simon (3d). Abner Stone, an older brother of Israel, was the father of Simon Stone (2d), an early lawyer in Pittsford, many years supervisor, and in 1821 first clerk of Monroe county. Two daughters are now living in the village. Amos Stone came to Pittsford in 1793, and the same year bought the homestead which his son Solomon Stone now owns. He died in 1813. He was the "Squire Stone" of that early day.

Daniel Perrin (brother of Glover) was in Pittsford at an early day. Glover Perrin, after a brief trial of life in Perrinton, removed to Pittsford, and was the pioneer landlord in 1807 on the corner where the Phœnix Hotel now is. He became involved in losses, and was succeeded by Samuel M. Kempton, and afterwards by John Acer, about the year 1813–14. John Acer was son of William Acer, who came from Massachusetts in 1791 and took up the homestead in the south part of the town long occupied by David Acer. William Acer's wife was Dorothy Adams, a relative of President John Adams.

Rev. Thomas Billinghurst was the first preacher who lived in the town. He came in 1798, and lived on the farm owned by L. D. Welch until his death, in 1845, aged eighty-six. He was a Baptist preacher in England when only seventeen years old, and came to America in 1795 because of his sympathy with republican ideas, then very unpopular in England because of the excesses of the French revolutionists. He was a man of great enterprise and public spirit. Having considerable means, he would never take pay for preaching, but talked and preached in private houses, barns, and school-houses. After a few years his views changed, and he became a preacher of universal restoration.

Among other early settlers, before 1800, are Richard Welch, grandfather of Nathan K. Welch, who settled that homestead. William Agate, 1798, with Mr. Billinghurst, and on the street east of him. Mrs. S. Miles is a daughter; John S., now living in the village, is a son. Mrs. Miles was born in 1797, the year before her parents moved here, and has lived longer in the town than any other person now living. Robert Holland was an early settler. He lived north of Dennis Lusk's, as also did Simon Holland, both at an early day. Israel Canfield settled before 1798, in the north part of the town, where Shepherd now occupies. It is on the old road to Rochester, and for a long time his house was the only one in the vicinity. Giles Blodgett settled the Guernsey place, east of the village. Jared Barker was here before 1800, on the Tobey farm, half a mile north of the homestead of his grandson David Barker. Nathan Calhoun came to Pittsford from Connecticut at an early day, and located in the south part of the town. He was magistrate thirty years. Benjamin Miller lived near the Brighton line, near Eaton. —— Hughes lived near Richard Welch's, on what was called "Johnny-Cake street," as early as 1800. A daughter born there in 1800, and still living, became the wife of Sydney Sawens. George Welch and John Welch were sons of Richard Welch. Richard Savage was the first settler on John Eckler's homestead. Henry Bailey lived west of the village, opposite what is now the Cole farm, in 1798. William Griffin and Thomas Kempshall cleared the farm owned by Mr. Yale; George Parrott, the place occupied by William Earl. Horace Converse occupied the Hopkins homestead. In 1815 he moved north of the village, and for some years kept a hotel on the Fairport road. Alexander Chubb lived on the Lyman Barker farm, and Joseph Chubb where Ira S. Clark now does. Paul Richardson lived in the village in 1796, and the first town meeting was at his house, about where George Wood now lives, next to the Stone warehouse.

Until 1796 there had never been a town meeting in the seven northern towns of Monroe east of the river. Their scattered people belonged to the town of Canandaigua, and were entitled to a vote if they went to that place. The polls were kept open three days for election; and there seems to have been some sense in this, when voters had to go so far. In 1789 the seven towns of Pittsford, Perrinton, Penfield, Webster, Brighton, Irondequoit, Henrietta, and all of Rochester east of the river, were organized as "the district of Northfield." In 1793, Alexander Dunn was collector of this district. This officer did not have much to do. There was an extra tax to build the first court-house in Canandaigua (1794), and in a total tax of nearly eight thousand dollars the proportion of Northfield was less than two hundred. This embraced what is now the wealthiest and most populous portion of Rochester, then and long after counted as only so much wilderness of little value. In 1796 the district of Northfield was organized as a town, with the following officers: Supervisor, Silas Nye; Town Clerk, John Ray; Assessors, Noah Norton, of Pittsford, Caleb Hopkins, of Penfield, and Glover Perrin; Collector and Constable, Jonas Sawens; Overseers of the Poor, Jasiel Farr, Aaron Stone; Commissioners of Highways, Simon Stone, Jesse Perrin, Orange Stone, of Brighton; Fence-viewers, Joel Scudder, of Brighton, Ezra Patterson; Overseers of Highway, Orange Stone, Samuel Bennett, Henry Bailey, Alexander Dunn, William Acer; Pound-keeper, Paul Richardson. The meeting was opened by Phineas Bates, of Canandaigua, and it was voted to "pay Jasiel Farr and Glover Perrin their expenses to Canandaigua to get the town set off, it being one pound three shillings and sixpence." Two dollars were voted for wolves' pates. This was increased in 1797 to twenty shillings, and in 1801 to five dollars. The last bounty for wolves was voted in 1816. Bears were quite numerous in the early settlement of the town, and destroyed a good many hogs. They rarely attacked men or women unless first wounded. Several ladies now living remember seeing bears while passing through the woods in the present town of Pittsford. Deer were also common, and could be seen feeding occasionally among herds of cattle in the clearings. They were made very shy by the hunters, and soon exterminated. About 1805 squirrels became a serious pest to farmers. It was voted to offer a bounty of one shilling each for squirrels killed, but the vote was reconsidered, as it was feared that the charge would be too heavy for the town to pay. All the cornfields were near woods, and the crops suffered seriously. Hunters and a severe winter soon after lessened their numbers. At the first town meeting it was voted that hogs might run at large from the 20th of April to the 1st of November.

In 1798, Glover Perrin, Isaac Ray, Samuel Bennett, and Orange Stone were appointed "Sabbath-day Masters." Their function is questionable, as all Northfield had then no church and no settled preacher. Occasional meetings were held at the houses of settlers religiously inclined, and this impulse was quickened by the arrival this year of Mr. Billinghurst. In 1799 a log meeting-house with board roof was put up opposite the new cemetery, north of the village, on the old Rochester road. Here occasional meetings were held years before any church was formed.

Education, wherein all agreed, took precedence in time of religion, wherein the settlers differed widely. In 1794 a log school-house was built on the hill, a mile south of the village. This was the first, and for years the only, school-house in Northfield. It was built by subscription, the settlers taking as many shares as they had children to send. Scholars came here for miles around,—some days more than the school would hold. Ann Agate (Mrs. Miles) was sent here to school in 1801, when only four years old. It was unsafe for so young a child to go through the woods so far, so her father hired her board at Major Patterson's one summer. So much did the early settlers think of education. The little girl of 1801, in danger of bears and wolves while going to and from school, lives to relate the facts three-quarters of a century later. Mr. Barrows taught the first school. Other early school-teachers were John Ball, of Bloomfield, several years, and Charles Day, of Mendon, five years. Jerusha Foot taught there in the summer of 1805. She married Nathan Case, of Penfield, a colonel in the war of 1812. In 1806 a frame school-house replaced the log structure; but before this a log school-house had been built (1805) near Daniel Kingsley's, where No. 4 now stands. Town meetings and religious meetings were held in the log school-house No. 1. About three acres of land were given by Israel and Simon Stone, in 1794, for public purposes, and on this the first school-house was built and the old cemetery laid out.

The first frame school-house in Pittsford was No. 2, built in 1804 by subscription. Mr. Billinghurst and Mr. Agate were active in this effort. It was stipulated that the building should never be refused to religious meetings of any sect. Years after, when Joe Smith, Brigham Young, and Heber C. Kimball, of Mendon, were busy propagating Mormonism by holding meetings, this stipulation was kept very quiet, lest the Mendon prophets should insist on their privilege. The ceiling of No. 2 was arched, to make it better for public meetings, and an extra sum voted for this purpose. This old school-house is now used as a dwelling. John Ball was the first teacher, in 1804–5, and for several winters thereafter. Miss Hopkins, niece of Colonel Hopkins, taught in the summer of 1805. Ball had twelve dollars per month and board,—thought then to be an extravagant price.

Pittsford increased rapidly in population about 1800–5, and many new families came in. Land advanced in price to three or four dollars per acre. Cleared land was worth more. In 1803, John Armstrong paid one thousand dollars to Alexander Dunn for one hundred acres of cleared land on Armstrong Hill, now owned by James Pugsley. In 1804 a family of English settlers, under the lead of Richard Priestley, came to Pittsford. The party consisted of Richard Priestley, and Ann his wife, with their sons, daughters, sons-in-law, and grandchildren,—in all nineteen,—who came to America in one ship in 1802. Nearly seventy-five years have passed, and two of these emigrants are yet living, viz., George Willson, of Brighton, and Miss Hannah Parker, of Pittsford. Edward Willson died December 20, 1876, aged eighty-three years. Every one of the nineteen lived to advanced years. Among the names were William Parker, wife, and children;

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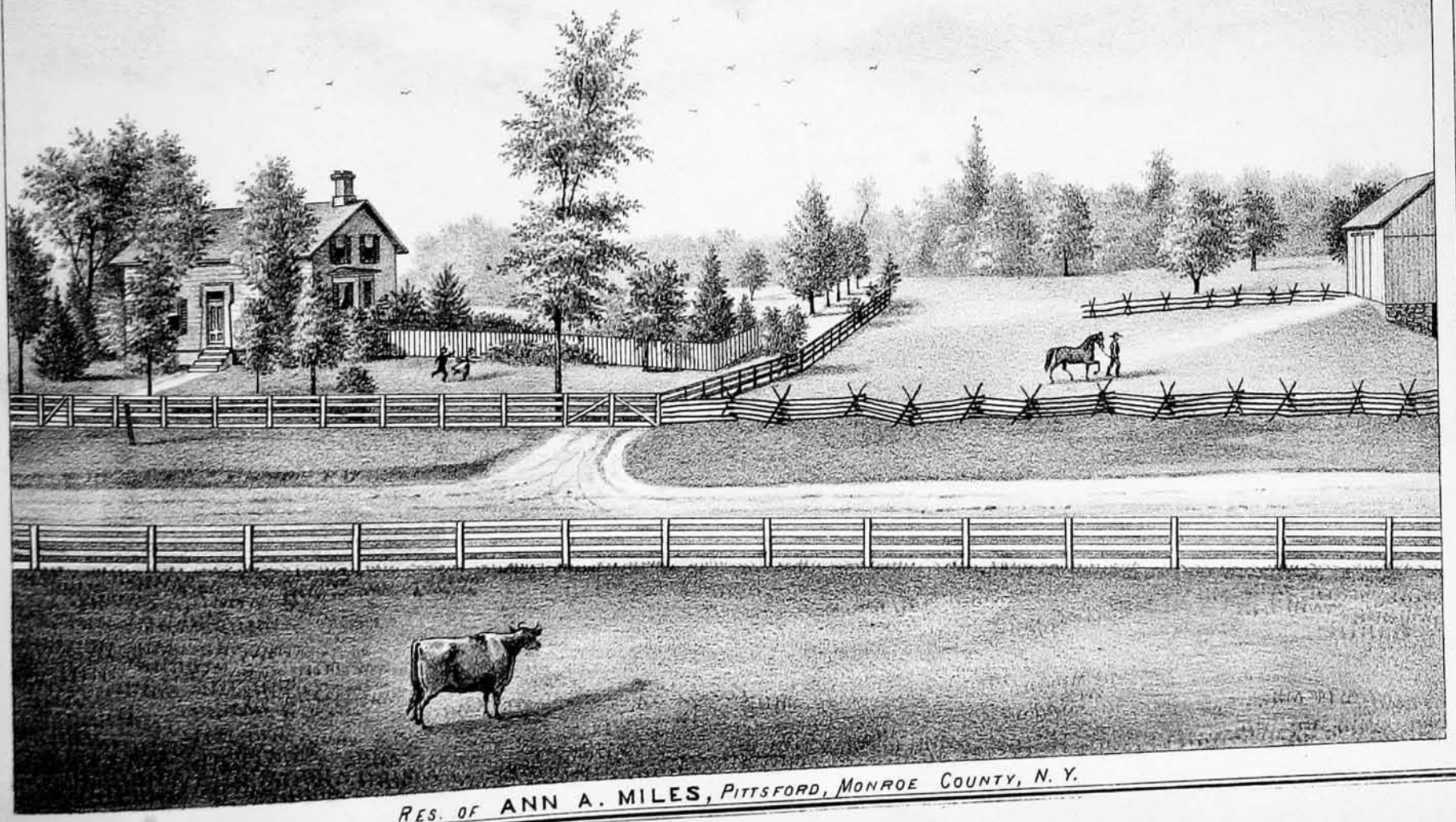
WILLIAM AGATE.



MARY AGATE.



RES. OF ANN A. MILES, PITTSFORD, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

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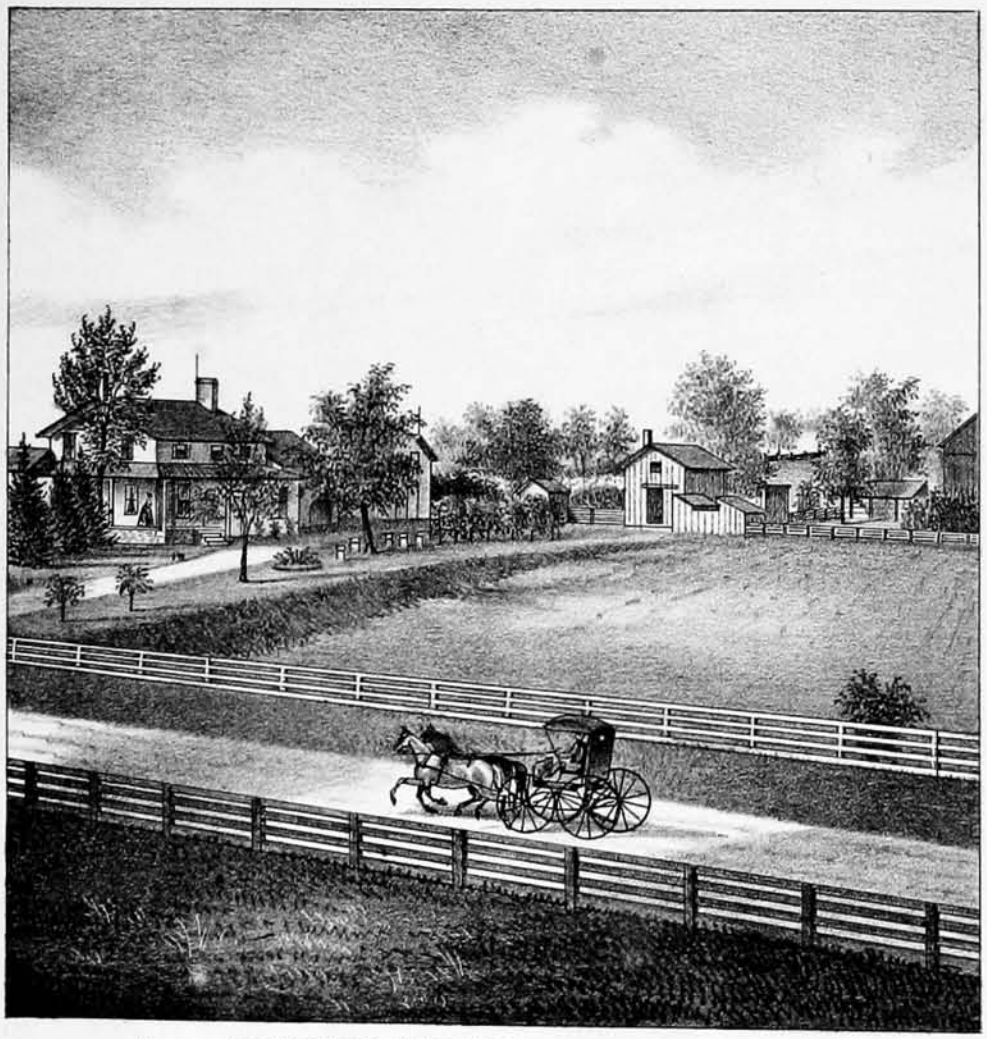
Solomon Stone was born April 21, 1800, on the homestead which he always occupied, and where his father, Amos Stone, first settled. He is the oldest person living in Pittsford who was born in the town. Left an orphan by the death of his father when only thirteen years old, he owes his success in life to good native sense, energy, and only the advantages of a common school education. He has always taken an active part in politics, and has voted at every election since he was a voter,—now numbering more than one hundred and ten. His wife, a daughter of Israel Ray, is still living, and his children, a son, Hanford Stone, lives on the homestead, and a daughter, Mrs. Sheldon Smith, near by, on the farm long owned by Deacon Wm Hill. Mr. Stone has always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow townsmen, and for nearly thirty years was a magistrate of the town.



SOLOMON STONE.



RES. OF **CAROLINE THORNELL**, PITTSFORD, MONROE CO., N.Y.



MRS. C. THORNELL.

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Zechariah Willson, wife, and children; William Hill and wife; Richard and Elizabeth Priestley, then unmarried. The descendants of these number hundreds in this and western States. The names of those who came in about this time are numerous, and many escape search. Robert Heath, from England, was one. His daughters live on the old homestead. Asa and Chauncey Wilmarth in the south part of the town. Caleb S. Martin and the Gardner family on East street. Nathan and Calvin Kingsley where D. Kingsley now lives. Edward Beers, Samuel Whitcomb, and Isaac Whitcomb,—the latter where Priestley Hill lives; was father of A. G. Whitcomb, long a popular hotel proprietor in Rochester. The Tillotson and Kinter families settled on West street. Hutchinson Patterson settled the Van Buskirk place. He moved to Ohio nearly forty years ago. He was in Pittsford as early as 1797. Moses Smith, in 1800, lived where Albert Reynolds does. There have been Smiths in Pittsford ever since. Samuel True settled the Orrin Todd place, where C. W. Rogers lives, and Jonathan True lived on the adjoining Geare farm. George Dunn (brother of Alexander) settled the place owned by Mrs. Parsons. He was followed by Lawrence Whitbeck, from New Jersey, father of Dr. John F. Whitbeck, of Rochester.

John Scott and James Smedley were early surveyors. It is not certain that they lived in town. They laid out early roads, in connection with Simon Stone, one of the proprietors. Some of the earliest roads were cut through the forest by pioneers who had settled there and were determined to get out. Thus William Agate and William Griffin, in 1799, jointly cut the road from their homes to Stone's mill, where the great Embankment mills now are. The earliest land-surveys were very imperfect, and this afterwards made a good deal of trouble. Land was cheap, and the only care was to give enough. Afterwards the price advanced, and the old proprietors demanded a new survey and pay for "overplus" lands. To this the owners objected, and many suits and much bad feeling prevailed. In 1816, while Simon Stone was sitting by his window, one evening, two shots were fired at him. One grazed his shoulder, doing no damage, but narrowly missing his wife and daughters, who were standing by a table behind him. The other shot struck his throat, passing between the windpipe and a vein. The slightest variation would have caused certain death. It was believed that a man named Gardner, whom Stone had sued for overplus lands, fired the shots, but the proof was not conclusive, and, Mr. Stone recovering, the matter was dropped. Gardner was, however, expelled from church in consequence. Simon Stone lived until 1826, but was always lame from the effects of this shot.

A more serious trouble to many early settlers was the claim of the widow of Israel Stone to lands sold at an early day, on which she had not released her dower. She married, after Mr. Stone's death, successively Paul Richardson, —— McClintock, and Moses Barr. She survived all, and, as the widow Barr, commenced or threatened suits against nearly half the freeholders of Pittsford. Lawyers found this business profitable, and took most of the money. On one occasion the deputy sheriff of Ontario, Mark H. Sibley, stood on the meeting-house steps on Sunday and served processes on the people, as they came out of church, to answer the demand of the "Widow Barr" for dower on lands they had bought. Those warrants served on Sunday were void, but the settlers did not know this. Many of them compromised for a certain amount of money, graduated according to the supposed ability of the victim to pay. This work was not stopped until the legislature passed a law requiring widows to make their demands for dower within twenty years after the death of their husbands. This law could not constitutionally be made retroactive, so as to apply to previous claims for dower. But the lawyers did not seem to know this, and so the widow Barr was barred. She died about 1830, in only moderate circumstances.

Many of the early settlers of Pittsford had considerable property. As the chief and earliest settlement in this section, it attracted men of wealth. To this is due the fact that several slaves were held here at an early day. One belonged to Dr. Ray's family,—a slave woman, the property of Dr. Ray's sister Alice, and removed with her to Brighton, when she married Oliver Culver. Caleb Hopkins owned a slave named Titus Lord, whom he bought about 1813, in Canandaigua, for one hundred and fifty dollars. Titus was then thirteen or fourteen years old, and as black as a coal. He went to school with the white children, in No. 1 district, but never learned much. He died soon after the slaves were freed in this State, in 1824. The Whitbecks had two slaves, called "Big Jack" and "Little Jack," whom they brought from New Jersey. Big Jack had a wife and several children, also slaves. He had a log house built for him across the brook near Edgar Parson's residence. When freed by law, Big Jack at first declined to use his freedom. He said he had as much to eat and to drink as Mr. Whitbeck, and didn't work any harder than he. But he did go soon after. Little Jack went as soon as he was old enough. Nathan Calhoun had a slave boy a number of years. John Mann, at the Embankment mills, owned a slave woman, who had a male slave child born to her December 15, 1812. The registry appears as follows on the town-books:

"This may certify that on the 15th day of December, 1812, was born one male slave at my house, in Boyle, county of Ontario, and State of New York, and now resides with me in said town. JOHN MANN.

"BOYLE, 8th October, 1813.

"Attest, SAMUEL M. KEMPTON, Town Clerk."

This is believed to be the only slave born in what is now Pittsford, and the above are the only slaves known to have lived in town. The popular feeling was strongly against slavery, and the owners of slaves were compelled to give some educational advantages to slave children, as a preparation for their expected freedom. Whitbeck's slaves attended school in No. 2.

Northfield suffered several changes in name and territory before being called Pittsford. The name of the entire town was changed to Boyle, April 6, 1808. Penfield, including Webster, was set off in 1810, and Perrinton in 1812. April 12, 1813, the remainder of the town of Boyle was called Smallwood. In 1814, Brighton, including Irondequoit and all of Rochester east of the river, was taken off, and the remainder of the town was named Pittsford by Colonel Hopkins, then in the flush of military honors, and the most popular man in the settlement.

The supervisors of Northfield, Boyle, and Smallwood, from 1796 to 1814, were as follows: Silas Nye, 1796–7–9; Noah Norton, 1798, 1808; Ezra Patterson, 1800–1804, also 1806, 1807, 1811, and 1813; Augustus Griswold, a merchant at the head of Irondequoit bay, in 1805; William McKinstry, of Penfield, in 1808; Caleb Hopkins, 1809; Stephen Lusk, 1810; and Samuel Spafford, of Brighton, now Rochester, in 1812. Dr. John Ray was town clerk from 1796 to 1813, inclusively. In 1813 the town voted to make good to the town clerk a twenty-dollar counterfeit bill which, as a town officer, he had taken. The next year Samuel M. Kempton was chosen clerk one year; but in 1815, Dr. Ray was again elected, and continued until 1820. Pittsford, in 1814, comprised Henrietta, then beginning to be called West-town. The following were town officers that year: Supervisor, Ezra Patterson; Town Clerk, John Ray; Assessors, Nathan Nye, William Griffin, Stephen Lusk; Commissioners of Highways, Henry Bailey, Hutchinson Patterson, James Sperry (Henrietta); Overseers of the Poor, Glover Perrin, Jonas Sawens; Collector, Nathan Kingsley; Constables, Ebenezer Gooding (Henrietta), Nathan Kingsley, Calvin Kingsley; School Commissioners, Jared Barker, Nathan Nye, Lyman Hawley (Henrietta); School Inspectors, Simon Stone (2d), a lawyer in Pittsford village, Claudius V. Boughton, a merchant in the village, Dr. John Ray. The three following were school inspectors for West-town: James Sperry, Silas Dunham, and Dr. Jonah D. Simonds.

There was much sickness in the early history of Pittsford, chiefly typhoid fevers and fever and ague. In the winter of 1812 an epidemic prevailed, attacking old people almost exclusively, and nearly always proving fatal. The doctors at first tried bleeding; but after this the patient died invariably in a few hours. They never learned how to manage it. Among those who died with it were Captain Silas Nye, Major Ezra Patterson, Noah Norton, Mrs. and Mrs. Alexander Chubb (both the same day), John Armstrong, Sr., Robert Heath, John Roworth, Mrs. Parrott, and Mr. Miller, near the Brighton line. Nathan Nye had the disease, and was one of the very few who recovered. It disappeared as warm weather came. Those who died were all heads of families, and there was much suffering.

A number of the earliest pioneers were Revolutionary soldiers. Among these may be mentioned Ebenezer Graves and Captain Henry Gale, who lived and died on East street. Captain Silas Nye was a captain in the Revolution. Deacon Samuel Stone, father of Eber Stone, was a soldier, though only a young lad at the time. Thomas Cleland was another, and there are doubtless others whose records are forgotten. The town took a leading part in the war of 1812. Caleb Hopkins volunteered, was made colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment, and went to the lines. He took a good many young men with him. Wm. Jones, a young man eighteen years old, who worked for S. Stone, went to the lines, and was killed. Gallagher, who lived in the village, was a staff officer. Ammon Dunn was killed and scalped by the Indians. Joel Dunn, a brother, went as a substitute. He was taken prisoner, and kept in Halifax till the close of the war. Colonel Hopkins, after the battle, visited the field to look for his missing men. He wrote home that he found Ammon Dunn's body, but Joel could not be found. His fate was only guessed at until he returned, broken down in health. Claudius Victor Boughton mustered a company of cavalry in Pittsford in the war of 1812. They had their tents several weeks in the village, while the men were training horses to jump fences. One Pittsford man, Samuel Wile Hopkins, went to Canada in the war, either to trade or, more likely, to evade the draft. He was tried and hung as a spy. Hopkins was a worthless, drunken fellow, and no complaint was made about his execution. His wife was a step-daughter of Glover Perrin. She afterwards married John Lane, a village blacksmith. James Merrill, another blacksmith, was in the war of 1812. His shop was south of where Thomas Wood lives. Kendrick and Huggett succeeded him.

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Distilling was a leading business in early days. N. Nye had one of the first in the town, about 1804. Much of the whisky was sent west and traded with Indians for furs; but too much found a market at home. Indians were still numerous hereabouts, but were quite peaceful, except when too much whisky made them quarrel among themselves. When drunk they would go around nights and try to get into settlers' houses. Augustus Elliott came to Pittsford in 1810. He had a store where the Methodist church stands; also a distillery and ashery opposite Squire Goss'. He made money rapidly during the war. All the potash that could be smuggled into Canada during this time sold at enormous profits. He also furnished whisky for the army. After the war he built the Hargous House, expecting to take to it the daughter of Daniel Penfield. She disappointed him, and he lived a bachelor. Failing in business, he removed to Pennsylvania and retrieved his fortunes. He was living ten or twelve years ago. The place was sold to James K. Guernsey. Jane Penfield afterwards married Brown of Rochester, the original owner of "Brown's race."

Israel Stone brought some goods to Pittsford at an early day, but more as patron of the settlement than as merchant. After Elliott, John Hartwell and Samuel Hildreth were for a time the leading business men in the settlement. Hartwell was in Canada through the war, made money, and was rich when he came. He purchased Elliott's ashery and distillery, and also of Caleb Hopkins the farm which he occupied (the old Porter place, south of the village), containing then one hundred and sixty-three acres, for which he paid eight thousand dollars in gold. Hartwell was an amateur farmer, and in 1820 received a premium of ten dollars from the Ontario County Agricultural Society for the best farm in Pittsford. Hartwell with Sylvanus Lathrop took the job of making the great embankment across the Irondequoit for the canal, and made enormous profits. He also made canal bridges in 1822–23, for the new canal. He afterwards took a contract on the Welland canal, lost all he had made, and his Pittsford farm was sold to Mr. Porter, of Palmyra, to pay a mortgage of four thousand dollars.

Samuel Hildreth was a prominent early merchant, landlord, and stage proprietor. He came in November, 1814, set up a store, and the next spring Henry S. Potter, now living in Rochester, came as office-boy and clerk. Potter was a merchant in Pittsford from 1821–22 until November, 1850, when he removed to Rochester. In 1816, Hildreth established the first stage route from Canandaigua to Rochester. Pittsford was a leading point on this route, and large numbers of horses were kept in Hildreth's barns, between H. H. Cronk's and the railroad. Mr. Hildreth built the house now owned by Hon. Jarvis Lord. He also built the Pittsford House, now occupied by S. Whitbeck, and kept tavern there. His store was the one occupied by Lockwood Armstrong, which he built. He was also one of the first postmasters of Pittsford. He died in 1824. His daughter married Charles Richardson, an early merchant with Thomas Benedict. Another married Alex. Babcock, afterwards sheriff of this county.

Wait Martin was an early hatter in Pittsford. About 1816 he had a stock of goods come from Canada which were seized by Colonel Hopkins as revenue collector and confiscated to the government. The loss ruined Martin financially.

Elihu Doud had a brick-yard at a very early day west of Franklin Lusk's house. Elliott got the bricks there for his house; also Lathrop, for his residence now owned by Colonel L. S. May. At a later day, John Brown, father of the present J. Brown, made brick on his farm, north of the village, near the Westemans farm.

In 1814, Dr. Archelaus G. Smith, Nathan Nye, Colonel Caleb Hopkins, and John Acer established a large store, which they kept four years, but were unsuccessful through some mismanagement. Dr. Smith practiced his profession, and the last two years had Dr. Hartwell Carver as partner. Dr. Smith left in 1818, went to Rochester, and afterwards to New York. Hon. E. Delafield Smith, of New York city, is a son. Dr. Smith's widow, M. Boughton Smith, the first white child in Victor, is still living, aged nearly eighty-eight.

Sylvanus Lathrop came about 1818, with nothing but his profession as civil engineer and a chest of tools. The chest and contents were burned with the hotel owned by Heath Eldridge, where it was stored. Lathrop secured the confidence of Hartwell, the most considerable capitalist in the town. Lathrop and Hartwell took the job of bridging the Irondequoit valley for the Erie canal. Lathrop's idea was to make a huge wooden trough across the valley; and this the canal commissioners approved. With Hartwell's money, Lathrop experimented to the extent of two or three thousand dollars in getting out timber. The plan of a wooden aqueduct was then abandoned; but, in consideration of what they had done, the contract for the earth embankment was let to Hartwell and Lathrop at fourteen cents per cubic yard. They sublet most of it at nine cents per yard, and these contracts were afterwards sublet as low as five cents. At this last price the contractors lost money. Hartwell was rich before, and Lathrop was at once a capitalist. He, with Henry S. Potter, built the store occupied by J. M. Wiltsie & Co. About 1825, Lathrop built the block owned and occupied by Henry A. Parker, and kept store there several years with Leonard H. Clapp.

About 1831, Lathrop found Pittsford too small for his enterprise, went to Ohio, and took contracts on the canals there. He was successful in every undertaking, and in a few years removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where, in the proprietorship of coal and iron mines, he became worth several millions of dollars. He was living only a few years ago.

The Erie canal was a great help to Pittsford in common with all western New York; but few of its early settlers understood the cost of digging and moving earth. The eastern sections were first built, and eastern men mostly took the contracts here, which they sublet at much-reduced prices. The men like Lathrop, who could estimate the cost of construction, made large profits. The men who sublet usually did well. Farms were paid for, and the foundations of many substantial fortunes laid, in this way. Until the Erie canal came, money was exceedingly scarce; but the large numbers of men employed made a home market for nearly everything at good prices. For one or two years the canal was unfinished across the Irondequoit valley, and in those days Bushnell's Basin was a thriving village. Pittsford grew rapidly in these years, and promised to become a place of much importance. The old canal warehouses of Pittsford were mainly built in those days. Hartwell built the warehouse on the old canal on State street in 1822–23, and afterwards the stone warehouse of Wiltsie's, long owned by Henry S. Potter. The new canal superseded the first warehouse on State street. It still bears the names of Brooks & Clapp, who formerly did business there. Brooks & Williams also kept the old "White Tavern," near by, built by John Hartwell. Peter Hopkins for many years kept a hotel where Wm. Agate's new house is. He also settled the large farm owned by Robert Wilcox, in the north part of the town. John I. Cole, John Brown, Tunis and Peter Brezee were among the early settlers in northern Pittsford. The sandy, light soil long retarded settlement; but the fine houses and barns there now show that this soil, with good management, is quite as profitable as any. A similar character of soil on East street long gave it the name of "Johnny-Cake street," from the idea that the soil there was not strong enough for wheat.

Besides Drs. Ray and Rood, previously mentioned, the early physicians were Dr. Monroe, now living in Rochester, and Dr. Bowen, who formed a partnership with Dr. Ray about 1814, but did not stay long. Dr. Andrew Huntington came in 1815, formed a partnership with Dr. Ray, and soon bought out both Dr. Ray's farm and practice. His son, Dr. Wales Monroe Huntington, was associated with him many years.

"Dr. Huntington" has been a household word in Pittsford for more than sixty years.

Dr. Hartwell Carver came to Pittsford in 1816, practiced nearly fifty years, and died at an advanced age in 1875.

Dr. J. E. Camp was here from 1824 to 1851, when he removed.

Dr. R. C. Reynolds came in 1831, and is still active and successful in his profession.

Dr. Charles Came did not begin medical practice until about thirty years ago. He is widely known in all neighboring towns, having delivered more than fifteen hundred lectures on scientific subjects.

Dr. C. H. Thompson, a homœopathist, who practiced from 1865 to 1875, and Drs. Carpenter and Johnstone, now resident, close the brief list of Pittsford physicians.

The first lawyer, or pettifogger rather, was Jabez Hull, before 1800. He was succeeded by Simon Stone (2d), from 1800 to 1827. William G. Taylor, 1810 to 1818. Ira Bellows came in 1816, and for nearly forty years was a leading man in the village, town, and county. From his office went a long line of law-students, many of whom have become eminent. Hon. Ephraim Goss, resident in Pittsford, studied here in 1826. Among others were Hon. Elias B. Holmes, afterwards member of Congress; Mortimer F. Delano, elected surrogate, and moved to Rochester; William C. Rowley, of Rochester; Watson S. Hinckley; M. B. Champlin, afterwards State attorney-general; William F. Cogswell, and James A. Guernsey. Hon. Ashley Samson, afterwards Judge Samson, settled in Pittsford in 1818, before it was yet certain that the village would not compete with Rochester. He soon after removed, and became identified with the young city. The present lawyers of Pittsford are Hon. Ephraim Goss, John B. Vosburgh, and John M. Steele.

The churches of Pittsford are seven: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, Free Methodist, and Roman Catholic. The first sermon in town was on Captain Nye's farm, by James K. Guernsey, a man of culture and ability, but not a regular preacher. A contribution was taken after the sermon, and Israel Stone dropped in the hat a counterfeit silver dollar, made for trading with Indians. Guernsey offered the silver-piece a day or two after in Canandaigua, and, when it was refused, explained that he took it for "preaching the gospel in the woods of Northfield." "No doubt," said the other, "the money is as good as the sermon."

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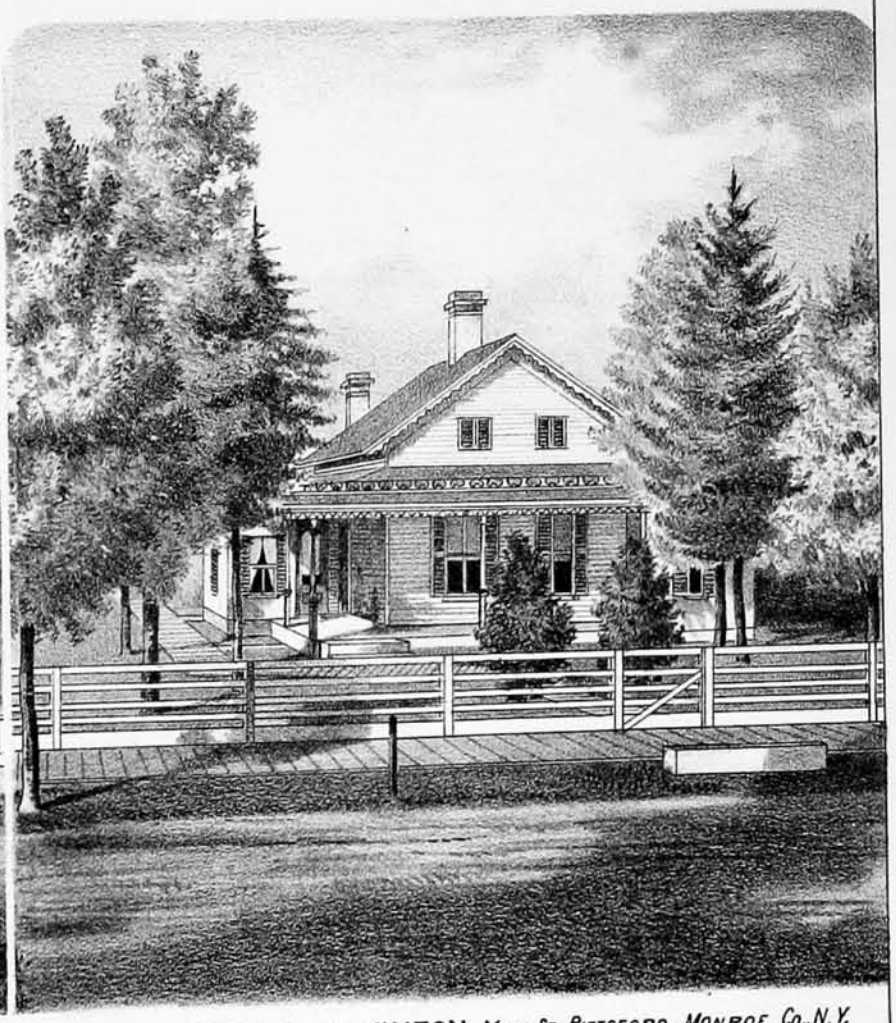
PLIN VINTON.



LYDIA VINTON.



FORMER RES. OF MRS. L. P. VINTON, & OF LATE PLIN VINTON,
PORT WASHINGTON, TUSCARAWAS CO., OHIO.



RES. OF MRS. L. P. VINTON, MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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JOHN REEVE.



MRS. JOHN REEVE.

RES. OF **JOHN REEVE**, PITTSFORD MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

PLATE XCVIII

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Guernsey was a trader and merchant in Lima several years. He bought ginseng of the early settlers, paying in goods, and exporting it to Europe. He became very wealthy, and about 1818 retired to Pittsford, where he lived till his death in 1841, aged seventy-two years. He always said that he preached the first sermon in Northfield. It must have been before 1798, for in that year Rev. Mr. Billinghurst came to the town, and he preached occasionally wherever he had a chance. Religious meetings preceded this date in private houses and the log school-house in No. 1. Rev. James H. Hotchkiss, then a licentiate of the Presbyterian church, preached six sermons between November 8, 1801, and February 1, 1802. These were the first sermons preached by any Presbyterian clergyman.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1807 the Presbyterian church was organized at the house of Glover Perrin, with the following trustees: Orange Stone and Thomas Kempshall for one year, Abraham Bronson and William Spear for two years, Glover Perrin and Samuel Stone for three years. The name of the society was "the Congregational Society of Northfield." Thomas Ramsdell was chairman of the meeting, and Josiah J. Kellogg clerk. In February, 1808, the society voted to settle Rev. John Stewart as preacher of the gospel, if enough money could be raised. Daniel Wilson and Henry E. Denniss were elected trustees in 1809, and in this year Rev. Solomon Allen was employed as pastor, at a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars. Jabez Sanbourn was chosen trustee for 1810. In 1811 Rev. Silas Hubbard was employed on trial for two Sabbaths, at five dollars per Sabbath. Among the names of those who signed the call for Mr. Hubbard are the following not before mentioned: Nathan Norton, Silas Packard, Jesse Perrin, Michael Beach, and Isaac Barnard.

February 10, 1825, the following names are given as members of the church: Samuel Stone, Glover Perrin, Robert Shearer, Uriah Parker, Stephen Lusk, James Hopkins, Charles Kinter, Nathan Nye, James K. Guernsey, Elisha Beach, John Acer, David Acer, John I. Cole, Simon Stone (2d), Samuel Hopkins, Jonas Linnell, Marvin Hopkins, Lyman Powell, Epaphroditus Stone, Elijah Rose, Elijah Linnell, Henry B. Stoddard, Ira Bellows, Sylvanus Lathrop, Elias Smith, Samuel Crosier, Solomon Stone (2d), Nichols West, Thurlow Leavens, Silas Nye, Joseph Shepard.

Succeeding pastors after Mr. Hubbard were Rev. A. C. Collins, of Bloomfield, 1817; Rev. Ezekiel J. Chapman, 1818. In the fall of 1818, Rev. Chauncey Cook came, and continued two years. From 1820 to 1824, Rev. John Taylor. In 1824, Rev. Ralph Cushman, at a salary of two hundred and seventy dollars. The spring of 1875, Rev. Wm. F. Curry, a Southerner, preached, and continued one year. He complained of the cold meeting-house, in which no stove was used during the coldest weather, and for some weeks the next winter he preached in a room in the then new "White Tavern." In 1827, Rev. Homer Adams was employed, and preached two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Asa Mahan from 1829 to 1831. Rev. A. E. Campbell followed for one year, and Rev. Elijah Buck nine months. Rev. John B. Richardson commenced his services June 2, 1833, and was installed pastor February 16, 1834, and left in 1850. He is still living, in Geneva, New York.

Succeeding Mr. Richardson, besides occasional supplies, have been the following pastors: Rev. Job Pierson, Rev. A. North, Rev. Mr. Crittenden, Rev. H. M. Morey, about 1865–68, Rev. G. H. Hamilton, Rev. George G. Smith, and since September, 1874, Rev. Lewis H. Morey.

In early years the Presbyterian society met at the house of Glover Perrin, or in the log meeting-house north of the village. In 1816 a frame building was erected on the hill a mile south of the village. In 1826 this was sold to the Baptists. The same year the church built the large stone meeting-house in the village. Lathrop was one of the builders, and he used in it some of the timbers originally intended for his Irondequoit aqueduct. This house was burned in November, 1861, and the present edifice erected in 1862, and consecrated May 13, 1863.

At one time the church and parsonage grounds and buildings were sold to satisfy a mortgage of five hundred dollars, something less than one-twelfth its value. Solomon Stone, then a member of the church, bid it in for the society at two thousand dollars. After that the stone church was often jocularly called "Solomon's temple." The church has always been a strong one, especially in wealth. Originally constituted with ten members, in 1818 it had thirty-seven; in 1826, forty-two; in 1831, one hundred and fifty-nine; and in 1846, one hundred and ninety-five. The present number is eighty-six. Originally a Congregational society, it soon became Presbyterian, and April 20, 1814, it was received into the presbytery of Geneva, and in 1819 into the Rochester presbytery. The present elders are George W. Farnham, William H. Cook, James F. Rogers, L. L. Nichols, Lyman D. Welch, and Ephraim Goss; church clerk, E. Goss.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists in early days were less wealthy but more numerous than their Presbyterian co-laborers. In 1804 some Baptist meetings were held in private houses and school-houses, Daniel Brown, of Ogden, being the preacher, and coming once in two weeks. He forded the river, often in serious danger, and was sometimes compelled by high water to go and return by way of Avon, where there was a bridge. On the 20th of October, 1809, a council was called, and "The Second Baptist Church of Boyle" was organized, with the following members: Richard Priestley, Ann Priestley, Robert Heath, John Roworth, and Daniel Brown. Elder Jeremiah Irons, of Palmyra, was chosen moderator. Representatives at the council came from the first and second churches in Williamson, first church in Boyle (Penfield), the church in Farmington, and the church in Palmyra. From the latter came Samuel Bennett, the primitive blacksmith in Northfield in 1794. Daniel Brown was ordained November 30, 1809, at Dr. John Ray's house. Jeremiah Irons was moderator, and Noah Porter, of Palmyra, clerk. William Hill and Jacob Mann were received for baptism October 20, and the same evening Triphena Webster, Alana Gardner, Bethuel Blodgett, Sabra Ray, Sila Patterson, William Griffin, Dr. John Ray, Fanny Dunn, Mary Parker, Noah Norton, Margaret Norton, Jabez Hall, and Elizabeth Roworth were received. All these were baptized at Mann's mills, November 3, 1809. Robert Heath and Noah Norton were elected the first deacons. The following members were added, mostly by baptism, within a year after organizing the church, and most before 1810: Caleb Nye, Richard Priestley, Jr., John Gardner, Alida Brown, Sabra Robbins, Ransford Webster, Joshua Armstrong, Elizabeth Olmstead, Sabra Farr, Nathan Hull, Henry Bailey, John Welch, Aaron Adler, Benjamin Olmstead, Aaron Quick, Richard Welch, Michael Parker, Thomas More, Latin Albrough and wife, Olive Beach, Lewis Jones, Martha Hull, Robert Holland, Prudence Holland, Robert Kathcart, and Elizabeth Roworth.

In 1819 Elder Turney closed his labors, having served fifteen years, and the membership having increased to eighty-nine. He was succeeded by Rev. Reuben Tenney, who remained till 1828, when the church excluded him for being a Mason.

In 1828 Rev. Harlow Minor was called, and remained one year. Until 1826 the church had no meeting-house. Meetings were held in private houses, school-houses, and barns. In 1816 the Ontario Baptist association met with the church in Pittsford, in a barn fitted up for the purpose. Elder Tenney was restored in 1835, and soon after went to Wheatland. Other pastors after Rev. H. Minor are as follows: 1829, Rev. Thomas Baker, three years; 1833, Rev. Charles Howe, several years; Rev. Daniel Brown, one year, and Rev. J. C. Stoughton one year. The first regular salary paid was to Rev. Charles Howe,—one hundred dollars the first year, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars each subsequent year, besides parsonage and five acres of land. In 1840, Rev. Stephen Taylor and —— Kingsley, two years; 1842, Rev. Henry Shute, two years; 1844, Rev. C. A. Skinner, one year; 1845, Rev. J E. Maxwell, four years; 1849, E. Marshall, three years; 1852, George Webster, one year; 1855, Rev. Wm. Brown; 1856, Rev. J. S. Parsons; 1859, Rev. J. J. Gandy; 1861, Rev. Moses Barker; 1866, Rev. J. W. Spoor. For a number of years after this the church was supplied by students from the university and theological seminary. Of these Rev. J. W. Harris and Rev. —— Barlow continued longest. The church has now no settled pastor.

Deacons of the church have been as follows: Robert Heath, Noah Norton, Latin Albrough, Robert Holland, Moses Clark, William Hill, George B. Dennis, Simon Holland, Michael Parker, Thomas Wiltsie, Seth G. Stiles, Benjamin F. Monroe, Chas. Dunham, George B. Millard, Arthur Tobey, Leander S. Ford.

Church clerks have been as follows: William Griffin, 1809 to 1821; Moses Clark, 1821 to 1829; Michael Parker, 1829 to 1843; John Heath, 1843 to 1847; John Gaskin, E. Underhill, B. Millard, C. Cleveland, and B. F. Wood.

In 1850 the church abandoned the old meeting-house on the hill, and moved into the village, where the present edifice was built, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. For some years after its organization the Baptist church had the most members, but severe discipline and dissensions largely reduced its numbers.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The early records of the Methodist church in Pittsford are obscure. It is known that circuit-preachers came here and held meetings as early as 1815–16, but their names have not been preserved. Rev. Mr. Scott was one. Meetings were held in school-houses, and the Methodists participated in the great revival of religion which prevailed through the country from 1829 to 1833–34. In 1830 the society was incorporated, and trustees chosen at a meeting held in the village school-house, presided over by Rev. Philo Woodworth, with Ephraim Goss, secretary. Michael Miller, Peter Hopkins, Nehemiah Phillips, Lemuel W. Hard, Daniel True, Henry S. Potter, Alfred Doud, Moses Mather, and Caleb Munson were chosen first trustees. In January, 1831, on motion of Peter Hopkins, it was

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voted to build a church, and that shares for five dollars each be issued in payment of seats. Henry S. Potter was made treasurer, and the work of building progressed under charge of Daniel True. The house was made thirty-six by forty-eight feet, of brick, and the walls were twenty feet high, with a basement eight feet high, and a gallery on the east side. The location was an unfortunate one,—on a back lot given to the society by Ebenezer Sutherland. It was expected that streets would be laid out to reach this lot, but the village did not grow as anticipated, and the church was left far away from the thoroughfare. In 1843, chiefly under the management of Rev. John Mandeville, the old church was taken down, and rebuilt on the present location. Since that date its basement has always been used by the town for elections and town meetings. The names of trustees and leading men in the church since 1831 are as follows: Orrin Stone, Dr. Hartwell Carver, Daniel Parmly, Ebenezer Sutherland, Joseph Colt, Daniel Sackett, John C. Greene, Moses Dodd, Jonathan Marsh, Joel Dunn, Benjamin Lyman, Edwin Wilbur, Henry Thompson, George C. Crippin, Charles Irons, John Gardner, Levi D. Mitchell, Caleb Nye, Jeremiah Fowler, John C. Keeler, Myron Plumb, Thomas Ellsmore, F. Hawks, Albert White, Seymour Stone, A. B. Patterson, W. Parry, Henry Sexton, William H. Spelman, P. Fort, Cornelius Ketchum, Cyrus Williams, Peter Brezee, Julian Geare, Stephen Clawson, Andrew J. Ketchum.

Owing to the rules of the church, Methodist clergymen never, while in active work, become permanent residents of any place. Among those who are best remembered by the people are Rev. J. Mandeville, Rev. Manly Tooker, Rev. Jonathan Watts, and Rev. Moses Wallace. The last-named bought a farm, and long owned it, while preaching in other towns. It now belongs to Mr. Battams, but is known as the "Wallace place." Joseph True has been clerk of this church most of the time since its organization.

The Free Methodist church was organized about 1864, under Rev. Joseph McCrary. Rev. James Olney succeeded him for one year, and was followed by Rev. Thomas Griffin, Rev. Mr. Harvey, Rev. J. Z. Osborn, three years. Since last November Rev. C. D. Brooks has been the pastor. The church trustees for 1876 are John Lambert, J. C. Keeler, and H. H. Cronk.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN PITTSFORD

was formed by Rev. B. Mueller, under whose ministrations the church building in the north part of the village was erected, in 1866. Mr. Mueller remained until 1869, since which time Rev. W. H. Gomph has been the pastor. John Ernst is the present church clerk, and the following are trustees: Charles Zorns, Frederick Huseher, John Hetzel, Fredrick Scholtz, John Brand.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the summer of 1817, Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, rector of the Episcopal church in Canandaigua, and afterwards bishop, preached in the village of Pittsford. This was the first Episcopal service in the town. In January, 1844, Rev. Henry Lockwood, then residing in Honeoye Falls, began regular service each alternate Sunday, and November 2, 1846, he organized the parish, under the name of Christ church, with Sylvester Parker and A. Vought as wardens.

In April, 1849, Rev. Mr. Lockwood resigned, but occasional services were held during the summer by Rev. Dr. Judd. The first meetings were held in an upper room of a building where Gabriel Wood's house stands. In 1846 the small building at the head of Church street was purchased and fitted up as a church. Other rectors were as follows: 1849, Rev. W. S. Childs; 1850, Rev. Willis H. Barris; 1851, Rev. Joshua Smith and Rev. E. B. Tuttle; 1853, Rev. Henry Lockwood, and continued until 1860; July 1, 1860, Rev. John A. Bowman; September 15, 1861, Rev. Mr. Bowman resigned to become chaplain of the Thirteenth New York Volunteers; May 4, 1862, Rev. H. Lockwood again became rector, and has remained ever since. The new church at the head of Locust street was built in 1868. The corner-stone was laid June 19, 1868. The first services were held February 7, 1869, and the church consecrated May 20, 1869, Bishop Coxe officiating. Hiram Kingsbury was the builder. The present wardens of the church are D. C. Rand and J. H. Decker; Vestrymen, Chas. H. Armstrong, J. R. Lockwood, Jeffrey N. Birdsell, C. W. Rogers, Fred. G. Barnard, D. L. Guernsey, Mortimer Wadhams, James Voorhees.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

was organized in 1873, and a church edifice built that year. Religious services have been held in the village since 1856 by Fathers Casey and Miller. Father P. McGraw, of Fairport, is the present pastor, and the organization of the church is due to his labors.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF PITTSFORD.

A society of Universalists was organized in the village of Pittsford at a very early day. Its services were held sometimes in the school-house of district No. 2 and sometimes in private houses. The principal preachers were Rev. Thomas Billinghurst, Rev. Stephen Miles, and Rev. Liscomb Knapp. The latter published a Universalist paper in Pittsford village in 1815–16. The printing was all done at his own residence, by himself and wife, he—Mr. Knapp—mainly setting the types. It was a very small folio sheet, and published once a week, under the name of the *Gospel Herald*. This was the first paper published in the county of Monroe, antedating the *Rochester Gazette* several months, and was continued in publication a little more than one year. Mr. Knapp lived in a house long owned by Mr. Fosmore, and located on land now belonging to David Barker. It was torn down several years ago. Two or three copies of the *Gospel Herald* are believed to be still in existence. The Universalists were quite strong in the southern part of Pittsford in its early days. Joshua Armstrong, one of the first members of the Baptist church, was excluded, in 1810, for embracing Universalist doctrines. After the death of Stephen Miles, in 1851, the Universalist meetings were mostly abandoned. The society never had a house of worship.

The village of Pittsford was incorporated April 7, 1827. First election May 7, 1827, at the house of Pomeroy Stone, at which the following officers were chosen:

Trustees, John Lane, Philo Hurd, Simon Stone (2d), Samuel Hopkins, Carmi Hart; Assessors, John Acer, Uriah Parker, Joseph E. Camp; Treasurer, Henry S. Potter; Collector, Palmer B. Wilder; Constable, Ephraim Hopkins; Clerks, Mortimer F. Delano and Edward Dodd; Fire Wardens, Ira Buck, Thos. Hartwell, George Hart.

Philo Hurd was elected president of the board, but resigned, and James K. Guernsey was appointed trustee and elected president. Simon Stone (2d) resigned, and M. F. Delano was appointed trustee. The presidents of the board of trustees since 1827 have been as follows: L. H. Clapp, Ira Bellows, James K. Guernsey, M. F. Delano, John Acer, Erastus Gaylord, Alex. Voorhees, Frederick Boughton, Henry S. Potter, Henry Fitch, David Haywood, Albert Marcellus, David W. Smith, E. Goss, Geo. Marvin, E. W. Gaskin, P. Malone, Lucius S. May, James M. Wiltsie, Geo. A. Goss.

The clerks of the board have been as follows: Elias B. Holmes, Chas. D. Tallman, Eleazer W. True, Horace A. Noyes, Wm. A. Acer, J. A. Guernsey, Watson S. Hinckley, W. C. Rowley, Richard Parker, Dr. Wales M. Huntington, Joseph True, Elijah Treat, Dr. R. C. Reynolds, James Bellows, Henry A. Parker, Wm. H. Armstrong, Chas. Cleveland, John McGill, A. Vought, John B. Vosburgh.

Village officers in 1876 are—Geo. A. Goss, president; J. M. Wiltsie, D. B. Echler, James Smith, E. W. Gaskin, and F. Munnebeck, trustees; John B. Vosburgh, clerk; Chas. Cleveland, collector and treasurer; James Smith, E. W. Gaskin, assessors; E. Goss, police justice; John Wood, street commissioner; John H. Osgoodby, constable.

When first organized, fifty years ago, Pittsford was in the first flush of prosperity from the new Erie canal, and aspired to be a city. Such anticipations have long since faded. The population of the village is, however, experiencing a healthful increase, and its nearness to Rochester, and beautiful location, are attractions which will more and more draw urban residents thither.

A lodge of Masons was established in Pittsford at a very early day. Its number was 496, of Northfield. During the anti-Masonic excitement in 1826, the Masons dissolved, and returned their charter. In reorganizing, about twenty years ago, the original charter was returned, and this is now the number and title of the lodge.

In politics Pittsford was Republican in the days of Jefferson and Madison, strongly Clintonian during the era of canal politics, anti-Masonic and Whig from 1825 to 1850. Since the Republican party was formed the town has more than half the time been Democratic. The list of supervisors and town clerks from 1814 to 1876 indicates some of the leading men of their time. Supervisors—1814, Ezra Patterson; 1815–16, Nathan Nye; 1817, Samuel Fell; 1818, Simon Stone (2d), eight years; 1826, Stephen Lusk, three years; 1829, Nathan Calhoon, four years; 1833, John Armstrong; 1834, N. Calhoon; 1835–36, Ephraim Goss; 1837, Solomon Stone; 1838–39, N. Calhoon; 1840, Marvin Hopkins; 1841, Ira Bellows; 1842, M. Hopkins; 1843–45, Solomon Stone; 1846, Marvin Hopkins; 1847–48, Ephraim Goss; 1849, Wales M. Huntington; 1850, Marvin Hopkins; 1851, Elias Matthews; 1852–53, Horace Wheeler; 1854, Wm. C. Rowley; 1855, E. Goss; 1856, Solomon Stone; 1857, Thomas Wilcox; 1858, Isaac H. Sutherland; 1859–60, Daniel Kingsley; 1861, Jarvis Lord; 1862, Marvin Hopkins; 1863, Daniel Kingsley; 1864, Nathan R. Welch; 1865, Patrick Malone, eight years; 1873–74, Francis B. Shearer; 1875–76, George A. Goss.

Town Clerks—1814–19, John Ray; 1820–25, Stephen Lusk; 1826, Nathan Nye; 1827–28, L. H. Clapp; 1829–30, Elias B. Holmes; 1831, Ira Bellows;

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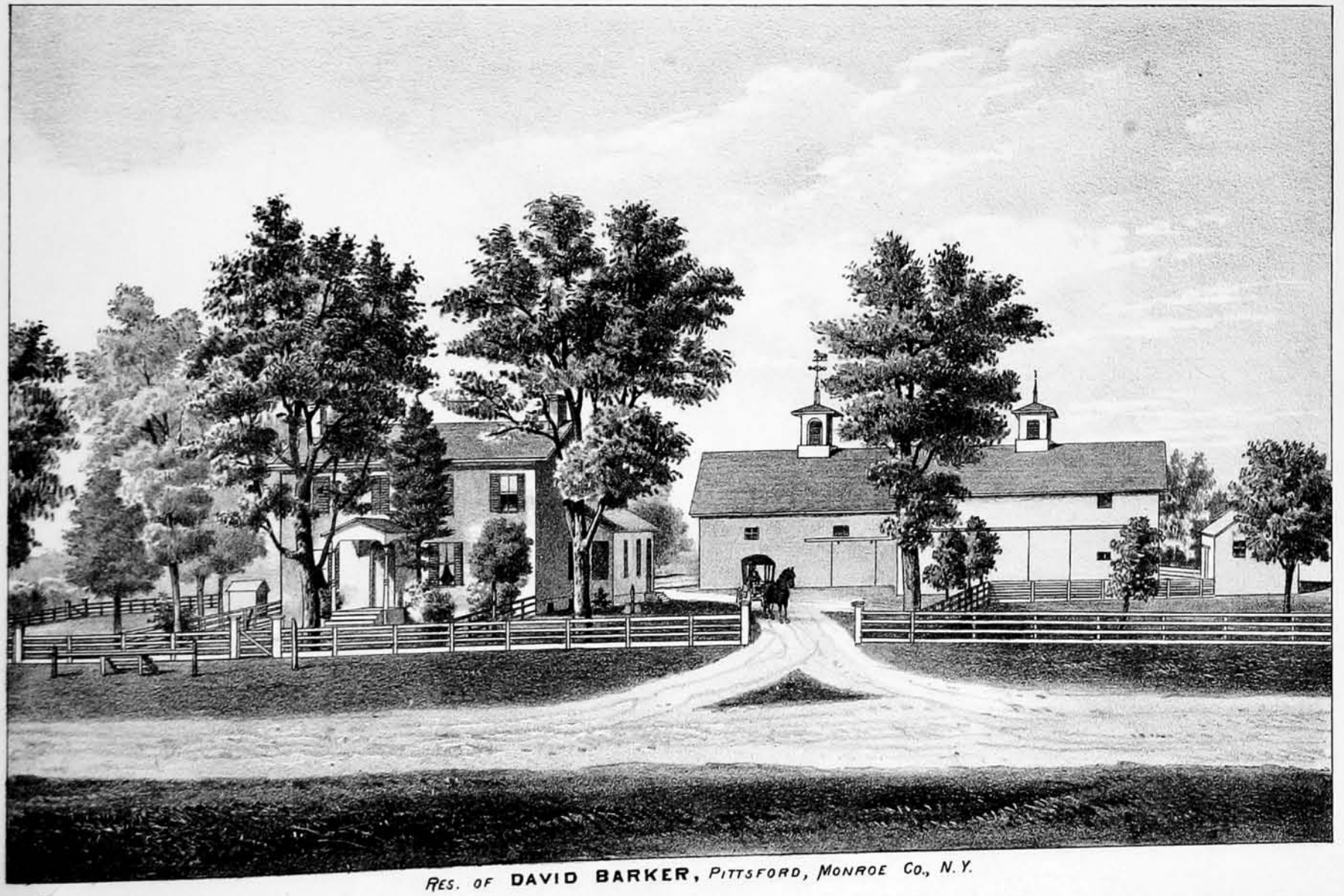
MRS. SARAH BARKER.



DAVID BARKER.



RES. OF **DAVID BARKER**, PITTSFORD, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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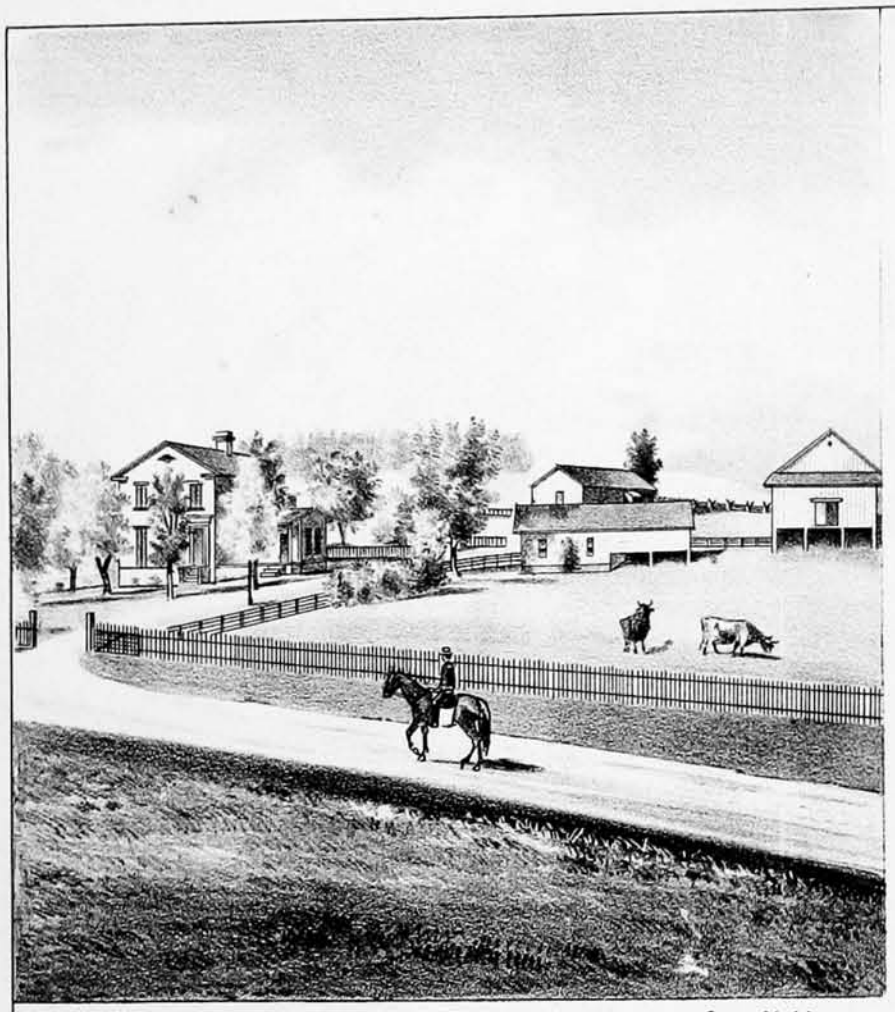


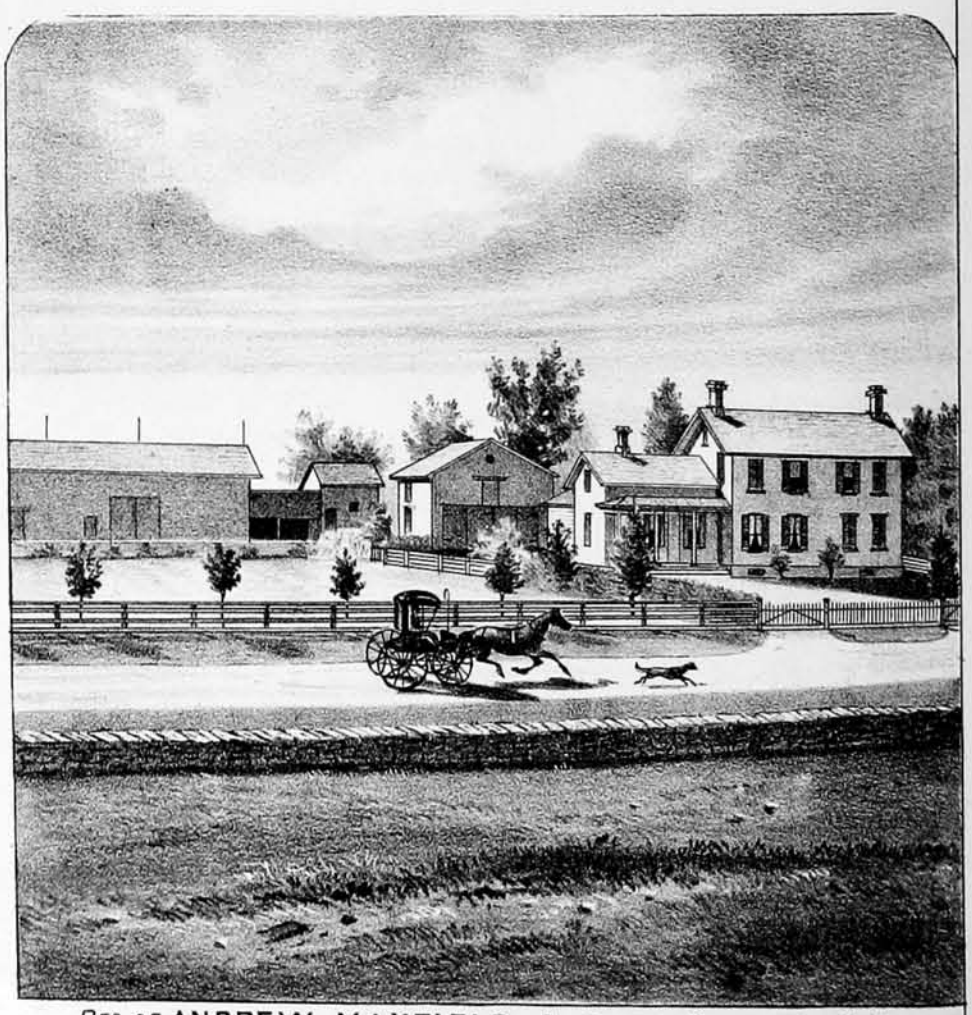
RES. OF **DENNIS LUSK**, PITTSFORD MONROE CO., N. Y.



DENNIS LUSK



ANDREW MAXFIELD.



RES. OF **ANDREW MAXFIELD**, PITTSFORD, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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1832, Ephraim Goss; 1833–34, Nelson Hall; 1835, Ira Buck; 1836, Philander Patterson; 1837, Daniel Parmely; 1838–40, Loren Race; 1841, Joseph True; 1842, Wales M. Huntington; 1843, Joseph True, seven years; 1850–51, Isaac H. Sutherland; 1852, Joseph True, five years; 1857, Gabriel K. Wood; 1858, Geo. A. Goss, three years; 1861–62, Wm. E. Edmonds; 1863, John T. Wiltsie; 1864, Ira E. Loughborough; 1865, Elias Underhill; 1866, Wm. E. Edmonds; 1867, James Smith; 1868, Abram Vought; 1869, James R. Lockwood; 1870, Abram Vought; 1871, Shelly G. Crump; 1872, John M. Steele; 1873–74, John B. Vosburgh; 1875, James Smith; 1876, John M. Steele.

Many in these lists have held other important offices, and figure conspicuously in county and State politics. But these histories the names will themselves mostly suggest.

In 1846 Pittsford voted for "no license," and no licenses have been given to sell intoxicating liquors during the last two years.

Hon. Ephraim Goss has been fifty years a resident of Pittsford, and more than thirty years justice of the peace. He has been chairman of the board of supervisors, a member of the State senate, and in 1837–40 he was county clerk. His father was John Goss, of Bloomfield, and his grandfather, Ephraim Goss, a soldier through the Revolutionary war. Mr. Goss has also been prominent in the local military companies, and in 1843 was made colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment. His oldest son, Hon. Geo. A. Goss, was a member of the State legislature in 1872–74.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM AGATE.

William and Mary Agate left England, their native land, in the fall of 1794, arriving in New York in January, 1795. They remained in that vicinity until January, 1798, when they removed to western New York, to the town of Northfield, now Pittsford. They journeyed with an ox-team, bringing only such things as they could load on one sled. In the fall of the same year they erected a log cabin. Now began the real hardships of pioneer life, which were very severe to those who had been accustomed to the luxuries of England.

The howling of the wolves, the growling of the bear by night, and the playful deer sporting around their dwelling through the day, reminded them that civilization was far in the distance; frequently the rude Indian, with his tomahawk and scalping-knife by his side, would call, asking for bread; and if they had but a loaf they must share with him to retain his good will, and it was a fearful thing to incur his displeasure. At that time there was no store or post-office nearer than Canandaigua, their only means of reaching which was with oxen or on foot, as there were but very few horses in the country.

At one time Mr. A. walked to Canandaigua, transacted some business, and started for home, expecting to stay at a public-house four miles distant. Arriving there at a late hour, they refused him admittance. He continued his way through the darkness, frequently startled by wild beasts rushing through the bushes by his side. At length he came to a log house, where he was received and made comfortable for the night.

There was a grist-mill standing where now is located Richardson's mill. Mr. Agate and Mr. Griffin cleared the forest and made the road leading from the Mendon road, past their residence, to the mill. Once, while Mr. A. was suffering with fever and ague, he was obliged to take a bag of wheat on his back and go to the mill. On his return he was taken with a chill, which was so severe that he had to drop his load and lie down by the roadside. A neighboring woman, passing on horseback, kindly offered to carry his grist home. They seldom passed a year without suffering from sickness brought on by exposure and over-work.

Their children who grew to maturity were Ann Agate,—Mrs. S. Miles,—born in 1797, and the longest resident of Pittsford living; Stephen Agate, born in 1799, who died a few years ago; Eliza Agate, born in 1801, married Hiram Ray, and died in 1832; and John S. Agate, born in 1804, still residing in Pittsford. William and John Agate, of Pittsford village, are the latter's sons. Mrs. Miles is the widow of Rev. Stephen Miles, a Universalist preacher, who died in 1851. The late William A. Ray was a son of Hiram Ray and Eliza Agate.

An incident worth mentioning in the early life of their son Stephen: While felling a large tree he discovered, near the centre, prints of an edged tool, evidently not a tomahawk; counting the grains from the scar to the surface, he found the tree had grown one hundred and fifty years after the incision had been made,—how much longer could not be determined, as it was dead when Mr. A. came into the country. This led to many conjectures regarding the first inhabitants. Stephen was the first temperance advocate in the town. When only fifteen years old he resolved never to taste another drop of liquor,—a resolution he kept until the day of his death, which occurred in his seventy-first year.

Mr. and Mrs. Agate lived to change their forest home into fertile fields and blooming orchards. The country was particularly adapted to the rapid growth of fruit-trees. Trees grown from the apple-seed would bear fruit in seven years; a peach-pit planted, in three years became a tree fifteen feet high, extending fifteen feet from branch to branch, and measuring fifteen inches around the trunk, at which time it was loaded with large, delicious fruit, some measuring nine and one-half inches and weighing a half-pound!

It was love of freedom which induced Mr. A. to leave a lucrative business in his fatherland to seek his fortune in the land of his adoption. He was truly Republican in his political sentiments. Though he never sought or obtained a public office, he was greatly interested in the welfare of the nation.

Notwithstanding the many hardships and privations of frontier life, which greatly impaired their health, they were permitted to live to a good old age. Mrs. A. died in her eighty-sixth year, while Mr. A. lived to the age of eighty-nine years.

ANDREW MAXFIELD.

Not in ancestral hall, the heir to vast estates and hereditary title, but to a princely domain fresh from the hand of nature, and in freedom of opinion and unrestricted privileges equal to the most potent dignitary of the east, the energetic pioneers of the Genesee valley began their clearings in the forest, and laid the foundations for their own and others' prosperity. Among these were Barnet and Hannah Maxfield, parents of Andrew Maxfield, the subject of our sketch.

Barnet Maxfield was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the bravery required upon the battle-field is turned to good account in the strife with the redundancy of nature upon the tract in the town of Pittsford, later to become a productive farm and a pleasant home.

To this farm, with his parents, came Andrew Maxfield, in the year 1818, from the town of Warren, Herkimer county, where he was born. A boy of seven years, the life was novel, strange, and soon became attractive; there was no lack of hard labor, yet there was no want of enjoyment. Growing up with the country, each year saw denser settlement, and a multiplied private and public improvement. Married on April 11, 1844, to Sarah Powell, and settled upon a farm of seventy-two choice acres, he has contentedly made the place his home. Not alone in the old homestead nor without those to follow them, but with three children to make

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the light of home cheerful, and to regard them in declining years with a love filial and enduring, the Maxfield family, as a representative of our most happy middle class, present in their lives much to be admired and emulated. Freed from the envy and care of office, Mr. Maxfield is none the less ardent to secure proper government by the selection and election of men of strict integrity and unqualified patriotism.

While thousands restlessly journey from State to State, seeking other and better homes, he has been content to dwell permanently in one place, regarding, with good reason, the county of Monroe a locality excelled, it may be, in some particulars, by other places, but, as a home, healthy, productive, and abounding in beautiful scenery rarely surpassed, and, as a region to pass a quiet and useful life, amply satisfactory.

STEPHEN LUSK.

Stephen Lusk was born April 26, 1775, and his wife, Sarah (Hencher) Lusk, August 25, 1777. Stephen came with his father, John Lusk, to western New York, in 1787, when only twelve years old. His wife, a daughter of William Hencher, came in 1792. She was first married to Mr. Davis, at Charlotte, who died two or three years after. Stephen Lusk's first wife was Chloe Boardman, who died in 1799. In 1801 he married Mrs. Davis, by whom he raised five children,—Dennis, born January 29, 1802, Henry and Harvey (twins), born August 11, 1804, Sarah Ann (Mrs. Thomas Wilcox), born May 3, 1810, and Heman, born August 18, 1812. The elder Lusk died in 1860, aged eighty-five years. His son, Heman Lusk, lived on the homestead, now owned by his widow, until his death in 1856. Franklin B., Stephen, and Heman Lusk, Jr., are his sons. The farm owned by Dennis Lusk was settled very early by Rufus Messenger, who early sold it to Stephen Lusk and removed to Brighton. Dennis Lusk, in 1831, married Olive Hazard, daughter of Jason Hazard. Their children are Olive, Ann,—Mrs. Noah H. Cole, of Mendon,—and James Lusk. One son, William Lusk, died in 1857, and another, Harvey Lusk, in 1873, leaving two small children.

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown, originally from Vermont, removed from St. Lawrence county to Pittsford in 1819, and died in 1831, aged fifty-four years. His wife, Sally Moody, died in 1846. Their son, John Brown, Jr., was born in 1809. One of his sisters became the wife of Jesse Albro, and another the wife of W. J. Moody, afterwards judge of Orleans county, and a student with William H. Seward. Mr. Brown's only surviving brother is Smith M. Brown, born in 1812, and now living in Florida. John Brown, Jr., is, and has long been, a prominent man in Pittsford business interests. He commenced keeping store in a grocery on the canal in 1842, and in 1850 removed to the Corner, where he was a merchant many years. He has been engaged in many enterprises, and generally successful ones. He married his first wife, Esther Stafford, in 1838. In 1843 he married his present wife, by whom he had one son, who for several years has been in business in New York city.

DAVID BARKER.

David Barker was born in this town in 1811. He is a grandson of Jared Barker, one of the pioneer settlers of Pittsford, whose name is prominently mentioned in the early records of this town as an early school commissioner and holding various other offices. His son, Lyman Barker, and father of the subject of this sketch, removed with his sons and son-in-law to Ohio, forty years ago, or about 1836. David Barker married Miss Sarah Eckler, a very estimable lady, and sister of John Eckler and Mrs. Heman Lusk, of Pittsford. He purchased the Southmayd Stillman farm, two and one-half miles south of the village, where he has resided ever since, rearing a family of six sons, all of whom he has established in the neighborhood, and who, collectively, own several hundred acres of the best land in Pittsford. The oldest son, Lyman M., died in 1875. The others are William Henry, George R., Benjamin Y., Newman, and Clarence, the latter living on the old homestead. Mr. Barker has been a prominent and public-spirited citizen, and, by energy and careful management, has added largely to the improvements of the town.

JOSEPH THORNELL.

Joseph Thornell came from England and settled in Pittsford in 1804, and on the place on which his grandchildren now live in 1806. He died in 1827. His son, William Thornell, who succeeded him on the homestead, married a daughter of Barnett Maxfield. His widow, the present Mrs. Thornell, is a sister of his first wife. Their eldest daughter is the wife of George R. Barker. Henry M. Thornell, the oldest son, owns the farm formerly owned by Noah and Augustus Norton. The other children residing on the homestead are Charles F., Helen M., Mary, Ida F., and William B. Thornell.

MRS. LYDIA P. VINTON.

James Wilmarth, Sr., moved into the town of Victor in 1812, and soon after settled in the south part of Pittsford. He was born March 30, 1769, and his wife, Lucy Wilmarth, March 20, 1772. They reared a family of six children, of whom Chauncey and James Wilmarth were life-long residents of Pittsford. A daughter, Lucy Wilmarth, became the wife of Mr. Woodward, of Mendon. James and Lydia P. Wilmarth are living, the latter the widow of Mr. Plim Vinton, late of Port Washington, Ohio. Mr. Vinton was a younger brother of Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, long a member of Congress and holding a prominent position in national politics. Mr. Vinton and Lydia P. Wilmarth were married February 21, 1828, and soon after moved to Ohio, where he engaged in farming and mercantile and banking business, until his death, December 18, 1858. Since that time Mrs. Vinton has returned to Pittsford, the home of her early years, and now resides in the south part of the village.

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HARVEY BOUGHTON.

The subject of this sketch was a native of West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass., and removed to Brighton, Monroe County, with his family in 1817, where he arrived and settled June 5, on a farm of one hundred acres, now occupied by his son, Horace C. Boughton. He came through with a yoke of oxen and one horse attached to his wagon, behind which he led a cow the whole distance. The journey to Victor, where they stopped three or four days with a sister living there, required twelve days. It was all a dense wilderness here at that time, and he rented a rude log cabin which stood on the site of the brick residence of John Warren, until he cleared a small piece of land and built a frame house, planked up on the outside. This frame constitutes a part of the present structure. Mr. Boughton had previously made a journey to Victor, where he brought and put up the first monument erected in that town, and perhaps the county, over the graves of his two brothers.



H. C. BOUGHTON.

Horatio, who died before 1800, and Flavius, who died in 1815, both twenty-one years of age. They were buried one mile south of the village, on Boughton Hill, so named from this family,—the land donated by the father of Harvey. Mr. Boughton married Elizabeth Boynton in West Stockbridge. She died May 9, 1855. Mr. Boughton had ten children, three sons and two daughters born in Massachusetts, and one son and four daughters born in Brighton. Three sons and four daughters are now living, all in Brighton, except two of the latter in Rochester. They are Mrs. Chas. Mumford, Horace C., Geo. E., Rhoda A., Mrs. John Warren, Elizabeth, and Egbert H. Boughton. Mr. Boughton was a prominent and public-spirited citizen,—of strict integrity in business and all relations of life, and a thorough and successful farmer. He died, honored and respected by his fellow-men, September 21, 1827. Horace C. Boughton, his oldest living son, now occupies the old homestead, beautifully located a short distance south of the city, near Genesee river.



RES. OF H. C. BOUGHTON, BRIGHTON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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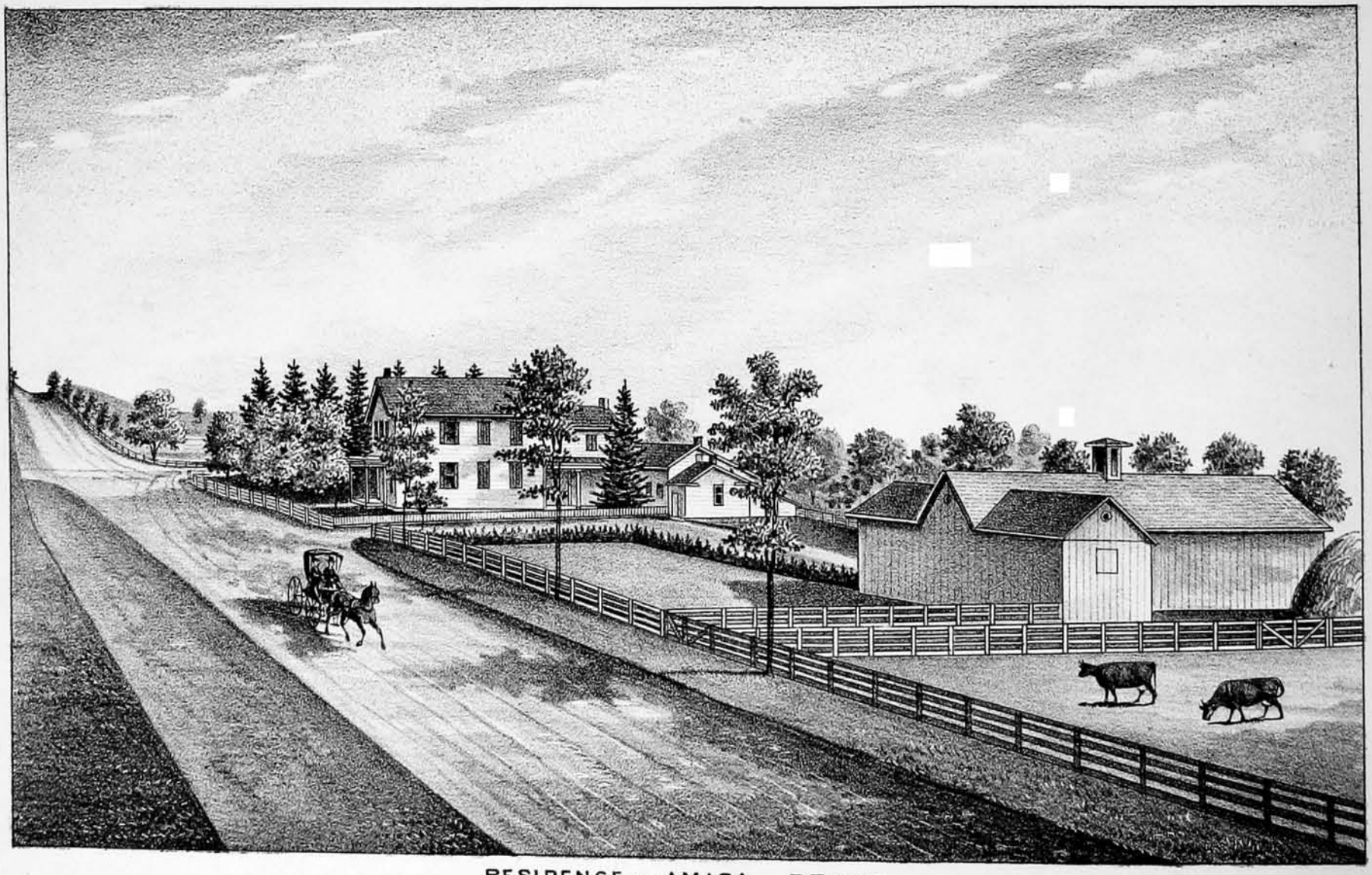
AMASA DRAKE.



MRS. AMASA DRAKE.



RESIDENCE OF AMASA DRAKE,
EAST BRIGHTON, MONROE CO., NEW YORK.

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BRIGHTON

ORGANIZATION AND FIRST OFFICERS.

THE town of Brighton was organized March 25, 1814, by a division of the town of Smallwood in two parts, Brighton and Pittsford. Part of Rochester was taken off in 1834, and Irondequoit in 1835. The records previous to 1825 are missing, but in April of that year the town meeting was held at Culver's tavern, west of East Brighton, and officers elected, as follows: Supervisor, Ezekiel Morse; Town Clerk, Thomas Blossom; Assessors, Enos Blossom, Davis C. West, Joseph Colwell; Overseers of the Poor, Otis Walker, Seth Lamb; Road Commissioners, Titus Goodman, Eli Stilson, John J. Calhoun; School Commissioners, Ashbell W. Riley, Anson House, O. M. Bush; School Inspectors, Benjamin B. Blossom, David Bush, Charles Thorp; Collector and Constable, Adonijah Green; Constables, Butler Bradwell, Aaron Newton, John Brown, Jr., Augustus E. Thorpe, John C. Cooley; Overseers of Highways and Road Districts, thirty-one.

The justices of the peace, elected the following year, in 1826, were Reuben Bradwell, David Bush, and Samuel Miller.

FIRST OWNERS, DESCRIPTION, ETC.

This town, within its present limits, is irregular in shape, and joins the city of Rochester on the east and southeast, extending south along the Genesee river, which separates it from the town of Chili. It comprises township 13 in range 7, besides a few lots from an adjoining township. It is divided mainly into one-hundred-and-twenty-acre lots, by lines parallel with Genesee river, comprising in the whole an area of about twenty-two square miles, or fourteen thousand two hundred and eighteen acres, with a population of about three thousand six hundred. The soil is a sandy loam in the east, and a clay loam along the river, and is generally well adapted to gardening, to which much of it is devoted. The surface is gently rolling, and inclines to the north. On the east border are a deep valley and Irondequoit bay, along which the first settlements began. The streams are small brooks flowing west into the Genesee river, and east into Irondequoit creek and bay, except Allyn's creek, which affords considerable water-power. There are three post-offices in the town, East Brighton, Allyn's Creek, and West Brighton. Two miles south of the village are large brick and tile works, and southeast of West Brighton are the model school, work-house, poor-house, insane hospital, and a glue factory. At East Brighton is located the Glen Hall manufactory of threshing machines, etc.

T. B. Yale & Co.'s Brighton nursery was commenced by Justus Yale, in 1837, who continued it a number of years, until his son became a partner, when the present firm name was adopted. At first the nursery comprised about one acre, with apple-trees a specialty; but now it occupies more than two hundred acres, embracing all varieties of fruits, apple, peach, plum, pear, quince, etc. The sale of stock has extended over a wide region, from Maine to California, and gives employment to about one hundred men. In 1855 this firm, with others, adopted the new practice of selling to jobbers, but soon after returned to their former custom of sending out their own agents. By large experience, and integrity, T. B. Yale & Co. have built up a business second to none in the country.

J. B. Norris & Son's nurseries at Brighton, New York, were established by this firm twenty-eight years ago. Growing all varieties of nursery stock, they made this a specialty, and, beginning with a few acres only, it has increased to such an extent that its grounds now occupy over one hundred acres. One great aim of the firm has been reliability in the selection of stock, and no labor has been spared, or care neglected, to secure a variety suited to every want and demand.

FIRST SETTLERS, MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.

The first settlement made in this town was by John Lusk, who purchased fifteen hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Irondequoit bay and creek. He was one of the proprietors, as were also Prosper Polly, General Hyde, Enos Stone, Job Gilbert, and Joseph Chapin. In 1789, John Lusk, with his son Stephen and a hired man by the name of Seeley Peet, came to Schenectady, where they loaded a bateau with goods in charge of Lusk, while Stephen and Peet took charge of a drove of cattle. They followed an Indian trail to Onondaga Hollow, thence through Skaneateles to Cayuga lake, directed part of the way by blazed trees. They crossed the lake on rafts, the cattle swimming. At Canandaigua they were joined by Mr. Lusk, who, with an ox-sled, cut their way through the forest to the Irondequoit Landing, in Brighton. Here Mr. Lusk built a log cabin and cleared twelve acres of land, which he sowed in wheat that he obtained of Ebenezer Allen, from Shaffer's farm at Scottsville. The next spring, 1790, he moved his family from Massachusetts, and made preparations for large improvements. There were no people to be seen at that time in the vicinity, except the transient trappers along the bay and creek, Indians, and surveyors engaged in surveying the township into farm lots. Mr. Lusk engaged in trapping while clearing up and improving his lands, which he followed successfully several years. The same year Stephen and Erastus Lusk, his sons, Enos Stone and his son, Orange, with families, Joel Scudder, Chauncey Hyde, and Calvin Hyde, came into town; also Timothy Allyn and C. H. Allyn built a log house, and settled on five hundred acres along the creek that afterwards took their name. They, however, sold out during the summer, and left the town. About 1795, Oran Stone, brother of Enos, from Berkshire, Massachusetts, settled east of Brighton village, Oliver Culver, from Oswell, Vermont, near the same place, Samuel Shaffer and Enos Blossom in other parts of the town. These men mostly followed trapping for several years, but afterwards took an active part in the business which sprang up at the landing. Judge John Tryon arrived soon after this, and in 1798 laid out a village along the creek, about three miles above the head of Irondequoit bay. It was called and known for several years as "Tryon's Town." During the same year he erected an immense warehouse, five stories in height, to accommodate the shipping business, which subsequently assumed considerable importance. It was the first warehouse in this part of the State, and for a number of years the only one. Mr. Tryon came here from Lebanon Springs. Augustus Griswold, an agent of the proprietors, the same year came with five sleigh-loads of goods, and in the autumn with a boat-load from Schenectady, upon which he paid freight at the rate of three dollars for one hundred and twelve pounds. He then, with Mr. Tryon, opened the first store in this part of the country. Before this, near 1795 or '96, the scattering settlers in this and adjoining towns went east and got together a drove of cattle and hogs, which were driven to the new country by S. Lusk, Jacob Lobdell, and Mr. Adams. After leaving Utica they drove about twenty-five miles per day, camping at night. They crossed Cayuga lake on Durham boats, the passage of which occupied four days. Their provisions giving out, they went from Thursday morning to Sunday night without food, and were nearly starved when they arrived at Geneva. In March, 1796, Samuel Spafford came through on foot, with Oliver Culver, and found only one person at the landing,—a mulatto, by the name of Asa Dunbar. A few weeks after this a large company of the owners of the Connecticut tract in Ohio, since known as the Western Reserve, with their surveyors, in five boats, stopped at the landing. They were on their way to Ohio to commence surveying that large tract into townships and lots and put their lands into market for settlement. Oliver Culver joined the expedition, which, after a journey of several days, landed on the present site of Cleveland. Mr. Culver continued in business with the company, passing frequently back and forth, carrying provisions to the expedition and other stores that were wanted. Mr. Culver also took a bateau of stores for Mr. Tryon to Cleveland, and there established a trading-post, and another to Toledo, both of which proved successful. He finally returned, purchased a farm, and settled in Brighton, where he died, and where his descendants are still living. Mr. Adams, who came through and assisted in driving the stock, formed a copartnership with Mr. Tryon in 1798, which was known as Tryon & Adams.

In the same year Asa Dayton came into town and opened a tavern at the landing, which was the first public-house west of Canandaigua. In 1802, Benjamin Weeks came here from Hanford's Landing, north of Rochester, and opened the second tavern at this place. It is worthy of note that Colonel Josiah Fish, who at that time had charge of Allen's mill and property at Genesee Falls, endeavored to persuade Mr. Weeks to purchase fifty acres of land, which extended from the vicinity of the New York Central depot to the aqueduct in Rochester, at four dollars per acre. But the dismal roar of the falls in the wilderness, so objectionable to his wife, and the exorbitant price for an apparently valueless swamp, induced Mr. Weeks to look for a more promising locality, and he chose Irondequoit Land-

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ing, where he purchased and settled. About this time, or before, Stephen Lusk, son of John Lusk, erected a tannery at the landing, the first in the country, which he conducted until 1807, when he sold out and moved to Pittsford, where he purchased a tannery, built about three years previous by Benjamin Weeks, and which he still owns. A distillery and an ashery had been erected in connection with the store kept by Mr. Griswold as early as 1800, in which Mr. Tryon was interested. In 1802 a log school-house was built here, and the first person employed to teach in it was a Mr. Turner, who had been clerk for Tryon & Adams. This was undoubtedly the first school in the whole territory of Boyle, now divided into six towns.

One of the first men in this town was Captain Stone, father of Enos, who had been employed by Phelps and Gorham to survey this part of their tract into townships and farm lots. He was a native of Massachusetts, and emigrating here with his two sons, they became prominently connected with the history of these early settlements. Ira West came in here very early, probably as early as 1802, and opened a store. He is accredited as the first regular merchant in the town. Silas Losea built and ran the first blacksmith-shop at the landing before 1800. Brown Bryant, Abel Eaton, Isaac Barnes, William Davis, Moses Morris, Miles Northrup, John and Solomon Hatch, Gideon Cobb, Philip More, and Ezekiel Morse were among the next settlers. Miles Morris opened a tavern at the landing as early as 1802. Oran Stone opened another on the Rochester and Penfield road, two miles east of Brighton village, and Oliver Culver one farther west on the same road. A short time after, Abel Eaton erected and opened a tavern at what is now called Allyn's Creek. Oliver Culver and the Hatch brothers built the first saw-mill on Allyn's creek, in 1806. Lyman Goff, James Washburn, and a man by the name of Crocker built a saw-mill on the farm now owned by William Stoneburner. Isaac Barnes afterwards moved it one-half mile south. Later, a grist-mill was erected by Stephen and Alex. Chubb. The mill now standing at Allyn's creek was built by Isaac Barnes about sixty years ago, and the one near Penfield line by Samuel Rich.

The first distillery was probably erected by Stephen Lusk, at about the same time he built his tannery. Oliver Culver also built and ran a distillery in the back lot from his tavern, about three-fourths of a mile west of Brighton, and another on Stoneburner's, north of his residence. A few years before the war, exact date not known, Leonard Stoneburner settled in town. He had been taken prisoner by the Indians, with whom he remained some time. He went to Canada from this State, where he lived about one year, after which he returned to the State, crossing Lake Ontario and up Irondequoit bay to the landing, in the town of Brighton. He had with him his wife and four children, William, Mary, Peter, and Leonard. He leased a small frame building, just completed, on the bank of the creek, of Stephen Lusk, and commenced blacksmithing. At this time Irondequoit Landing was an important point, much more so than Rochester. Business for a large circuit of country centred here. Lumber and farm produce sought it as an outlet to eastern markets, and stores necessary for the early settlements were brought here in small vessels, and thus a constant exchange was carried on. Vessels were constructed and launched as the constantly increasing commerce required. The first decked vessel that ever descended the Saint Lawrence river was built here some distance from the landing, and hauled to the water by horses and oxen. In these early days, before canals and railroads, it possessed all the advantages and appearance of an embryo city, with its future growth and increase full of promise. During the war of 1812, several of the settlers engaged in shipping provisions from this point, by way of the lake, to the American army, in the vicinity of Eighteen-Mile creek and Niagara. William Stoneburner, still living in the town, followed this precarious traffic. On one occasion he started with a ten-ton boat loaded with potatoes and whisky, belonging to his father, and when three miles east of the mouth of Eighteen-Mile creek he could discern the masts of a considerable fleet at that point, which, upon inquiry, he learned to be the British fleet. He immediately pulled back, hoping to escape observation under cover of the dense fog that hung over the lake. But the keen watch of the lookout discovered him. A boat started in pursuit, and soon overhauled his cumbersome craft, took him prisoner, and confiscated his boat and cargo. They endeavored to compel him to reveal the location of the American army, but he steadfastly refused, and, learning that his father once lived in Canada, they threatened to press him into the British service. However, after a consultation and short imprisonment, he was set at liberty, and put ashore in the forest. Making his way to the settlement at the mouth of the creek, he found others bewailing the same luckless fate. The fleet having left, they took lodgings for the night, but before morning were roughly awakened by an armed force that had returned and quietly landed, who hurried them as prisoners aboard the vessel. Again he was released, when he made his way home to Brighton with as little delay as possible. On another occasion, in 1814, Mr. Stoneburner started from the landing with a five-ton boat loaded with potatoes for the same destination, the American army. He arrived in safety, and disposed of his cargo at high prices, but when about to return, General Wilkinson, then in command, took possession of his boat and his services to aid in conveying his army down Lake Ontario, which took him near the scene of the battle of Chrysler's Field, which soon followed. After a long time, his services being no longer wanted, he was released, General Wilkinson paying him one dollar per day for his time, and seventy-five dollars for his boat, which was retained for the use of the service.

After the close of the war, which soon followed, Leonard Stoneburner, his father, built a twenty-ton schooner, besides a number of smaller craft, and conducted a shipping business. Among others who came in with, or soon after, Stoneburner, were two families by the names of Cory and Dryer, who settled south of Oran Stone; Francis Charter, from Vermont; Milo C. Barnes, Erastus Stanley, from New England; and Barnabas Curtis, who settled on one hundred acres in the north part of the town; also Hanford Boughton, near the same place, William Crocker, and William Kelly. These were followed by Abel R. Follett, Captain Enos and Israel Blossom, Otis Walker, Moses Hall, and George Dailey, near Culver's tavern. Roswell and Romanta Hart came, and, with other land on the south, bought out Walker. Joseph G. Wheeler bought on lot 76 and in Penfield, and afterwards built and died in Brighton. On the Rochester and Penfield road, where the main line and Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad diverge, is the small hamlet of Brighton Post-office. It is but a short distance from the city line, and is destined at no distant day to become a part of the city. The first house in the place was erected on the southeast corner, by Thomas Blossom. The first store was opened about 1818, by William Perrin, but previously, about 1816, a small grocery was in operation. In 1820, Israel Blossom erected a tavern southwest of the hotel now owned by Mr. Case, which was burned in 1867, together with the Presbyterian church. The present tavern stands on the site of the first school-house, which was first erected one mile east, and drawn here in 1816. In 1823, Justus Yale built a store where Caley's blacksmith-shop now stands, and with Linus Wilcox also built a tavern. Ira West's first store stood where Mr. Little's residence now stands, near the city line. He also built the first store in Rochester, near the site of A. S. Mann & Co., in the Powers block. About one-half mile west of this place Ira West & Co. also erected and ran a distillery, which was afterwards bought by Samuel Spafford. About 1817 the post-office was established here, and Dr. James Holden, who lived twenty rods east of the hotel, was made first postmaster. He was succeeded by Benjamin Blossom, who held it thirty years. The mail was then brought on horseback from Canandaigua. William Davis and O. Culver built a vessel near the village, and hauled it to the landing with oxen. In 1817 they built the "Clarissa." In the war of 1812, Mr. Davis had his first vessel impressed in the service. In 1818 he built the "Levanche," which ran to Toronto. Francis Charter also built a forty-ton schooner north of the village, about 1817, which was hauled to the landing with teams. E. Reynolds had the first frame house on the Irondequoit, and one of the earliest schools was taught in a little school-house where the White School-house now stands, and now owned by Mr. Hooker. It comprised about thirty scholars, nearly all of whom, with the teacher, divided their attention between their lessons and the fever and ague. The house erected by Mr. Lusk in 1789, and the twelve acres cleared, with the wheat sowed the same fall, were the first in the town of permanent settlements. Transient cabins had been put up before this by the roving trappers, as was the case along all the bays and inlets. In 1810, Augustus Griswold, who had done a large business in trade at the landing, seeing that the enterprise and business of the place were gradually declining, sold out and left the country, and, though the war continued to give it some importance, its declination was rapid. In 1822, when the Erie canal was completed as far as Rochester, Oliver Culver constructed a packet-boat at Brighton, which was the first one built so far west, and the fourth one ever put on the canal. Whatever business remained at the landing up to this date was entirely withdrawn upon the successful completion of this mighty work, which not only opened a new era in the history of New York, but changed the drift of enterprise and business, and gave a great impetus to emigration.

SUPERVISORS OF THE TOWN.

The supervisors of the town of Brighton, from 1825, the date of its records given, to the present, were as follows, viz.: Ezekiel Morse, 1825; Elisha B. Sweney, 1826; Thomas Blossom, 1827; Ezekiel Morse, 1828; Samuel G. Andrus, 1829 to 1831, both inclusive; William B. Alexander, 1832 to 1834; David S. Bales, 1835 to 1836; Samuel Beckwith, 1837; Oliver Culver, 1838 to 1841; Samuel P. Gould, 1842 to 1843; Oliver Culver, 1844; Stephen Otis, 1845 to 1847; Lorenzo D. Ely, 1848; Jason Baker, 1849; Elisha Miller, 1850; Benjamin Remington, 1851; Abel Dryer, 1852; Justus W. Yale, 1853; Seth Weed (2d), 1854; Timothy Wallar, 1855; Luther Eaton, 1856; Benjamin Huntington, 1857 to 1858, H. H. Hatton, 1859 to 1860; Edwin T. Otis, 1861; Lorenzo D.

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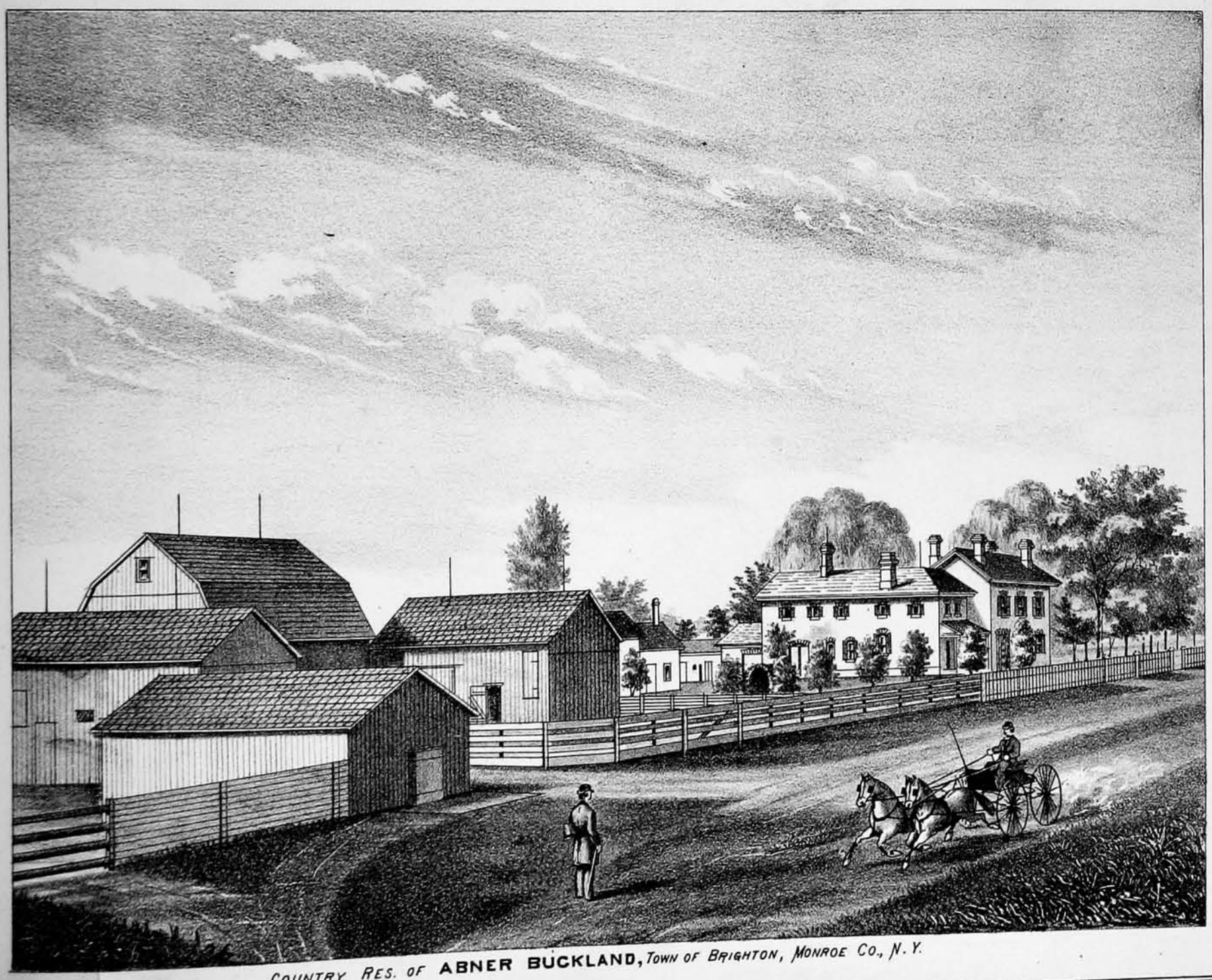
ABNER BUCKLAND

was a son of Captain Abner Buckland, and grandson of David Buckland of early memory. He was born in Burlington, Vt., October 19, 1797. When three years of age his father removed with his family to Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., where he purchased a farm of fifty acres, upon which he lived until 1815, when he sold to Micah Seager, of Simsbury, Connecticut. In the fall of the same year, with his oldest son, the subject of this sketch, he came to Brighton, and bought the farm afterwards owned by Mr. Shank, then a dense forest, cleared about one acre, and built a log house. Being unsuccessful in business he was unable to meet his payments, and lost all his property. Hard labor and the privations of a new country brought on a disease soon after, from which he died, leaving his eldest son, Abner, then eighteen years old, penniless, to care for his widowed mother, five brothers, and a sister. He went to work with uncommon energy and enterprise, and found, after six years' of untiring industry, that, besides supporting the family, he was in possession of $150 in money. With this, after carefully looking over the county, he purchased fifty acres of wild woodland, located about one and one-half miles from Brighton village. He immediately erected a log house on the place, and, after clearing a small piece, commenced the manufacture of brick, which he carried on extensively, in connection with farming, over thirty years. Many of the finest structures in Rochester were built of brick made under his supervision. In 1830 he built the brick house which he occupied until his death, May 16, 1865, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married, February 5, 1824, a young lady of Stafford, Genesee county, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters, only two of whom survived him. His wife, Fanny, died November 28, 1861, aged about sixty years. Mr. Buckland was an active business man, ready to assist with his labors as well as his means in any worthy enterprise. He was no office-seeker, neither would he accept office, though often urged to do so. He was a Christian, both by precept and example, with the Bible as his creed, and was permitted to see all his children converted to Christ before his death. His highest title of honor was that of an honest man, the noblest work of God.



ABNER BUCKLAND.



COUNTRY RES. OF **ABNER BUCKLAND**, TOWN OF BRIGHTON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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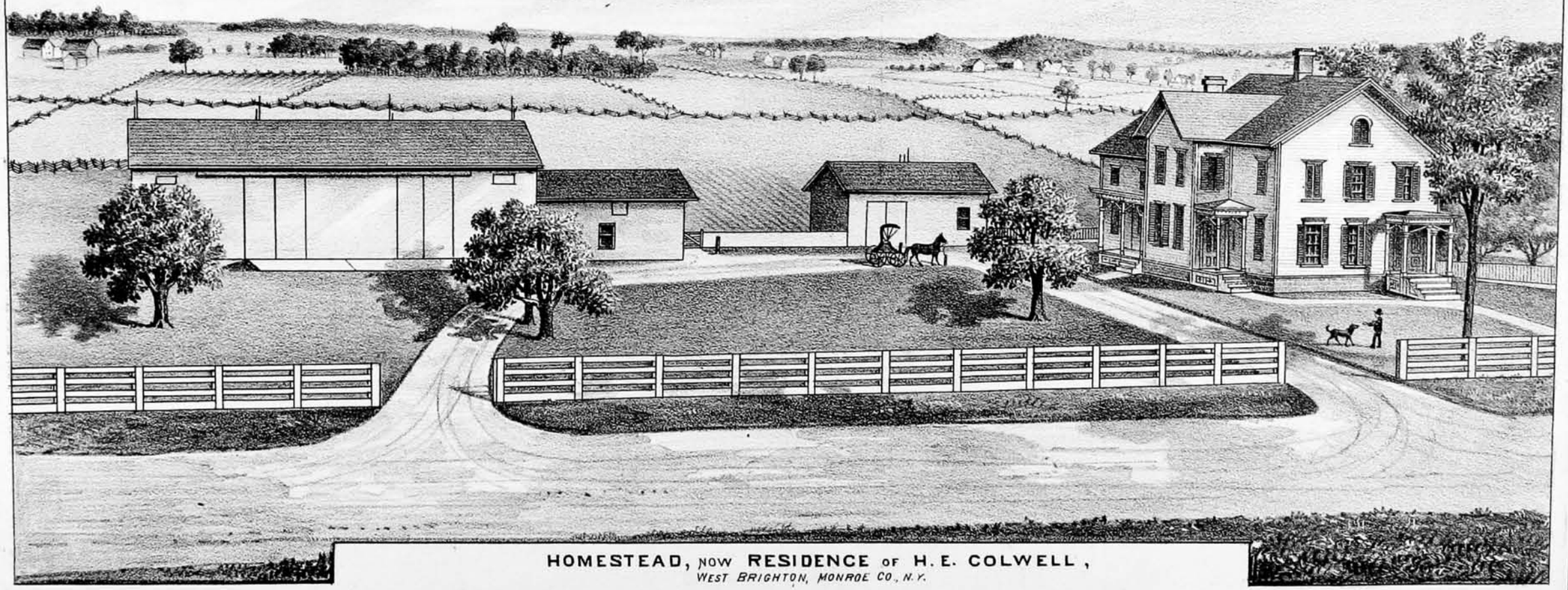
CHARLES COLWELL.



HOMESTEAD, NOW RESIDENCE OF H. E. COLWELL,
WEST BRIGHTON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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Ely, 1862 to 1864; Samuel P. Gould, 1865; Ira Todd, 1866; Caleb Moore, 1867; Ira Todd, 1868 to 1871; Austin Crittenden, 1872; Henry E. Boardman, 1873 to 1874; and Ira Todd, 1875 to 1876.

The other officers for 1876 are—Town Clerk, Charles Meitzler; Game Constable, Henry M. Schaeffer; Assessor, Goodwin Stoddart; Road Commissioner, Horace May; Collector, T. F. Crittenden; Sealer of Weights and Measures, John Barnum; Justices of the Peace, Jesse Pierson, Chauncey G. Starkweather, J. C. Wilson, Edmund Kelly; Auditors, Harrison A. Lyon, Luther Eaton, Walter A. Wood; Overseers of the Poor, John Sipple, John Herrick; Commissioners of Excise, William J. Winfield, Benjamin Fassel, Omer C. Edmonds; Constables, Jacob Shaffer, Robert Conant, John Fowler, Jerome Bence, Frederick Ludwick. Inspectors of Elections, First District, Norman B. Cowles, William J. Babcock, George E. Hows; Second District, David K. Bell, David S. Whitlock, Alex. McWhorter.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BRIGHTON

was organized September 18, 1817, in the school-house which stood on the site of Case's hotel, by Revs. Solomon Allen, Comfort Williams, and Mr. Collins, with twenty-two members. It was of the Congregational order, and united immediately with the Genesee association, with which it was connected until August 8, 1842, when it withdrew, and was independent until September 21, 1870. It then unanimously voted to become Presbyterian. On October 16, it elected its first ruling elders, and, the same month, united with the presbytery of Rochester. The first members were Daniel West, Henry Donnelly, Daniel Smith,—who were also the first deacons,—Joseph Bloss, Orrin Stone, Joshua Cobb, John Morse, Daniel Smith, Jr., Charles Warring, Hannah Donnelly, Zuriah Walker, Electa Smith, Amy Bloss, Laura A. Rush, Matilda Barnes, Martha Titus, Betsey Hatch, Clarissa Howes, Sally Stone, Elizabeth Loder, Margaret Hemmingway, and Huldah Dickinson. The services of the church were held mostly in the school-house, though sometimes in the taverns of Mr. Stone and Mr. Blossom, and occasionally at private houses, until the completion of the first church edifice, which was begun in the year 1820. It was located on the site of the burying-ground, south of the canal, and was built of brick, painted brown, forty by fifty-five feet in size, and, when completed, cost four thousand dollars. Owing to a lack of funds, after it was inclosed it remained unused and unfinished three or four years. In 1850 it was entirely reconstructed, except the walls and roof, at an expense of three thousand dollars. At that time a furnace was put in, church bell and cabinet organ procured, and in 1866 the inside was frescoed and painted, at an additional cost of five hundred dollars. On April 18, 1867, while the village tavern was in flames, a burning shingle was blown across, and lodged on the steeple, which caught fire, and in a few minutes the church was burned to the ground. A new and imposing brick structure was afterwards erected on the main street, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, which was completed in 1872. The main building is forty-three by seventy-six feet, with a lecture-room in the rear twenty-five by forty-five feet, and a study for the pastor, eleven by twelve feet in size. It was dedicated at a regular Sabbath morning service, June 23, 1872, by the acting pastor, Rev. Henry Wicks.

In 1838 the society bought a house and lot of Justus Yale, Esq., for one thousand dollars, upon which they expended seven hundred dollars more for a parsonage, which, after being used by Mr. Barris several years, was sold. A manse now adjoins the church, on a lot of two acres, well improved, on which in 1872 one thousand dollars were expended, and in 1874 four hundred dollars more. It cost the society nothing, as the heirs of Deacon B. B. Blossom had sold forty acres of land to Mr. Yale for the benefit of the church, and by skillful management the rest was sold in lots for enough to pay for the whole. There is now no debt upon the society.

The first minister of the church was Rev. Solomon Allen. It has had eighteen in all, though but three of this number were installed as the regular pastors: Rev. Charles Thorp, by a council, April 27, 1825, Rev. Alvan Ingersoll, by the Genesee Consociation, November 10, 1836, and Rev. Joseph K. Page, by the presbytery of Rochester, February 25, 1875. Upon this last occasion the sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. Robertson, pastor of the First church, Rochester. Dr. S. M. Campbell gave the charge to the pastor, and Dr. J. B. Shaw, that to the people. The stated supplies have been Revs. S. Allen, Jonathan Winchester, Jones M. Benedict, Hiram L. Miller, Samuel Griswold, Silas Pratt, B. B. Grey, D. J. B. Hoyt, J. S. Barris, John Wickes, C. E. Furman, Mr. Whitney, James Orton, and Henry Wickes. While Professor Orton was absent on his South American expedition, from June, 1867, to March, 1868, the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Albert Coit, a student of the Baptist Seminary. Mr. Grey was here ten years, John Wickes six, Henry Wickes and Mr. Orton each five, Mr. Barris four and one-half, Mr. Ingersoll three, and the rest not to exceed two years. The largest number of members reported was two hundred and fifteen, in 1834. Now the number is one hundred and three. In the revival of 1831, sixty-nine members were added. From the beginning, six hundred and twenty-one have been enrolled, sixty-four of whom have been excluded,—forty-seven in 1836, and seventeen in 1841. The benevolence of the church is unexampled. It contributes the largest sum per member of any church connected with the presbytery—more than three times the average—for benevolent objects. The present officers of the church are Joseph R. Page, D.D., pastor; Elisha Y. Blossom, Harrison A. Lyon, Thomas B. Yale, and Theodore Drake, ruling elders; Elisha Y. Blossom, Henry S. Calkins, and Thomas Caley, deacons. The term of office of the elders is three years. After the burning of the first church, there was an old blacksmith-shop on the lot given by Deacon Blossom, which was fitted up into a pleasant chapel, and occupied for worship until the present edifice was completed. The Sabbath-school of this church was organized in the village school-house, in 1819, by Rev. Solomon Allen, from Pittsfield, Massachusetts. There were present Deacon Eli Stillson, General A. W. Riley, Thomas Blossom, Benjamin B. Blossom, Justus W. Yale, Deacon Smith, and others. The first superintendent was General A. W. Riley. Deacon Bloss was Bible-class teacher, Miss Ann Stillson and Miss Mary Blossom, since Mrs. William C. Bloss, regular teachers. Present officers are Thomas B. Yale, superintendent, Thomas C. Bates, assistant, Thomas C. Blossom, secretary, and Edmund Lyon, treasurer. The library was begun soon after the school, and has now one hundred and fifty volumes. It has had many more, but has donated to destitute Sabbath-schools from time to time. Miss Lillie Wing is librarian.

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1814 TO 1876.

	SUPERVISORS.	TOWN CLERKS.
1814	Oliver Culver	Nehemiah Hopkins.
1815	"	"
1816	"	Enos Stone.
1817	Elisha Ely	"
1818	"	"
1819	Ezekiel Morse	"
1820	"	"
1821	"	Anson House.
1822	"	Enos Stone.
1823	"	"
1824	"	"
1825	"	Thomas Blossom.
1826	Elisha B. Strong	Wm. B. Alexander.
1827	Thomas Blossom	"
1828	Ezekiel Morse	"
1829	Samuel G. Andrews	"
1830	"	"
1831	"	Harvey Humphrey.
1832	Wm. B. Alexander	Henry L. Achilles.
1833	"	"
1834	"	William Colby.
1835	David S. Bates	Benjamin B. Blossom.
1836	"	Elisha Miller.
1837	Samuel Beckwith	Benjamin B. Blossom.
1838	Oliver Culver	"
1839	"	John Boardman.
1840	"	"
1841	"	John Hagaman.
1842	Samuel P. Gould	Benjamin B. Blossom.
1843	"	"
1844	Oliver Culver	Ebenezer Bowen.
1845	Stephen Otis	"
1846	"	"
1847	"	"
1848	Lorenzo D. Ely	"
1849	Jason Baker	"
1850	Elisha Miller	"
1851	Benjamin Remington	"
1852	Abel Dryer	"
1853	Justus Yale	Henry H. Holton.
1854	Seth Weed	Ebenezer Bowen.
1855	Timothy Wallace	"
1856	Luther Eaton	"
1857	Benjamin Huntington	Benjamin B. Blossom.
1858	"	"
1859	Henry H. Holton	"
1860	"	Ebenezer Bowen.
1861	Edwin T. Otis	"
1862	Lorenzo D. Ely	"
1863	"	Benjamin B. Blossom.
1864	"	"
1865	Samuel P. Gould	"
1866	Ira Todd	"
1867	Caleb Moore	Amasa C. Cook.
1868	Ira Todd	"
1869	"	"
1870	"	"
1871	Austin Crittenden	Ezra Rosebrough.
1872	"	"
1873	Henry E. Boardman	"
1874	" (vacated)	Charles C. Holton.
"	Harrison A. Lyon...(app'ted)	"
1875	Ira Todd	Charles Meitzler.
1876	"	"

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



STEPHEN LUCE.



MARY G. LUCE.

STEPHEN LUCE.

There is on earth no spectacle more beautiful than that of an old man who has passed with honor through storm and contest, and retains to the last the freshness of feeling which adorned his youth. Such is a true green old age, and such are a pleasure to know. There is a southern winter in declining years, where the sunlight warms although the heat is gone. There is still living upon lot 16, town of Brighton, Stephen Luce, one of the town's first settlers. Ninety-four years have gone by since his eyes first beheld the light, and sixty seasons he has observed the momentous changes which have culminated in the present stage of advancement. When Mr. Luce left his old home in Goshen, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and in 1816 settled in Ontario county, he found a wilderness, with here and there a clearing, and the city of Rochester had not even reached the distinction of a village. Beneath his observation, in a grand life-panorama, Monroe County has been organized and developed into one of the fairest and foremost agricultural regions in western New York. It is in keeping with the self-abnegation of such men that they have retired to the back-ground, and quietly look on as the great and varied interests, of which they laid the foundation, are seen to extend and rise in prominence and utility.

Stephen Luce was born December 28, 1782, in Martha's Vineyard, and was the son of Zachariah Luce, a native of the same locality. He was married during September, 1810, to Miss Mary Graver, a native of Whitley, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and six years his junior. Three sons were given them,—Sydney M. and Stephen,—the former will be sixty-six years of age on June 21, 1877, and on August 26, following, his brother will be sixty-four. A third son, Varnal by name, saw the Union imperiled, and, as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth New York Volunteer Infantry, went out to do battle in its defense. To him it was not given to return when the troops came marching home again, nor did he lose his life in the exaltation of the battle, repelling the assault or advancing on the charge, but in that foul prison-pen at Andersonville. His death in 1864 was one of the units whose aggregate of thirteen thousand has made the place historic. Sidney M. and Stephen, residents on the old farm for sixty years, may well be entitled to enrollment as of the pioneers of Monroe. They were settled in Brighton while yet the presence of the gray wolf, endangering the flocks, called for a bounty of ten dollars for the scalp. No minister had settled in the town, and no church had been built. They have seen the village of Brighton grow up upon the old Spafford farm, and had acquaintance with Ezra Blossom, the first inn-keeper, and Ira West, the first merchant.

The Erie canal is passing into history, and the Tonawanda railroad is almost forgotten, yet they had lived years before either of those gigantic strides towards improving commerce had been taken. We have spoken of the patriotic spirit shown by a brother of these men; there went also to the field, as a member of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, Henry Luce, son of Stephen Luce, Jr. He had become sergeant of ordnance, and was esteemed as a brave and efficient soldier, when the decisive battle of the war began, on that 1st of July, 1863. The story is well known how the Union advance resisted the onslaught of Lee's columns till the various corps, marching with swift, steady stride, could form their impregnable lines along the crest of Cemetery ridge. There, as a forlorn hope, many fell, and among them was Henry Luce. But he died not in vain; the sacrifice was grand in its results, and forever honorable to those who made it.

It is questioned what recourse is left to the aged when no longer able to pursue an accustomed round of labor. Stephen Luce, Sr., is qualified to reply. His life has not mingled in party strife, nor has he been known in official circles. He has marked out and pursued a line of action whose goal has proved a satisfaction. He has enjoyed the quiet of home, the retirement of the farm, and attention to matters of personal concern, and his long life affords a marked contrast to the brief existence of the votaries of pleasure and the prematurely exhausted members of the stock exchange.

Stephen Luce has not found life too long; it seems all too short in retrospection. It requires eternity for a full development of soul.

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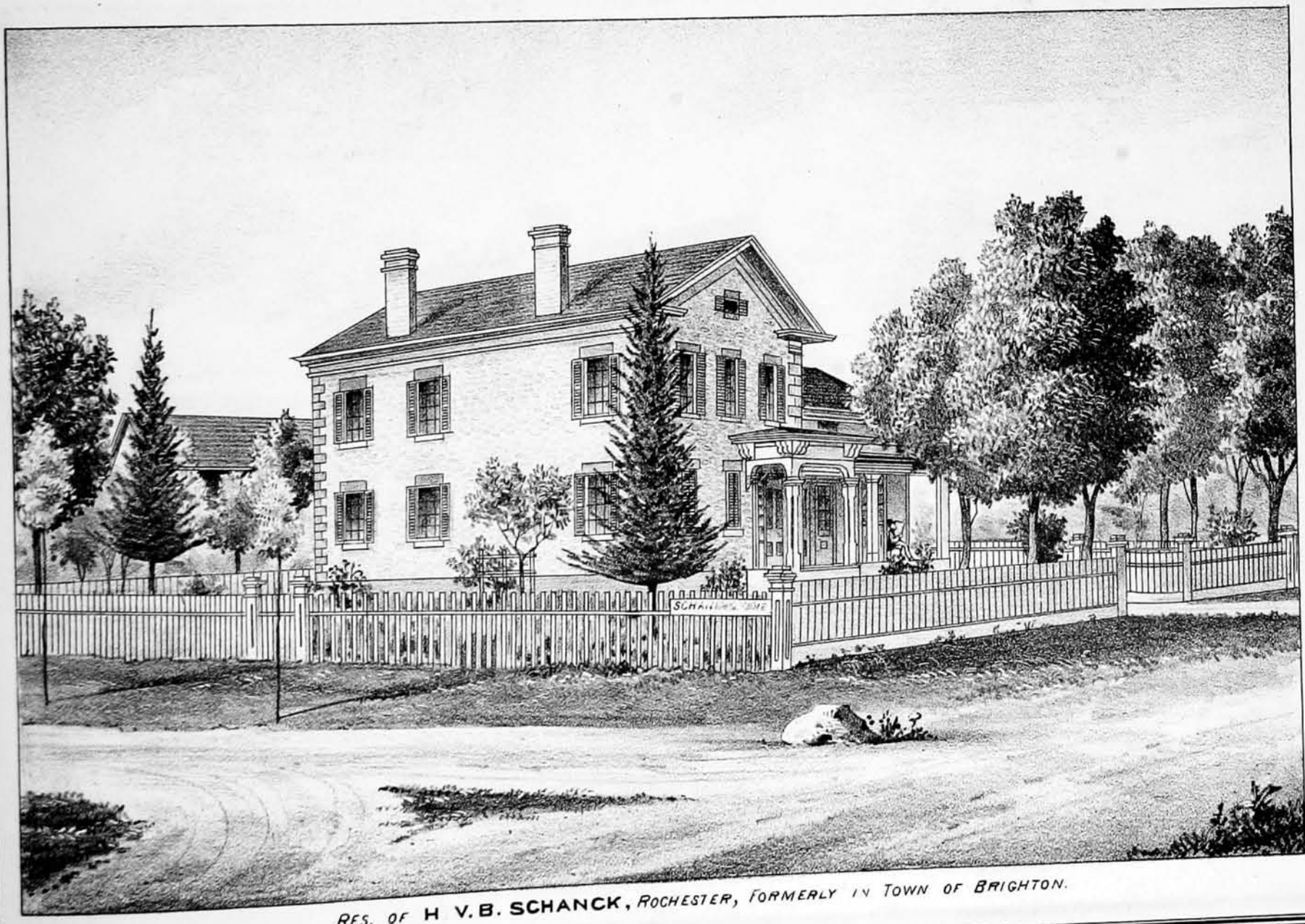
H. V. B. SCHANCK.



MRS. H. V. B. SCHANCK.



RES. OF H V. B. SCHANCK, ROCHESTER, FORMERLY IN TOWN OF BRIGHTON.

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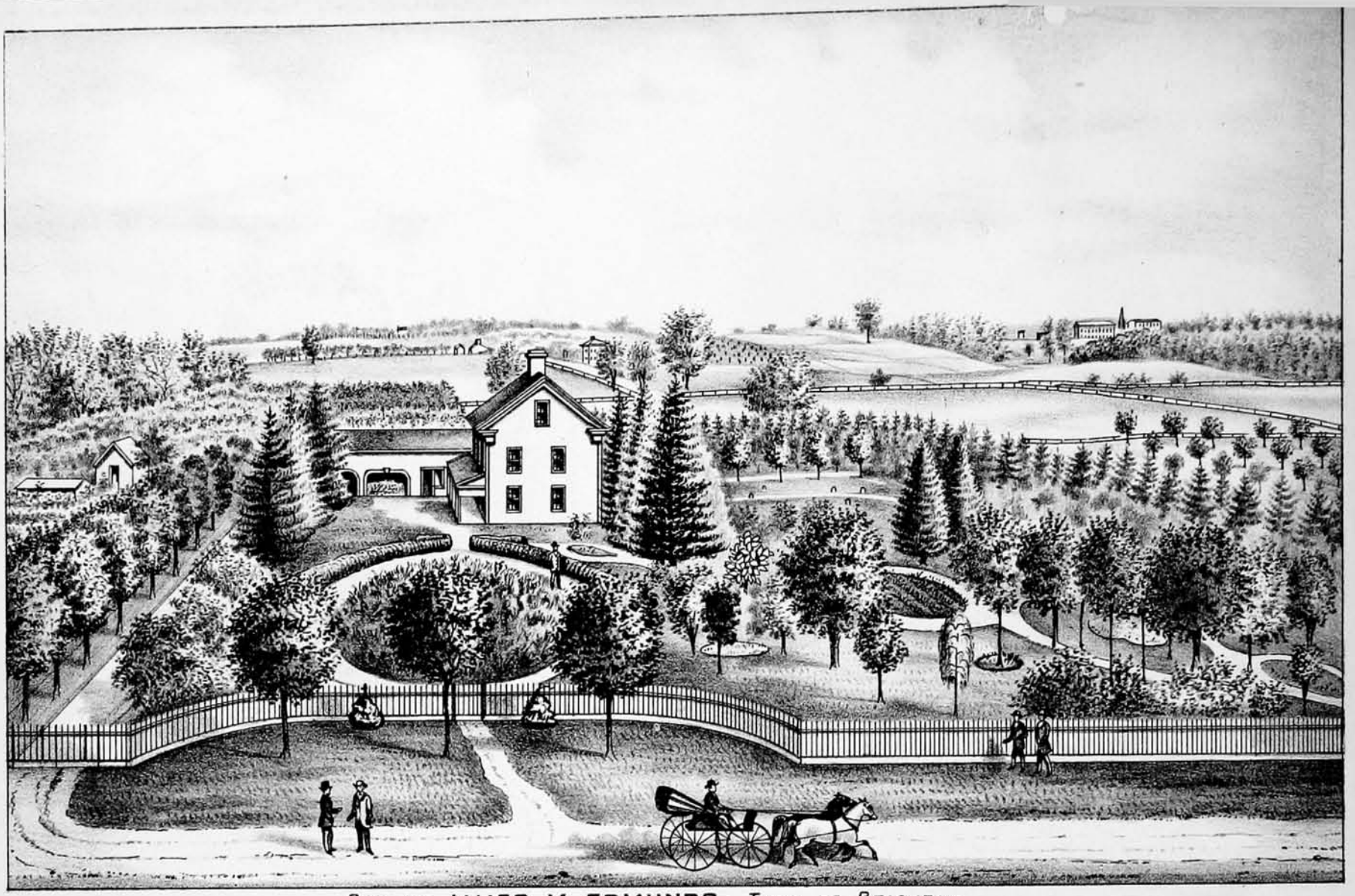
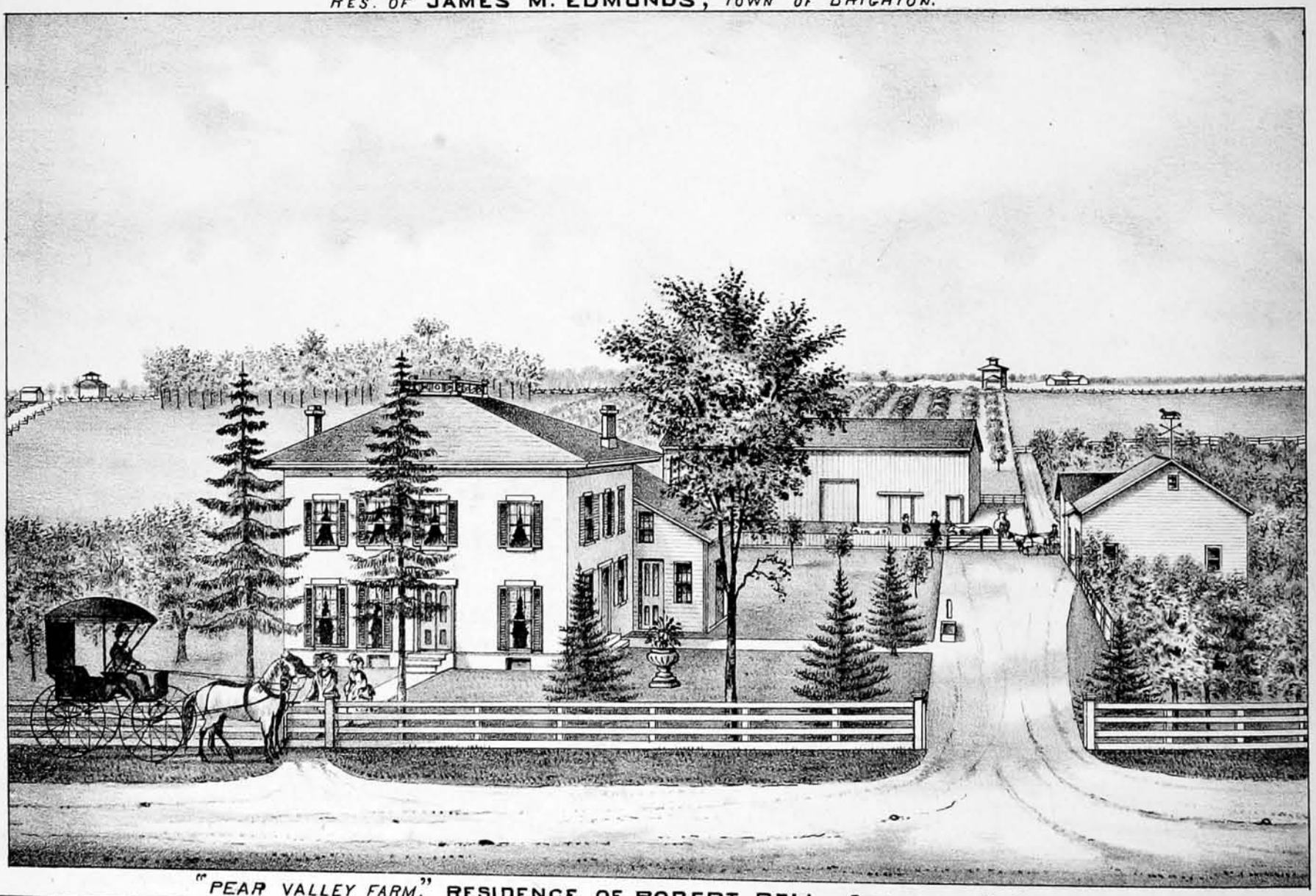


RES. OF JAMES M. EDMUNDS, TOWN OF BRIGHTON.



"PEAR VALLEY FARM." RESIDENCE OF ROBERT BELL, BRIGHTON, N. Y.

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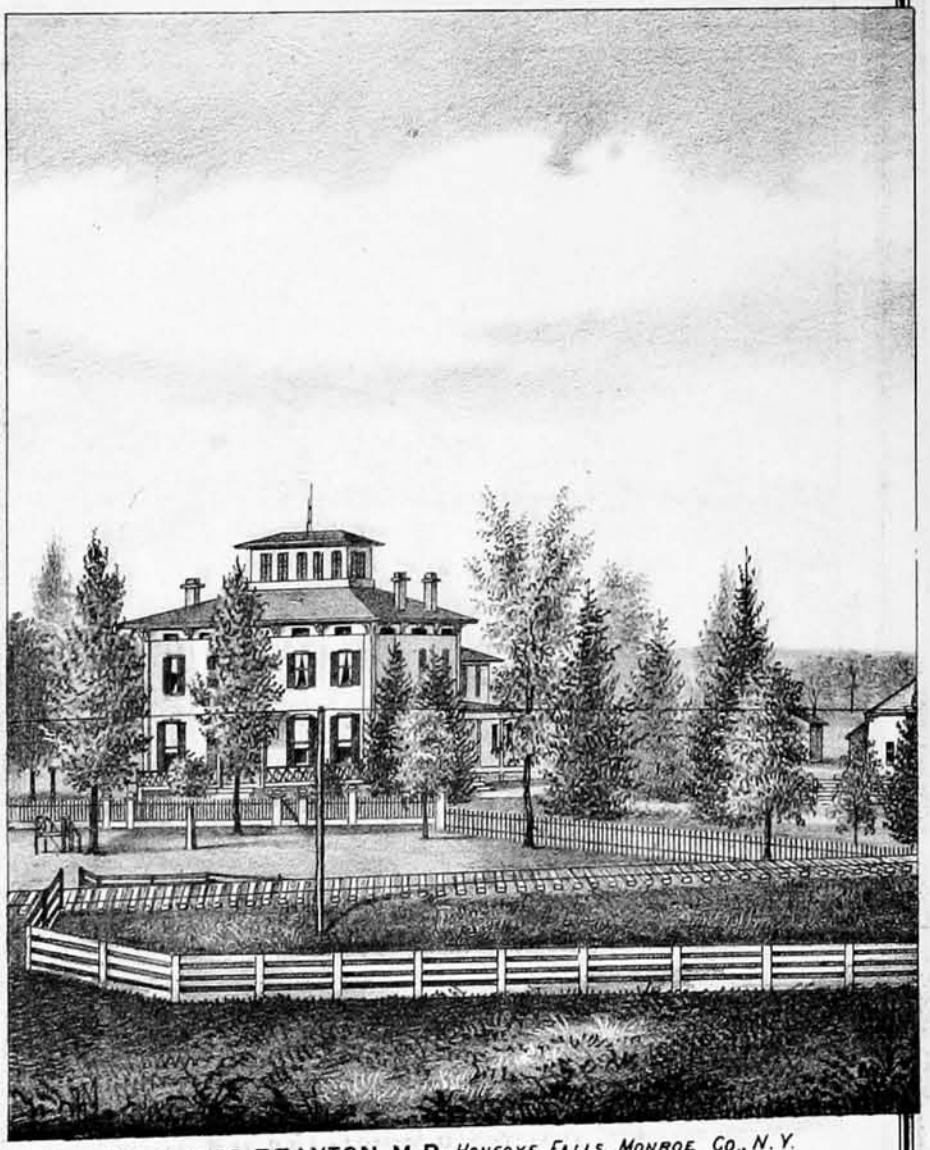
RES. OF DR. J. P. WHEELER, BRIGHTON, MONROE CO., N.Y.



J. G. WHEELER.



RES. OF C. C. HOLTON, ELM WOOD AVE., BRIGHTON, N. Y.



RES. OF S. N. BRAYTON, M. D. HONEOYE FALLS, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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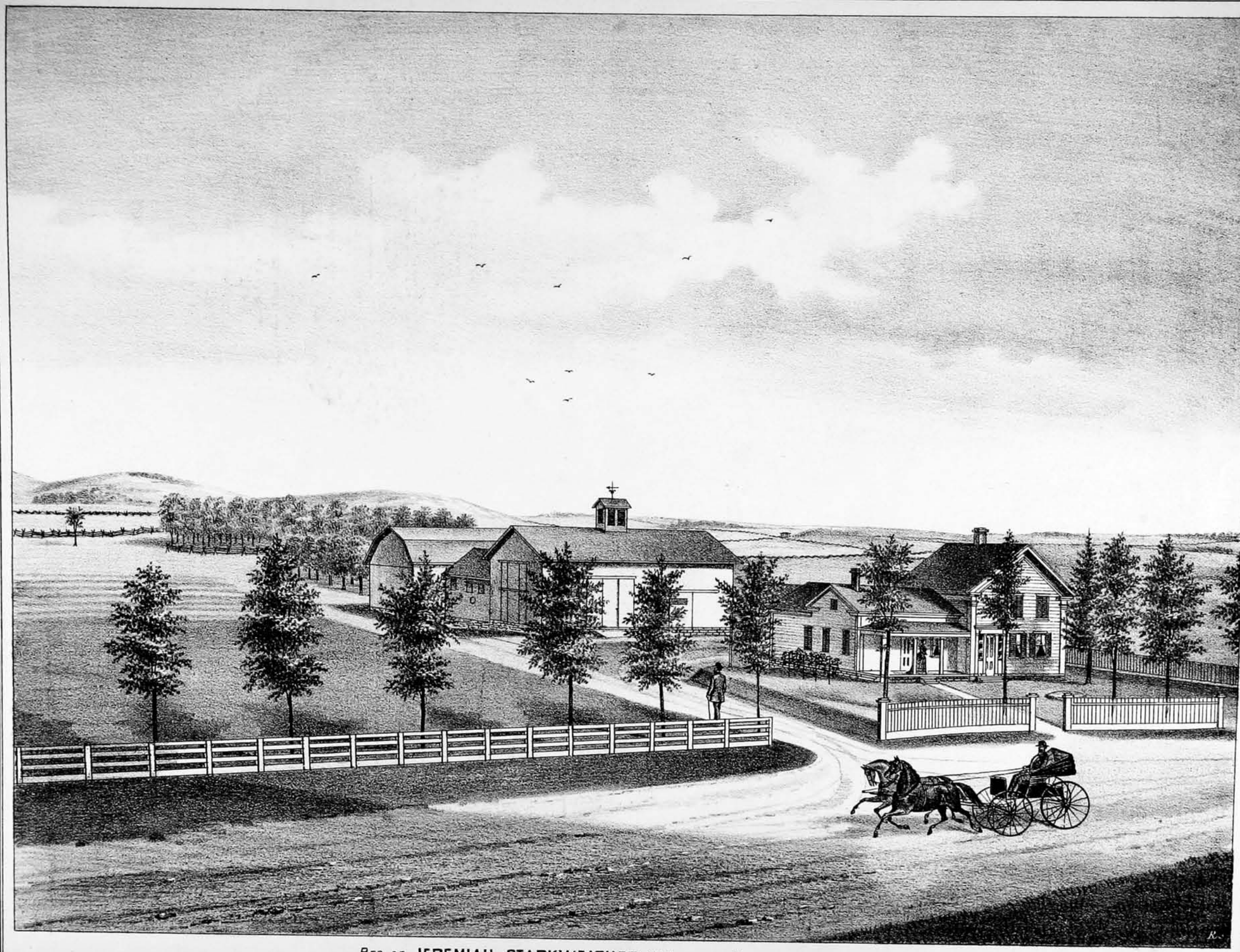
PLATE CVIII.



RES. OF JEREMIAH STARKWEATHER, W. BRIGHTON, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

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Harvey Little

HARVEY LITTLE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Williamsburg, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in January, 1794. He was brought up on a farm, and when very young, like all boys of that day, he was inured to hard labor. His education was limited to the advantages afforded by the common district school, which he could attend only winters, when released from the labors on the farm, and which he diligently improved. In 1818 he moved with his father to Monroe County, New York, and settled in the town of Henrietta, at that time a dense forest. After assisting his father in clearing up his farm a few years, Mr. Little prospected over the county for the purpose of locating a farm of his own, and, after careful search he concluded to purchase a one-hundred-acre tract about two miles south of what is called the Twelve Corners, in the town of Brighton. He purchased it direct from the agency, all unimproved, but when surveyed it was found to contain but little over ninety-five acres. Mr. Little soon cleared a small piece and erected a frame house, where he lived with his family many years. He was married on November 15, 1826, to Nancy P. Dibble, from the town of Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, this State, near Mayville village, by whom he had five children, one son and four daughters, all alive except the eldest daughter, and living in Monroe County. His only son, Edward H. Little, resided for many years on the homestead, which he finally sold, and purchased a farm adjoining, on the opposite side of the road, where he now resides. Although not one of the earliest pioneers, Mr. Little was prominently connected with the growth of this county, and did very much towards its improvement, leaving a good work completed, and a name honored and esteemed by his fellow-men. He died at the ripe age of eighty years, on January 18, 1874, leaving a widow, who still survives, a resident of Rochester.

JOSEPH GOULD WHEELER.

Joseph G. Wheeler was born June 6, 1790, at West Chester, New York. He removed with his parents in 1792 to Cortland, to Balltown in 1800, to Rensselaerville in 1801, and five years later to Athens, Green county. Joseph G. Wheeler began life for himself at Hudson, as clerk in a variety store. After two years' experience, he came west to Geneva, Ontario county, and in 1816 put out a nursery on the "Ridge," west of the Genesee. From experience and natural aptitude, Mr. Wheeler labored successfully, and in 1821 established nurseries at Allyn's creek, upon land now the property of Mrs. Parsons. Marriage was contracted in October, 1824, to Miss Sabra Patchin, and a year later a home was made at Allyn's creek, where he lived until 1868, a period of forty-four years, and then made a final removal to the village of Brighton, where he died on the 20th of July, 1874, having exceeded fourscore years, and beheld the wide expanse of original and unbroken forest transmuted to a beautiful, wealthy, and populous region by the upward gradations of an energetic people, building upon the solid foundations laid by early residents like Mr. Wheeler. He has gone; his generation have mainly passed away. In his life he made the best of his situation, enlarged his comforts with opportunity; then, having seen the fulfillment of his expectation, was numbered with the departed.



WILLARD HODGES.

Erastus Hodges, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent man of Torrington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, being for many years a leading merchant in that place. He was born in that State, though his ancestors were English and immigrated to this country at an early day. He represented his assembly district in the State legislature, and was an active patron of education. He was born March 8, 1781, and died in Torrington, June 13, 1847. He had four sons and two daughters, of whom two only are living, Willard and Edwin,—the latter in Kansas. Willard was born May 25, 1820. After receiving a liberal common-school education he entered Yale College, graduating in 1845. His early life was passed in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. On August 28, 1848, he was married to Miss Jane A. Bradley, of Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, and in 1849 removed to Monroe County, and settled on the farm where he now resides, a short distance southeast of Rochester, in the town of Brighton. He has followed agriculture as a pursuit, with good judgment and success. Mr. Hodges now represents the first district of Monroe in the State legislature, to which he was elected in 1875, with a plurality of five hundred and ninety-nine votes over Homer C. Ely, Democratic candidate, and Lyman Wall, Prohibition,—the largest majority given in the district for fifteen years. In the House he is chairman of the committee on Agriculture, and member of the committees of Public Instruction and Foreign Relations. Previous to his election, he was for three years commissioner of the United States Deposit Fund. Mr. Hodges is a man of first-class ability and unswerving integrity, watches very closely the interests of his constituency, and gives good reasons for his position or action on all public measures. He is a zealous and prominent member of the Congregational church of Rochester, pleasant and agreeable, and with manners of the old-school flavor. Since 1856 he has been a strong Republican, previous to which he was a Whig. Five children have been born to him,—one son and four daughters; the former, Alpheus C. Hodges, now in his fourth year at Yale College, will graduate June next. Of his daughters, the two eldest are at Mount Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley; one, in her fourth year there, will graduate this spring, and the other now in her second year. Of the cause of education and learning, of Christianity and of republican principles, Mr. Hodges is a firm and ardent supporter.

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AMASA DRAKE.

It is a great thing to live; it is a greater to live to a purpose. It has been the lot of the deserving, modest, and unassuming to be passed in silence. The benefit is enjoyed while its producer is disregarded. To preserve the memory of the worthy is to act justly.

The parents of Amasa Drake were Enoch Drake and Sarah Mariam, natives of Stoughton, Massachusetts. Supposed, but not generally known, to be descendants of Sir Francis Drake, the Drakes are of English lineage and New England birth. In a family of seven children, of whom five were sons, all grew to maturity.

Amasa Drake was born on June 24, 1794, and was the second oldest child. The limited circumstances common to the farmers of New England were the lot of his father's family. Slight aid was received from the district schools, and whatever of ability was possessed obtained strength by improved opportunity. The youth of that period acknolwedged obligation to parents in their labor till majority, and Amasa Drake, working out, paid his wages for family support. On December 16, 1816, he set out with a small pack upon his back, on foot, for the west. Halting at Syracuse, he found work by the day and by the month until April, 1820, when he was employed on the Erie canal. Familiarized with masonry, and especially qualified, from aptitude and experience, for the construction of public works, Mr. Drake was intrusted with the supervision of their execution, and received testimonials of efficient service. A reference to the works upon which he was superintendent fully substantiate a claim to future recognition. His direction influenced the construction of the Troy lock. The aqueduct at Rochester, built at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars, and a marvel of solid strength, was under his superintendence, as were the successive basins which gave to Lockport its name. Was also employed two years upon the Delaware and Hudson canal, as foreman of masonry, and in that capacity rendered full satisfaction. The Clarissa and Main Street bridges, across the Genesee at Rochester, while they stand, should perpetuate the memory of him who supervised their erection. For ten years or more he was employed by the canal commissioners in the construction and repair of locks, and then exchanged his public career for the quiet and comfort of farm life. His home has been since 1831 upon a fine farm, pleasantly located in the town of Brighton. Good buildings were erected, and, enjoying health and social privileges, the years swept by, and he has passed his fourscore, and yet evidences little of the signs of old age. In 1824 he made the acquaintance of Cornelia, daughter of Dr. J. W. Squiers, of Ira, Cayuga county, and on April 22, 1828, they were married. Mrs. Cornelia Drake was all that is expressed in the terms amiable, intelligent, and Christian. Opportunity of education was fully improved, and Clinton seminary had few who better appreciated its advantages. The attachment between husband and wife but strengthened with time; they lived in harmony, and labored in unison. A member of the Congregational church, Mrs. Drake relied upon the eternity of the soul and the promises of our Saviour. When she closed her eyes upon this world, on March 8, 1862, it was with a full faith in the Divine re-union,—a higher existence.

Six children raised at the old homestead have long been active in the affairs of business, and the father follows their career as one who sees himself honored in their energetic application. Carlos E. is a drover, and engaged in taking stock from the Indian Territory to the St. Louis market. Quincey J., a banker, has been connected with a bank in varied capacities at St. Louis since the war. Theodore A. succeeds his father in charge of the old farm; and Norman S. has engaged in the conduct of a nursery. A son died in childhood, and an only daughter, Mary, deceased in 1872.

Mr. Drake has looked upon the deceit and pretensions of parties, and observed the heats engendered, the discords fomented, and the venality of public men. He has therefore stood aloof from politics, and has no confidence in the pledges of any organization, which seem only to have been made to be broken.

He believes in the instruction of the masses, and views with pleasure the rapid improvement and the efficacy of the free-school system. He observes the everlasting spirit of change, and, in the judgment of a long life, pronounces it progressive, not alone in time but in eternity.

Mrs. Drake was born in what is now Meridian, New York, October 9, 1806, and married to Mr. Drake on April 21, 1828. She made a public profession of her faith in Christ September 7, 1834. She united with the Congregational church in Brighton, under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Griswald. Her life was uneventful and its record simple. It presents a bright example of energy, industry, and patience, and fitly illustrates that trinity of graces, faith, hope, and charity. Glimpses of her life were afforded in the modestly-performed kindnesses of her daily round of duty. None needy went unrelieved from her door, whether of spiritual or physical nature. She was one of the early managers of the "Home for the Friendless," and was its representative at a State convention at Auburn. In her death that beneficent institution sustained a heavy loss, for she was ever laboring to subserve its interests. Her faith and hope were exchanged for other virtues, but her life must ever be of love eternal, as was the temporal, and—

"Now she hath her full of rest,
Sods lie lightly on her breast,
With no sorrow laden."

ROBERT BELL.

The subject of this sketch is of Scottish ancestry. He was born in Coleraine, Ireland, January 1, 1798. He visited the United States in 1845 for the purpose of looking up a suitable home for his family, and, after traveling through Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, he decided to settle on a farm in the fertile valley of the Genesee. He returned to Ireland, and emigrated with his family of six children, arriving in New York in May, 1847. In September following he bought and settled on the farm in West Brighton where he now resides. Five children were born to him in this country. His wife died June 20, 1874, at the age of sixty-two. Two sons compose the well-known firm of R. W. Bell & Co., soap manufacturers, of Buffalo, New York, two others the firm of Bell Brothers, of the same city, and one son and daughter reside with their father. A fine view of his residence and farm, which is located on the Rochester and Hemlock Lake Plank Road, one mile from Mount Hope cemetery, appears in this work. It is finely located in one of the most fertile farms in Monroe County. Mr. Bell gives much attention to growing pears, and has a magnificent orchard of fifteen hundred trees, with forty-six varieties of fruit. His farm is known as the "Pear Valley" farm. He carries off first honors at all exhibitions of his fruit, and is well known as a successful fruit-grower. He has also been a large exhibitor of stock, fine horses, Durham cattle, etc., at both the State and county fairs. He has always manifested a strong interest in church and educational matters, and was one of the founders of the United Presbyterian church of Rochester, and is one of the three original members who are still communicants. He is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of the county, and has always been found arrayed on the side of justice and truth.

CHARLES COLWELL,

one of the pioneers of Monroe County, was born in the town of Foster, State of Rhode Island, February 17, 1783. He came to Richfield, Otsego county, New York, in the year 1792, his father removing to that place with his family at that time. He settled in the present town of Brighton in the year 1814, where he took up and cleared a farm, enduring the hardships and privations incident to settlers at that early day. Here he spent his life, dying December 15, 1858.

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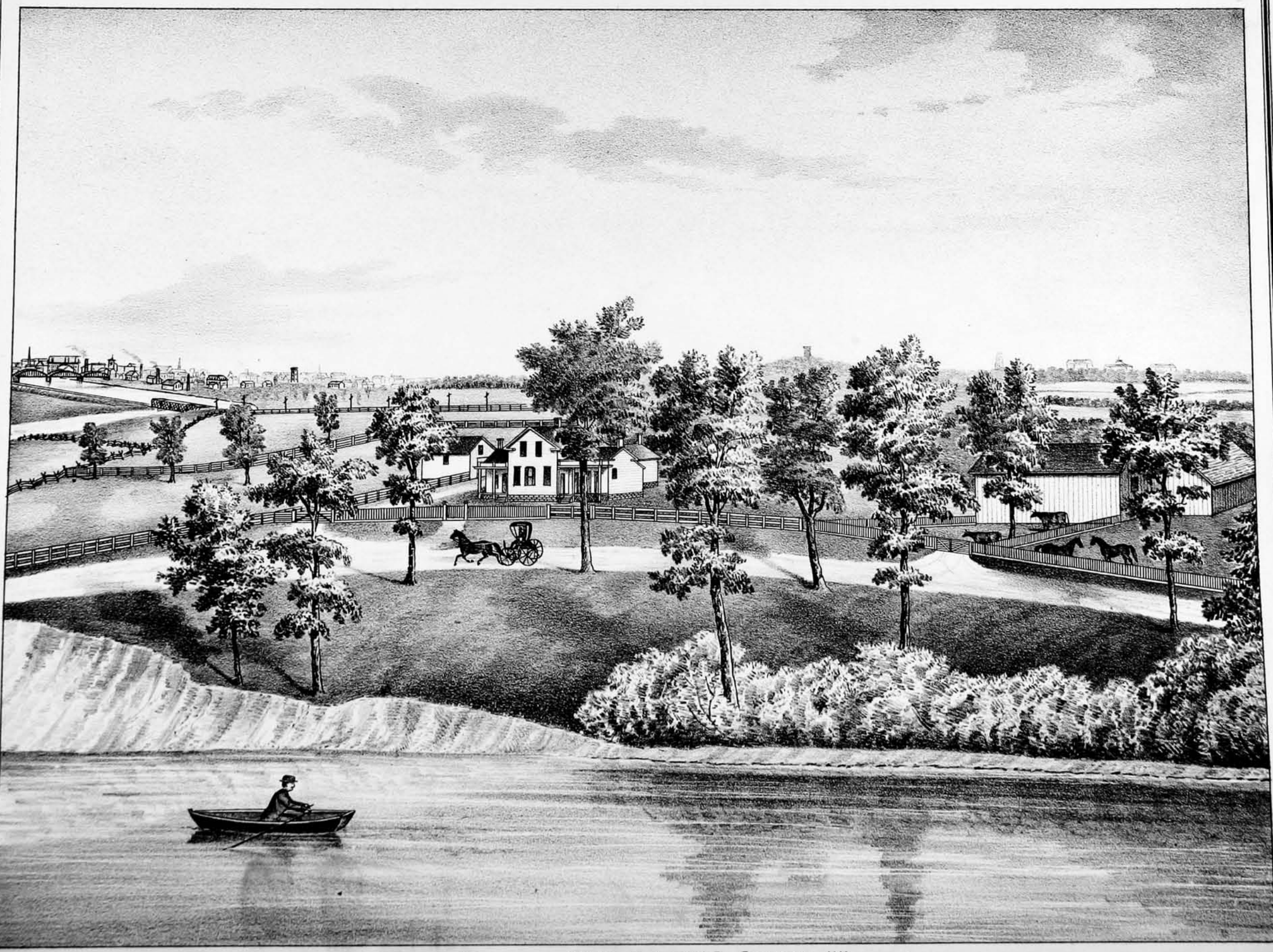

PROPERTY OF JULIA F. LEWIS, BRIGHTON, N.Y.

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James Sperry



MRS. JAMES SPERRY



HENRIETTA UNION SCHOOL,
FORMERLY MONROE ACADEMY, MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.

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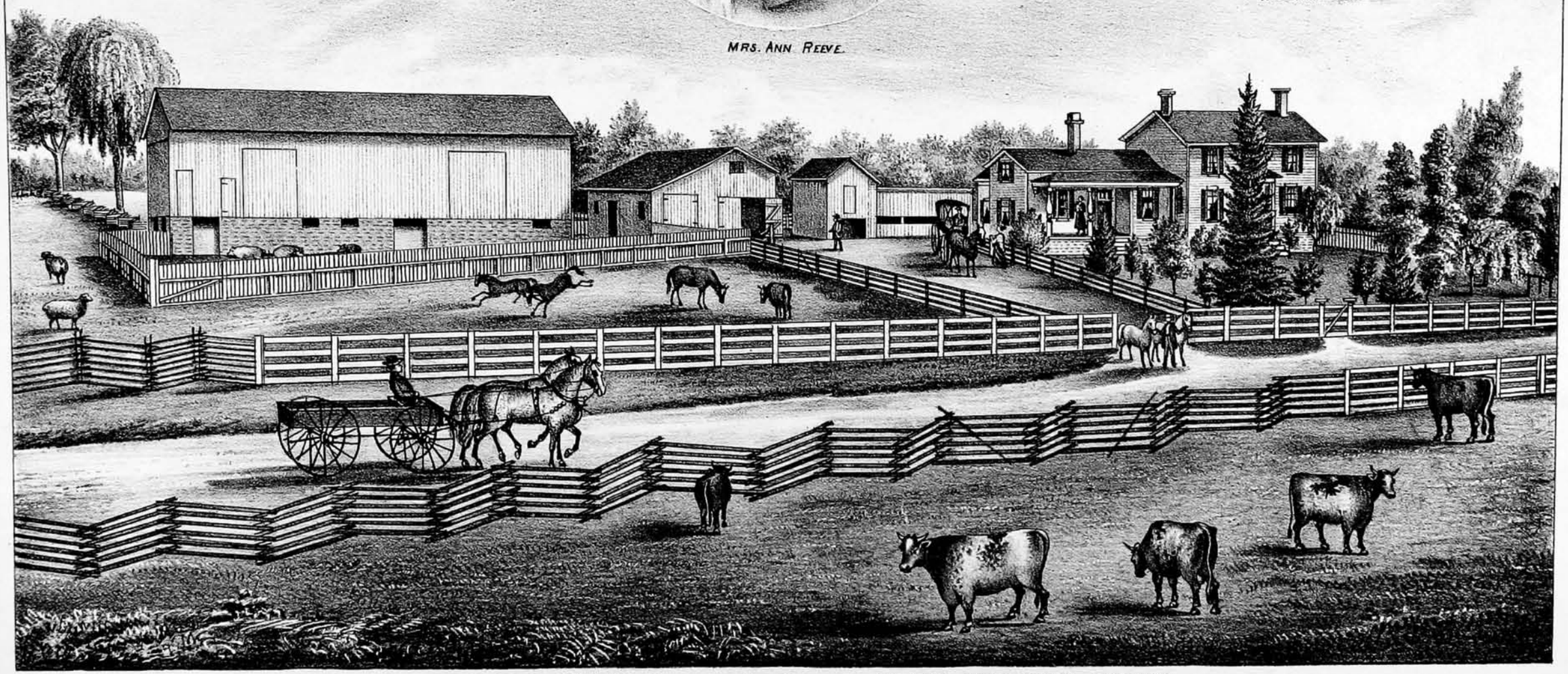
THOMAS REEVE.



MRS. ANN REEVE.



WILLIAM REEVE.



RES. OF WILLIAM REEVE, DECEASED, NOW OCCUPIED BY WM. & THOMAS REEVE,
HENRIETTA, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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HENRIETTA.

TEN years ago, the writer of this was riding in the stage from Rochester to Henrietta. Among the passengers was an elderly man going to visit some relatives in Rush. He hailed from Michigan, and had traveled much in that and other western States. He was much interested in Henrietta,—a place he had never seen,—and made many inquiries about the village, and especially about Monroe academy. All through Michigan and the west he had met intelligent and enterprising men and women who had formerly lived in Henrietta or received their education in Monroe academy. He wanted to know what kind of a place Henrietta was. Evasive answers were given. He was told that the stage passed through the centre of the village, in full view of the academy, and he could soon see both for himself. Nearing the Four Corners, the academy and village were pointed out. The stranger's countenance showed a trace of disappointment. "Henrietta is not much of a place," he remarked, as we rode up to the only hotel and the full proportions of the village were apparent. "That," said we, "is where you are much mistaken. Henrietta is a good deal of a place, but not many people live there." This remark embodies the sentiments of all present and former citizens of the town.

SETTLEMENT.

Long after Pittsford was a thriving settlement, what is now Henrietta was only known as the Woods of West-town. Heavy forests repelled settlement, and before Rochester had started it seemed remote from Canandaigua and Pittsford, the only accessible markets. In 1790, Major Isaac Scott received a grant of nine hundred acres, in the southwest part of the town, for his services, and commenced a settlement the same year, built a log hut, and cleared twelve or fifteen acres; but in 1792 he abandoned his clearing, and the tract was merged into that of the proprietors. About this time the township was bought by William and Cornelius Charles Six, of the Hague, Holland, and soon after the latter became sole owner by the death of his brother. Mr. Wadsworth, while in Europe, secured the agency for its sale and settlement, but did not bring it into market until 1806, when Stephen Rogers surveyed it into farm lots. In the same year two settlements were begun, one in the east and the other in the west part of the town. Lyman and Warren Hawley came from Avon in the summer of 1806, and located on the John Bushman farm, southwest of the West village. They built a log house, cleared sixty or seventy acres that summer, and sowed some wheat. At the same time Jesse Pangburn made a clearing near where the West Henrietta Hotel now stands. He was a bachelor, and in July, 1806, a party of hunters from Avon found him here one Sunday making yeast for bread which he was preparing to bake for his choppers. Two or three years later, he married the widow of Asa Baker, a Revolutionary soldier, who died leaving a large family of children. Some of these sons, Asa Jr., Leander, Remembrance, and Justus, were long residents of the town. Mr. Pangburn did not live many years. His wife long survived him, living with her children. One evening in 1811 or 1812 she was chased by a wolf; she climbed a tree, called for help, and the wolf was killed. The east side settlement commenced on the north and south road, one and a half miles northeast of the village. Joseph Carne, of Pittsford, settled on the Isaac N. Dayton place. His son, Dr. Charles Carne, of Pittsford, born October 16, 1806, was the first white child born in Henrietta. Moses Wilder made a clearing on George Slode's farm, and planted the first apple-orchard in the town. Ira Hatch also made a clearing on J. Fowler's place at the same time. His wife was the first white woman in the town. Other settlers in 1806 were Charles Rice, Benjamin Boles, Moses Goodale, Thomas Sparks, George Dickinson, Selah Reed, Asa Champlin, Gideon Griswold, Asa Hull, Captain Joseph Bencraft, William Thompson, and Elias Wilder; and Orlando Brown and John Gould in West Henrietta. Several of these moved away in a year or two. In 1807, Jonathan Russell moved in, built a log house on land now owned by Jesse Fowler, near No. 2 school-house, and on January 16, 1808, his son Moody was born, the second male child in town. In April, 1807, a daughter of Hezekiah Sherwood was born near the Rush line, on Samuel Titus' place, opposite the Rush reservoir, when the mother died; and this is believed to have been the first death in Henrietta. Her body was buried in a fence-corner on the farm where she died. Jonathan Wilder, —— Parish, and Artemas Bauer also settled in town, the two latter near the East Henrietta Baptist church. Phineas Baldwin came in the spring of 1807; his wife and sons, Jacob, Ansel, and Charles, in the fall of the same year. Silas and Edward Dunkam settled on the Milham place in 1808. Between here and the village a bear was killed in 1810. In 1807, Asa Burr and wife moved from Connecticut to Avon, and in 1809 to Henrietta, where they settled on the homestead on the river road, now owned by Samuel H. Burr, who says that in 1809 there were but thirteen families in town, showing that many of the early settlers made their clearing before bringing their families. In 1809 some of the Sperry family came from Bloomfield, where they had been for some years. James Sperry came in 1812.

In 1810, John Brininstool settled on the river road, followed, the next year, by John Cook, Michael Brininstool, Charles Case, Isaac F. Nichols, Frederick Samples, Simon Moore, Charles Cosgrove, Ira McNoll, and Betternell Hitchcock. About 1810, John Spring located on the farm of W. Bullard and H. D. Tuttle. In 1811, Abijah Gould, John and Andrew Bushman settled in the west part, and William Leggett and his five sons, William Jr., Ira H., Franklin, Stephen, and Charles, in the east part of the town. Charles Leggett is still living, aged seventy-three, with an excellent memory of early facts and dates. Other early settlers on the river road were Barzilla and David Archer, Charles Daniels, an early blacksmith, where H. M. Webster lives, Harvey Miller, William Frazie, Timothy Torrance, and Daniel Bly. James Tinker, with his sons, John C. and James R., came in 1812. On the farm they bought they found Bishop Stillwell, an early settler, and, near the Pittsford line, George L. Valley, who in 1810 burned the first lime-kiln in town. In 1813, Captain Blodgett built a house on the back part of the Richardson farm, and David Scribner owned the part next the woods. One of the first distilleries was built on this farm. Jonathan Smith, a Quaker, from Vermont, built the first saw-mill in 1811, on the farm afterwards owned by John Gage. Two or three years after, Eager Wells built the second, on the Andrew S. Wadsworth place. He died soon after, and his brother Corwin succeeded to the business. At a later day another saw-mill was erected near Thomas Jackson's place. The streams of this town are all small, with low banks and little fall, affording very poor mill privileges. No flouring-mills have been built in town. Grist-mills were, however, accessible in Pittsford, Stone's, afterwards Marvin's, mills, and one near the river, on Mr. Post's place; also the Brown mills at the falls, in Rochester. A more serious difficulty was the lack of necessary articles, partly through the poverty of the people. In 1812 and 1813, and even later, the choppers in East Henrietta had to go to West Brighton to grind their axes, there being no grindstone nearer. Leather was necessary in the winter, but in summer most of the settlers went barefoot. About 1813, Richard Daniels bought ten acres, and built a tan-house on the brook near Jesse Fowler's residence. Settlers bought hides, had them tanned, and made their own shoes, or employed traveling shoemakers to make them. Mr. Austin, living near the Pittsford line, and Phineas Baldwin, were two of these shoemakers. They would call at a house and make a pair of shoes for each member of the family. It was called "whipping the cat." John Gooding was one of the first distillers on the road between Sherman hill and West Henrietta. He and his brother Ebenezer came in from Bloomfield in 1812. About 1810, Sidney Warner, a step-son of Asa Hull, built a log shop on the small stream south of John Robertson's house. He put in a turning-lathe, run by water-power in the spring freshets, when he would turn out a large amount of wood for chairs, spinning-wheels, reels, etc., and work it up during the summer. Subsequently, David Hedges established the same business at the village. In 1810 he bought one hundred acres, where the academy stands, built a log house, made a clearing, and pursued his trade. One September afternoon, in 1815, Mr. Hedges went into the dense woods north of his home to look for his cows. He found them near the Brighton line. Night coming on, he was pursued by wolves. The cows ran ahead and escaped, while he was obliged to take off his shoes and ascend a tree for safety. One of his shoes falling was seized and torn into shreds by the wolves, who remained until daylight, awaiting their prey. These were among the last wolves seen in town, as an increased bounty of ten dollars soon caused their extermination. In the north part of the town, for several years, quite a number of squatters subsisted by hunting, fishing, and trapping wolves for the bounty, the latter being generally spent for whisky.

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EAST AND WEST VILLAGES.

Until about 1815 it seemed probable that the village in East Henrietta would be where the Baldwins now live. Deacon Samuel Wise and family settled in 1812, on the place opposite Cyrus Baldwin's. John Wise built a log blacksmith-shop in 1814, near the old stone shop. Sidney Weaver's turning-shop, the first saw-mill, and Richard Daniel's tannery were near by. But a road had been made from the falls, running through the present village, where the first taverns and stores were built, and that determined the course of travel. John Acer, son of William Acer, of Pittsford, came in 1810, and bought one hundred and fifty acres, now owned by Samuel Calkins, north of the village. He built a log house where Mr. Porter lives, close to the poplar-trees, in which he opened a tavern. In one small room of the same building James Smith sold goods, which he had brought from Canandaigua, about 1812. This was the first store. John Acer also kept the first post-office, when John Webster, of Rush, carried the mail once a week from Avon. Acer soon after removed to Pittsford. He was succeeded by Ebenezer Gooding, who kept the tavern about three years. Aaron Acer bought one hundred acres where Hervey and Alfred Stone live. On the northwest corner of the latter's farm an old grave-yard once existed, where many of the earliest pioneers were buried. It has long since been plowed over, and the graves obliterated. The first store in Henrietta village was opened by Stephen Cody in 1813, where he settled the year before. It was a small one-story frame building, long since removed and used as a corn-house. Benjamin Baldwin succeeded Cody, and built the present brick store in 1824 and 1825, which he kept until his death in 1827 or 1828, when Elihu Kirby purchased it. Dr. James Lewis kept a small drug-store from 1824 to 1829 in East Henrietta. He was not a practicing physician, though he dispensed medicine. He also kept the post-office after Charles T. Whiffs, where Samuel Calkins now lives, who succeeded John Acer as postmaster. The rapid increase of population was indicated by the numerous small taverns which sprang up to accommodate the incoming settlers. Beside Acer's and Gooding's, a log tavern was opened by Isaac Robinson, or better known as "one-eyed Robinson," south of William J. Kimball's, which was afterwards kept by Jacob Baldwin and Richard Wilkins. It became a famous tavern in its day. Jarvis Sherman and Richard Wilkins built the first frame hotel, on the site of the present Henrietta House, afterwards kept by William Pierce a few years, followed by Luther C. Chamberlain. At this time the meetings of the Masonic lodge were held in this tavern, in an upper room, beneath the garret. Mrs. Chamberlain, being the original anti-Mason, had cut a hole through the plastering to the garret, and one night stationed a boy over it to watch for the secrets of Masonry and report to her. Making a noise, he exposed his whereabouts, when Roswell Wickwine struck at the hole with his sword, though doing no damage. The meeting was adjourned, after voting that the holding of lodges in the tavern with Mrs. Chamberlain in the building was inexpedient. The village, however, was stirred to its depths next day by her wonderful revelations; but, unfortunately for her success, her husband was a Mason. This was about three years before Morgan made his revelations. Soon after a store was erected, and the lodge moved to an upper room without a garret. In 1858 the hotel was burned, and rebuilt by Alfred White, who then owned it. He was succeeded by William Smith in August, 1867. Jacob Stevens built the large frame building where H. M. Calkins now lives, in 1817, and kept a hotel three years. Previous to this Stevens had purchased Elizabeth Wilder's place on the Corner, northeast of the village, but, finding that the business would not centre there, he bought the Calkins place. But, the second enterprise not proving profitable, he sold to John Russell in 1821, and moved to Michigan. Dr. Jonah D. Simonds was the first physician in Henrietta. He came from Pawlet, Vermont, and settled in 1811, on land where the hotel now stands. From this he removed to a small brick house, north of the Corner, where he died in 1822, at the age of thirty-seven. One of his daughters is Mrs. Anson Lord, of Pittsford, and another Mrs. Havens, of Brighton. Dr. Beadle practiced a short time with Dr. Simonds, but soon moved away. Dr. Samuel Weeks and Dr. J. H. M. C. Hazeltine, brothers-in-law, succeeded him,—the latter in 1829, and remained until his removal to Rochester a few years ago. For many years he was the only physician in the town, with a practice extending into Rush, Pittsford, and Brighton. Dr. Robert Kelsey practiced some time in West Henrietta, until killed by the fall of a tree. Dr. A. Mandeville, of Rochester, resided here from 1845 to 1847. Drs. H. D. Vosburgh and Robert Lane followed Dr. Hazeltine in succession, and, since the latter's death, Dr. George Martin has been the resident physician; he and Dr. La Mont, of West Henrietta, are the only two in town at present practicing.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of Henrietta are mainly comprised in the extensive blacksmith and wagon-making shops of Joseph Williams and Alexander Williams, in West Henrietta, and the blacksmith- and wagon-shop of William J. Kimball, in the East village. In very early days Charles Daniels had a blacksmith-shop near H. M. Webster's on the river road, and Samuel Adjutant another, where he made wagons, north of Methodist Hill. A blacksmith-shop stood at an early day on the Hunn place, where Tiffany Hunn made "Bull plows," which he sold at ten dollars each. They were made of wood, with wrought-iron shares, and designed for plowing among stumps. These, however, were small establishments, and continued but a short time. The first blacksmith-shop in West Henrietta village was built in 1816, by Moses Swift, on the hill where Mr. Keyes lives. In a year or two he moved to the Williams shop, and sold to a German, named Fruitye, who in 1818 sold to the Williams Brothers. These men had previously built a shop on the southwest corner of the road, on land long occupied by T. O. Jones, near the swamp. For several years shoeing oxen was the principal business done in the village shops, but latterly they have done an extensive business, and, through the Messrs. Williams, have made West Henrietta what it is. They remained in partnership about fifteen years, when the accumulation of capital enabled them to separate and set up two large establishments. They are a great change from the log blacksmith-shop in which the brothers commenced nearly sixty years ago. A. Williams has also a foundry in operation, and a steam saw-mill. The wagon-shop conducted by William J. Kimball and William Churchill was commenced in a small way by Jacob and Peter Martin, about thirty-five years ago, from whom it passed to the present owners. David Deming settled in 1816 on the farm north of Methodist Hill, where he died. About 1820 he made the first brick in the town. The first made were used for chimneys and ovens. The oldest brick houses in town—Monroe academy in 1826, and the brick store in the village—were built of brick made in this yard, some of which, the earliest manufacture, are of enormous size and solidity. The first store opened in West Henrietta, village was about 1829, when Billings & Bush, sons-in-law of Lyman Hawley, purchased a stock of goods and commenced selling. They built the present store on the Corner. In 1831, Elihu and M. W. Kirby, of East Henrietta, established a branch store here, with Bentley Wheeler as manager. Mr. Wheeler afterwards became owner, and in 1847 or 1848 it was sold to Alonzo D. Webster, who continued it several years. The present proprietor, Marvin S. Williams, was a soldier in the late war, for which he raised a company. The first hotel here was kept by Henry Chapman in 1821. The present hotel was erected in 1831, by Edward Bush. He was succeeded respectively by Chauncey Chapman, John Webster, J. M. Cutler, and Wells Clark, present proprietor. Mr. Bush was also the first postmaster, appointed in 1831: prior to that time the mail was received from the east post-office. Chauncey Chapman held the office from 1835 to 1849, and Marion Williams at present. Long before a store or hotel existed in this village, David Jeffords kept a grocery-store in an old log house which stood on the site of Orlow Beebe's residence. It had a good stock of goods and was largely patronized. Lyman Miller also kept a large log hotel, where George W. Kintz lives, north of Methodist Hill, as early as 1817. But of late years hotels have not been very profitable away from railroads, which have turned the tide of enterprise. The Genesee valley branch of the New York and Erie Railroad is the only line in the town, and its depot is too distant to benefit the village hotel. The Henrietta House on the east road is a popular stopping-place with parties who come from Rochester to visit the water-works reservoir on the Rush line.

WATER-WORKS, ETC.

The people of Henrietta lost several thousand dollars by the failure of the old water-works company. Its reservoir was located one mile south of East Henrietta village. A vast amount of labor done upon it by the citizens of the town was never paid for. Its failure was ascribed to defective pipe. The highway, from the city line through Brighton, East Henrietta, and Rush, was badly cut up by this and other enterprises for several years. An attempt was also made to conduct the gas from the burning well in Bloomfield to Rochester, but it resulted in a disastrous failure, through defective pipe. A number of capitalists from Elmira lost more than one million dollars in this enterprise.

Most of the early settlers of Henrietta were poor. Nearly all the first purchasers took only an article of agreement, securing the land to them at a specified price. The times were hard, and there was little money to be had for any purpose. Payments as agreed were impossible. The proprietors took advantage of this condition of affairs, and advanced the price of land sixty-six per cent. unless paid by a certain day. Very many sold their claims; others abandoned them and lost all their improvements. As an instance, John Woodruff, from Bloomfield, made a clearing in 1810 on the farm now owned by David L. Bailey, planted an orchard in 1811, and sold the whole fifty-acre claim in 1817 for a barrel of pork, then worth thirty dollars. Jacob Fargo, near the Brighton line, was more fortunate. He came from Tinmouth, Vermont, in 1812, took up fifty acres, and went to chopping wood for Mr. Ely, between the river and South

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ORLOW BEEBEE.



MRS. ORLOW BEEBEE.

RESIDENCE OF ORLOW BEEBEE,

HENRIETTA, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

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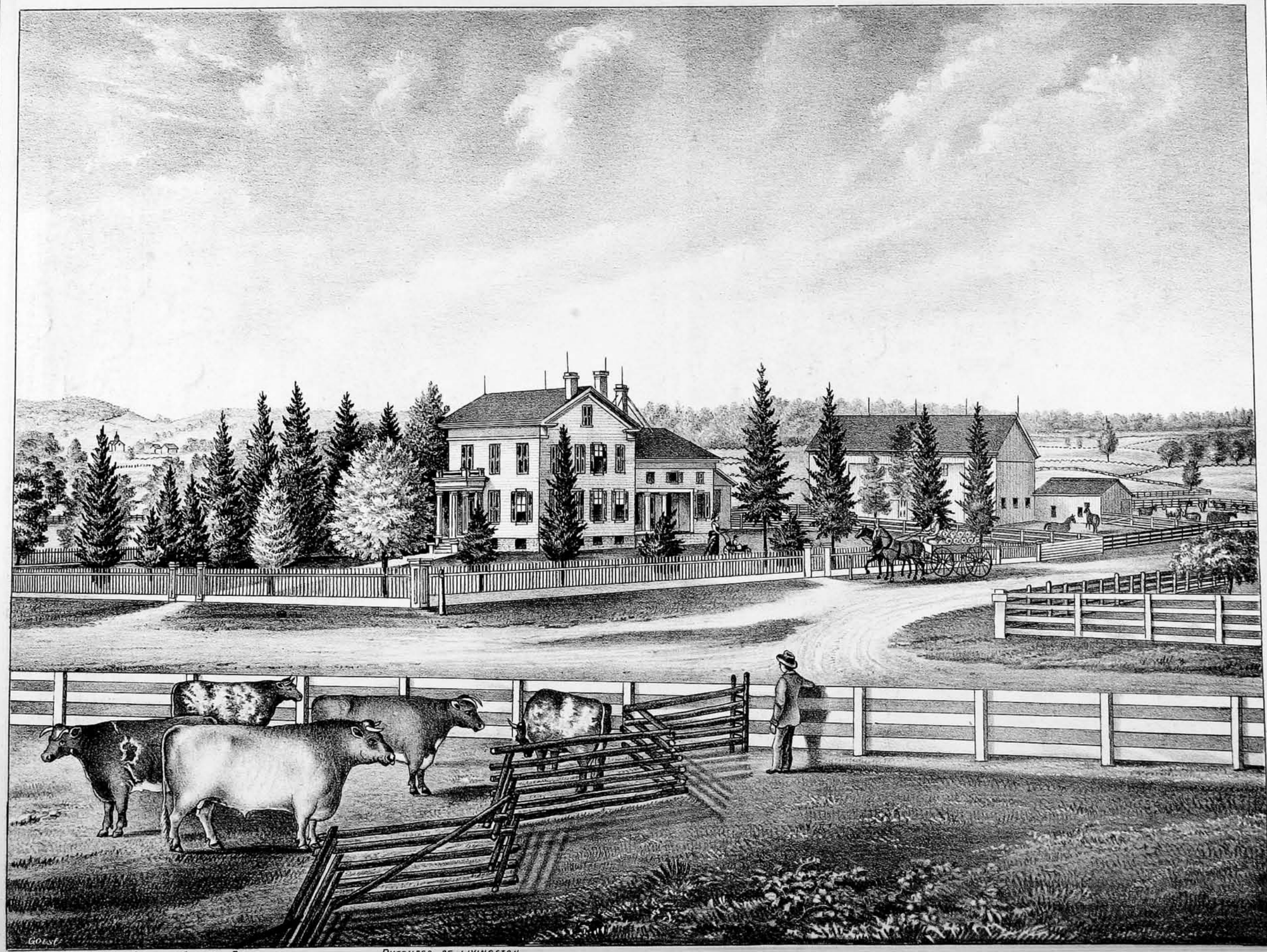

PLATE CXIII.

PRINCESS ROYAL 2D GENEVA DUKE. DUTCHESS OF LIVINGSTON.

RES. OF **HORACE LITTLE**, HENRIETTA, MONROE CO, N.Y

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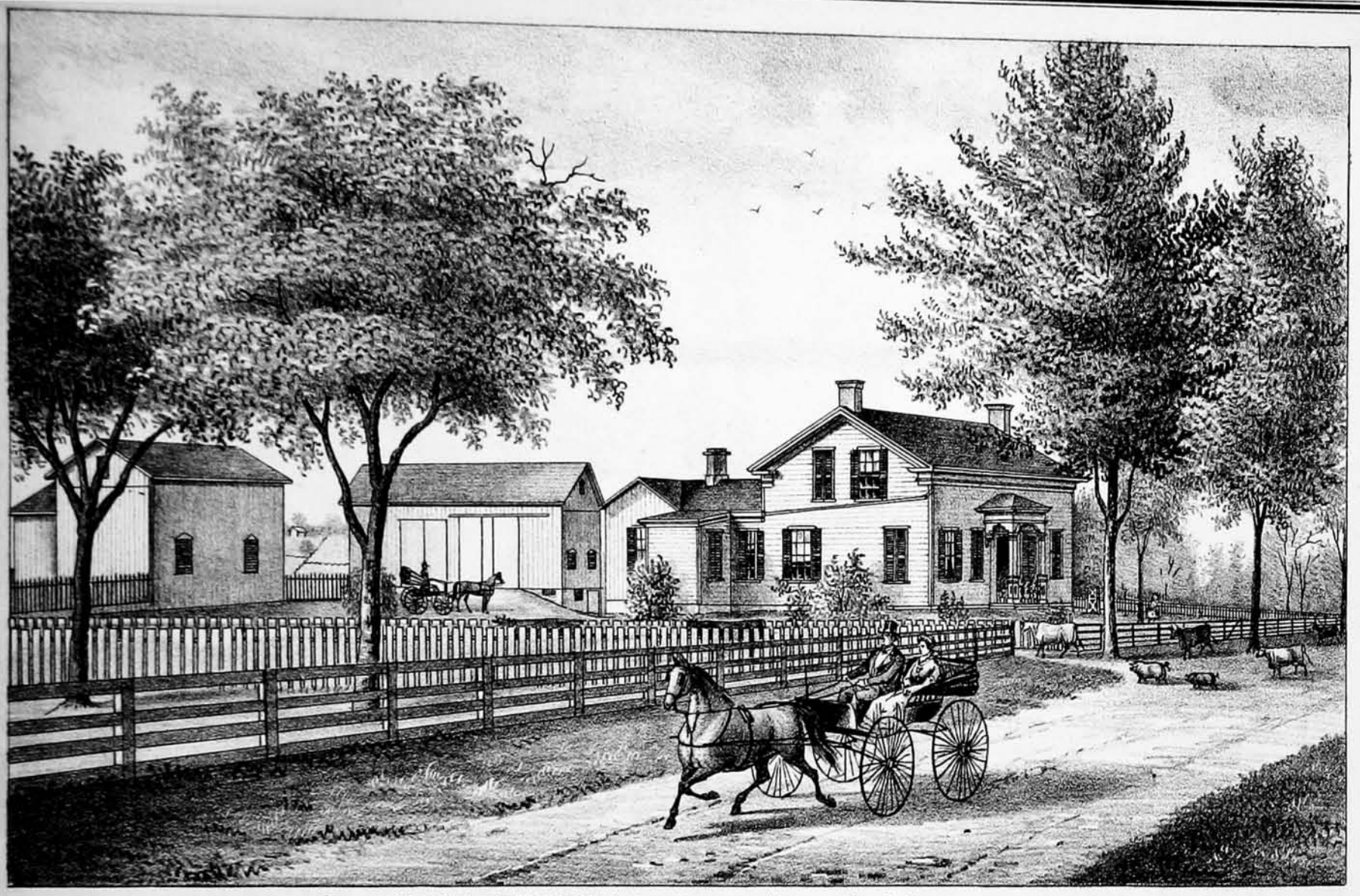
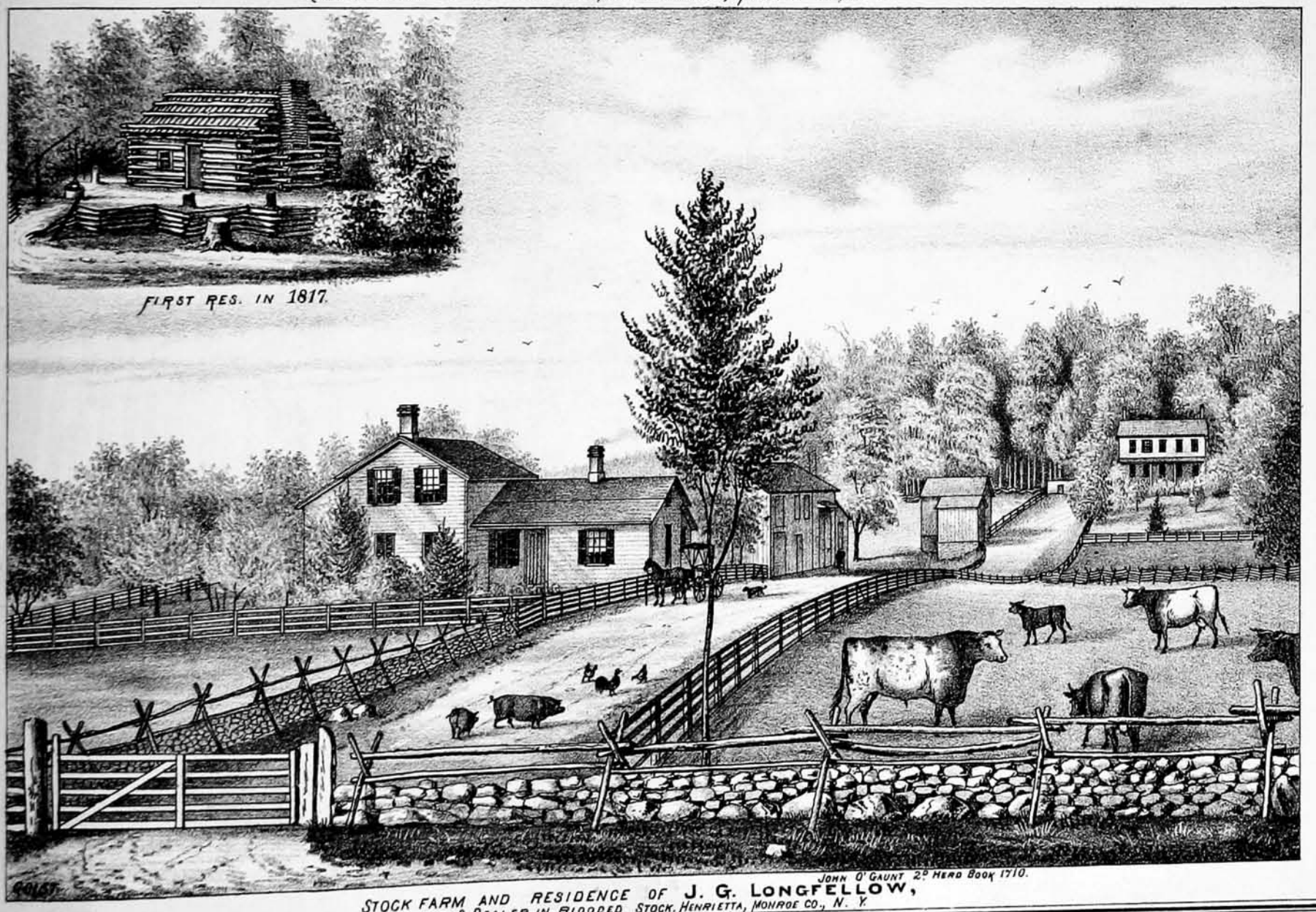


RES. OF **JAMES STEVENSON**, EAST HENRIETTA, MONROE CO., N. Y.



FIRST RES. IN 1817.

JOHN O' GAUNT 2D HERD BOOK 1710.

STOCK FARM AND RESIDENCE OF **J. G. LONGFELLOW**,
BREEDER & DEALER IN BLOODED STOCK. HENRIETTA, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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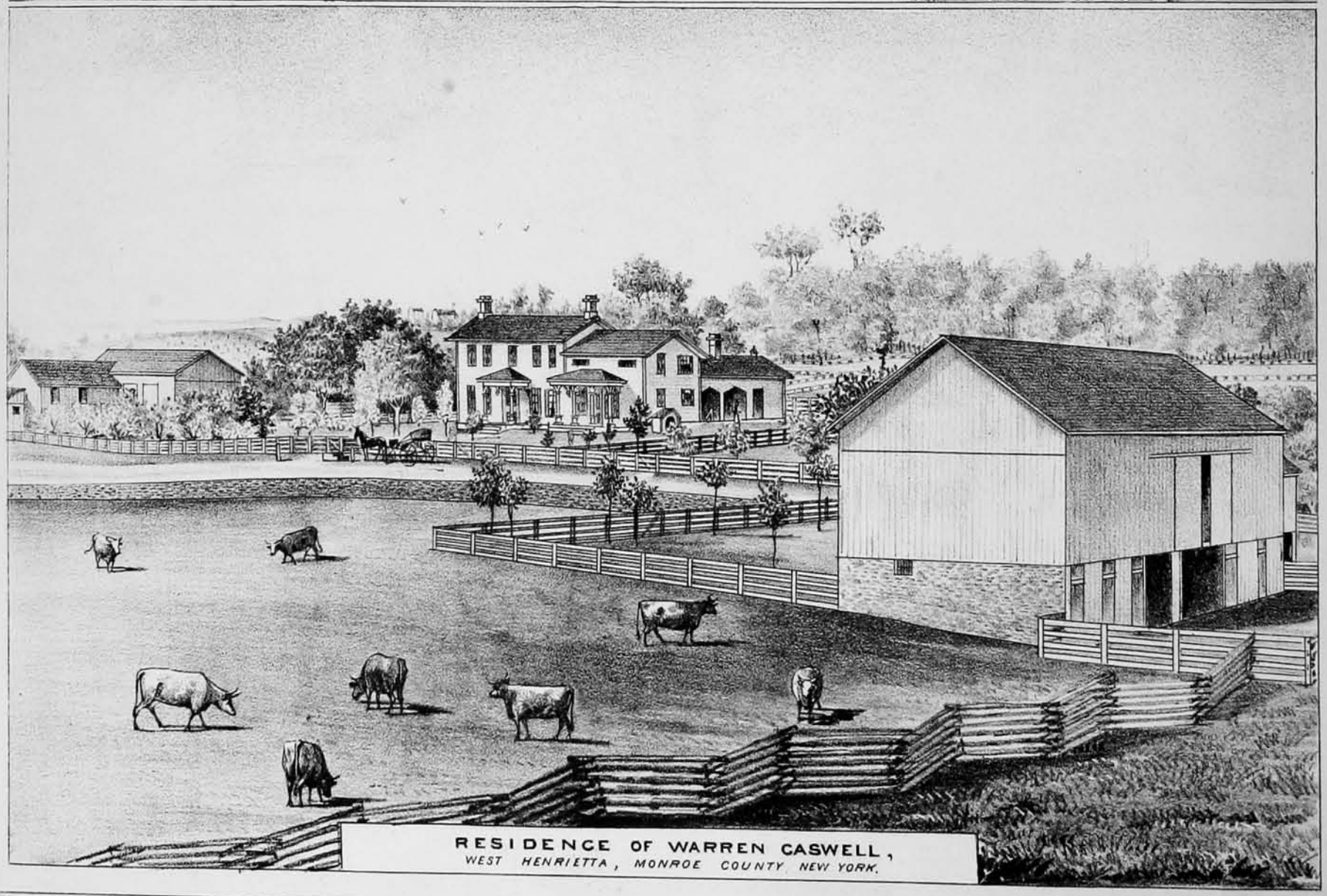
RESIDENCE OF L.C RUSSELL,
AGENT FOR WALTER A. WOOD'S MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,
HENRIETTA, MONROE CO., N.Y.

Gilbert Del.



RESIDENCE OF WARREN CASWELL,
WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE COUNTY NEW YORK.

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Clinton street. He earned one hundred dollars, and was offered land now in the city in payment, which he refused, as he wanted the money to pay on his fifty acres. To obtain the remainder, he sold every horse, cow, and other stock on the place. This made enough, and a little to spare, before the final day. He went afoot to the Wadsworth agency at Genesee to pay the money. In counting it, three dollars were thrown out as counterfeit, which left him with six cents in his pocket to take him home. With this he purchased a bowl of bread-and-milk near Avon. Mr. Fargo restocked his farm more cheaply than he had sold, buying from those who deferred selling until necessity compelled them. After many of the earliest settlers had abandoned or been driven from their homes, the Wadsworths bought up all those unsold claims of the foreign owners. These difficulties measurably stifled immigration, and new-comers were chary of buying land. Many of the early buyers succeeded in retaining a part of their original purchase, and securing farms of twenty, thirty, or forty acres. On the large unsold tracts in the north and west, squatters had located themselves at an early day,—between 1813 and 1820. Some became permanent residents and made valuable citizens, but the greater majority passed onward with the van of settlement, leaving no record. The fact that but few of the residents of Henrietta were freeholders was used against them at town meetings, where they were brought into conflict with the older and richer Pittsford settlement. In 1816 it was voted to adjourn the next town meeting to the school-house near the Stephen Cody place, which aroused the ire of the Pittsford people. Simeon Stone declared there was not a legal voter in West-town, as under the old State constitution, prior to 1821, only freeholders were legal voters. At the polls he challenged every Henrietta voter as a non-freeholder; but many of them had received, for one day only, a deed in fee of a small piece of land, and voted on that. Samuel Felt, an early Pittsford merchant and postmaster, was elected supervisor that year, mainly by the votes of West-town residents. The difficulties growing out of this led finally to the separation of the town of Henrietta in 1818. Their disfranchisement under the old constitution made the citizens of this town very zealous for the more liberal constitution of 1821, and contributed largely to confirm the Democratic ascendency in town politics during the first twenty years of its existence. The division of the original town was most strenuously opposed by Pittsford, but the rapidly-increasing western settlements in population rendered a new organization inevitable. In 1813 these settlements, though never officially named, were known as West-town. The early lists of road overseers will indicate the drift of settlement. Those of 1813 and their location were Charles Case, on the George Martin place; Benjamin Ware, on the homestead of his son, A. K. Ware; John Dodge, where Mary Ash now lives, who soon after moved away; David Dunham, father of Silas, Edward, and Daniel, on E. Milham's and Jesse Fowler's place; John Johnstone, in a log house on the cross-road, west of T. Newton; Simeon Perkins, a fifer in early training days, near De Witt's place; Jacob A. Fargo, who lived until a few years ago; Stephen Cody, first storekeeper in East Henrietta; Thomas Leet, south of the old reservoir; Thomas Tillotson, on the south part of Sherman Hill, whose father, Elijah Tillotson, was killed at a barn-raising; Daniel Chadwick, on Stephen McNoll's place; Egor Wells, on A. S. Wadsworth's farm; James Sperry and Justus Baker, in the same vicinity; in 1814, Samuel Whitcomb, on the Daniel Cornell place; Asa Hull, where Cyrus Baldwin lives, from 1806; Artemas Barnes, near the East Baptist church; Chandler Huntington and Silas Tillotson, on Sherman Hill; Elijah Little, where Horace Little now lives, which was first settled by John Hibbard, followed by Samuel Cody and his two sons, Joseph and Stephen, in 1812; Robert Fisher and Isaac Sage, northwest of Methodist Hill; Lyman Miller and Seth Swift, brother of Moses, the first blacksmith, and Roswell Wickwine, south of Sherman Hill, with Asa Stannard and John Brininstool. In 1815, Jacob Baldwin, in the East village, was appointed pound-keeper. The road overseers this year were men who resided, until recently, in the town, and are well remembered. Among them were Amasa Aldrich, Daniel Olney, and John Garvin, east of John Hanks, near the Pittsford line; Sergeant Bagley, where James Stevenson lives; William Leggett, Jacob Preolt, an early blacksmith, George King, Remembrance Baker, and Samuel Dimock, on Methodist Hill; and Isaac Dimond and Michael Brininstool, on Hunn's place, Clay street.

FIRST OFFICERS.

In 1817 the town meeting was adjourned to East Henrietta, but, before assembling, West-town was set off as the town of Henrietta. The first town meeting was held April 20, 1818, and the organization completed by the election of the following officers, viz.: Supervisor, Jacob Stevens; Town Clerk, Isaac Jackson; Assessors, Martin Roberts, Lyman Hawley, Noah Post; Highway Commissioners, David Dunham, Elijah Little, Solomon Hovey; Collector, Elisha Gage; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas Remington, Daniel Hedges; School Commissioners, Justus Baker, Richard Daniels, Abel Post; School Inspectors, Jacob Stevens, Charles Sperry, Chauncey Beadle; Constables, Roswell Wickwine, Elisha Gage; and twenty-four Overseers of Highways, viz.: David Treat, Jonathan Ayers, Joseph Bancroft, George Adams, Samuel B. Perkins, Joseph York, Chandler Huntington, Sergeant Bagley, William Leggett, Ezra Howard, George Tanner, William Morford, Joseph Jeffords, Silas Remington, George King, Seth Roberts, George Sperry, Abner B. Sheldon, Barzilla Archer, Joseph Harris, John Camp, Thomas Jones, Elijah Tillotson, and Benjamin Landon. Isaac Jackson came from Fairfield, Herkimer county, in 1817, with his wife, Chloe Wood, and bought the farm on which he died. He was town clerk seven years, and supervisor eleven years, besides holding other offices. His sons, Calvin W., Thomas J., Morris S., and Harvey, reside in town, the latter on the old homestead. Martin Roberts came in 1811, and was father of the late Hon. Martin Roberts, and grandfather of G. M. C. Roberts, of Henrietta. Abel Post came from Vermont in 1813, and settled on the river road; also Noah Post on the same road, on the site of the old Baptist church; Solomon Hovey where Marvin S. Williams lives; Roswell Wickwine on the S. Hovey place, on Sherman Hill; Elisha Gage, father of the late John Gage, where Raphael Lewis lives; Thomas Remington, on the river road; Chauncey Beadle, a tailor, in the Baldwin settlement; and David Treat, on the R. Latteridge place. Jonathan Ayers purchased John Dodge's place, and lived afterwards near Alfred Williams. Prosper Perrin subsequently lived there many years, alone in a log house. Joseph Jeffords, father of Hon. Thomas J. Jeffords, of Rush, settled in 1812, on Clay street; also William Morford. George King lived near Stephen McNoll's; Seth Roberts where Frank Winslow lives; Abner B. Sheldon on David Ely's farm; Samuel B. Perkins where Joseph Williams lives; Jeremiah Yorks near Martin Roberts; and Thomas Jones in the north part of the town. His widow, Mrs. Ellis, is still living. In 1816, Elijah Utley, with his wife and ten children, settled on the farm long occupied by Samuel Utley. One son, William Utley, is still living; also the widow of Samuel Utley, now Mrs. Dr. Luckey, of Rochester. The large settlement of squatters was in this vicinity, who erected the rudest kind of log cabins, where they lived until driven out by purchases. Mr. Utley well remembers the names and location of many of them, some of which are recognized among the earliest settlers and are worthy of preservation. Beginning on the State road, near the Brighton line, they were James Lawlers, potash-maker, George Allen, Simeon Magoon, Hartshorn and Baldwin; Anson Beebe, Elijah Rose, on Noah Lake's farm; James Whitehouse, James Bliss, Noble Clark, Amos Wood, and James Gordon, where Hyatt lives; Robert McCloud, Hulbert Wilcox, and Lyman Wright lived west of the State road; Elihu Roberts on William Tanner's place; and Seth Roberts on the Winslow farm. Abraham Pease, a pioneer shoemaker, lived on the Thomas O. Jones farm. Lyman Pierson, who settled on the Wright Fields farm, west of No. 2 school-house, and Sheldon Pierson, on the hill on the east part of Jesse Fowler's farm, were early settlers. This hill was first squatted on, and a log house built, by Lyman Converse.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Besides Asa Baker, who died very soon after coming to Henrietta, several others among the early settlers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Major Gilbert, one of the pioneers in the west part of the town, received his title in the Revolution. Joel Clark, father of Jeremiah Clark, entered the army in 1781, with his father and older brother, as a drummer. Being only fourteen years old, he was too young unless he enlisted to serve through the war, which he did. He was born in Connecticut, but moved to Bloomfield in 1799, and to Henrietta in 1816, where he died, November 8, 1847, at the age of eighty. Robert McLoud, a relative of the Sperrys, who lived north of Methodist Hill, and Lyman Wright, who lived north of George L. Beckwith's, were both veterans of the Revolution. Daniel Phillips, who settled in town in 1820, where he remained until his death, July 18, 1838, was a soldier through the war, and served with the Marquis de La Fayette. During the marquis' visit to Rochester in 1826, he recognized his old companion in arms, and called him by name.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Henrietta was well and honorably represented in the war of 1812, in which many of her citizens took part. Jacob, John, and Samuel Hibbard, who lived on the Littles farm, went to the lines; Samuel never returned. Loren Converse died in the war. Nearly all the settlers went to the falls and the mouth of Genesee river, to repel the threatened attack on those settlements. One man, a Mr. Bartlett, who worked for Asa Hull, was accidentally killed. Challenged at night by a sentry, through carelessness or ignorance he failed to give the countersign, and was shot dead. He was a widower, and it is remembered that his little girl, Pattie Bartlett, only four or five years old, moaned bitterly because "papa did not come home." This is believed to have been the only casualty in the defense of Rochester and vicinity. The English vessels fired a few shots, but did no damage; yet "some one had blundered," a comrade was killed, and a little child

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was orphaned. The father of George L. Beckwith died in the army in 1813, near Black Rock. Samuel Cody, a cousin of the storekeeper, also died in the service. Dr. Phillips, a brother of the Revolutionary soldier Daniel Phillips, with his two sons, Ira and James, also served through the war of 1812.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

In Henrietta, as in all western New York, the log school-house followed close upon the first settlement. Almost as soon as land was cleared and planted, to guard against starvation, the pioneer turned his attention to the education of his children, and the rude log school-house was erected as a necessary adjunct to his forest home. The families of pioneers were always large, and the early schools were crowded, especially in winters. The first school in town was in 1810, taught by Lucy Branch, on the river road. She was sister of Jefferson Branch, and married Solomon Nichols. Linus Evarts taught the following winter, and Polly Boughton the next summer and in 1812. In the east part of the town a log school-house was erected in 1811, one half-mile north of school No 2, on the northeast corner. Its first teacher was Sarah Leggett, who in 1816 married Joseph Cody. Selah Dayton and Mr. Holmes taught the succeeding winters; the former subsequently moved to Penfield. It was burned in the fall of 1814, as was supposed, to conceal the theft of corn, stored there by Charles Rice, then living opposite. It was replaced by a frame building in 1816, on the site now occupied by No. 2. Horatio Titus was the first teacher in the new building, and Betsy Bacon the next summer. On Methodist Hill, Isaac Ellis was an early teacher, at ten dollars per month and board. In 1811, near the first log school-house, a bear was killed, and its head raised upon a pole in front, for the scholars to look at. It was an "object-lesson" in zoology, which none of them were likely to forget in a lifetime. Elijah Little was the first teacher in the East village. He taught in a small log building, on the site of A. B. Enoch's house, in the winters of 1812, 1813, and 1814. He also taught in a log house near Mrs. Stephen Leggett's. Isaac N. Dayton and Seeley Dayton were early village teachers, and at No. 2 Rufus C. Stevens and Daniel Marble, who lived opposite William Bullard's.

EARLY LIBRARY AND SOCIETIES.

The settlers of Henrietta, though generally poor, were, as a class, of more than ordinary intelligence, and always ready to make any effort contributing to the intellectual and educational interests of the town. Through the influence of James Sperry, C. Baldwin, Elisha Gage, I. N. Dayton, George S. Beckwith, and a few others, a public library was organized in 1816. Each member subscribed an equal sum per year, and the books, carefully selected, were common property. Mr. Wadsworth, of Genesee, was a liberal patron. About the same time a debating society was organized in the west part of the town, which became one of the most powerful auxiliaries in the town for educational progress, intellectual discipline and growth of a whole generation. Its meetings were very largely attended, many coming from East Henrietta, and the adjoining towns of Rush, Brighton, and Pittsford, to take part in the intellectual contests. The society continued in full vigor more than twenty years, and exerted a powerful influence in stimulating thought. Among its active members were Jarvis Sherman, George L. Beckwith, Isaac Jackson, James Sperry, Orlow Beebe, and, not unfrequently, Judge Peter Price, of Rush. Other debating societies existed in the town, but this, lasting so many years, and directed mainly by influential men, deserves recognition as a most potent element in making Henrietta the intelligent community which it has long been regarded.

MONROE ACADEMY.

The early settlers, feeling the great want of educational advantages themselves, determined, as they prospered in life, to secure to their children better facilities; and, in keeping with adjacent communities, the citizens felt that a system of higher education, or graded classes, ought to be established at home. Through this feeling the Monroe academy originated. The first steps towards its formation were taken July 2, 1825, at a meeting of the "inhabitants of the town of Henrietta, together with delegates from the village of Rochester," when it was agreed to raise six thousand dollars in shares of fifty dollars each (afterwards reduced to twenty-five dollars). Elijah Little, L. C. Chamberlain, Richard Daniels, James Sperry, and Joseph Brown were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. By October 26 enough had been subscribed to warrant the undertaking, and another meeting was held, with Giles Boulton presiding, and Elisha Ely secretary. L. C. Chamberlain, Giles Boulton, Abijah Gould, John Garvin, and Osias S. Church were chosen a committee to locate the academy and to receive plans for building. The plan presented by Giles Boulton was adopted. On December 3 five proposals were received, the lowest at four thousand five hundred dollars, and the highest at eight thousand dollars. It was voted to locate the academy "on the stubble lot of Orange Hedges," two acres of which were given for that purpose. Elijah Little, Giles Boulton, John Garvin, Benjamin Baldwin, M. L. Angle, Luther Hovey, and L. C. Chamberlain were appointed a building committee, and Benjamin Baldwin collector and treasurer, to whom the contract was let for four thousand five hundred dollars. Sixty-two persons subscribed, in sums varying from twenty-five to two hundred and fifty dollars, and forty-seven to one-half share each, amounting, in the aggregate, to five thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; besides one hundred dollars donated by the Messrs. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, in conformity with their usual custom, in aiding public improvements in western New York. The gift of two acres by Mr. Hedges was the largest received by the institution. During the summer of 1826 the building was nearly completed, and on October 26, the same year, Daniel B. Crane, of Bloomfield, was selected first principal of the school, he agreeing to take four shares of stock as soon as appointed, and to procure in New York the necessary certificate. Jacob Gould, L. Ward, Jr., Giles Boulton, Elijah Little, Joseph Brown, Richard Daniels, and Abijah Gould were appointed an executive committee to secure a charter to fix the rates of tuition and appoint teachers, to petition the legislature for an appropriation, and to solicit additional subscriptions. Elisha Gage, O. S. Church, and Thomas Jones were appointed auditing committee.

On December 23, 1826, a petition was drawn for a charter, with the following names as trustees, elected by the stockholders: Levi Ward, Jr., Giles Boulton, Elijah Little, Jacob Gould, Elisha Gage, Abijah Gould, Ezra Howard, Martin Roberts, Osias S. Church, Luther C. Chamberlain, Thomas Jones, and Charles Dannals. The new academy was opened, with great enthusiasm, in the fall of 1826, David B. Crane, principal, Miss Mary Allen, preceptress, and D. M. Crosby and Mr. Smith, assistants; and with between one and two hundred scholars. Early in 1827, John H. Thompson, of Rochester, delivered a temperance lecture in the academy hall, which was the first public meeting held there. The Congregational and Methodist societies held religious services here on the Sabbath alternately, at one dollar each meeting for the use of the hall. The board of trustees met regularly the first Mondays of January, April, July, and October. For several years Giles Boulton walked to Henrietta, from Rochester, to every trustee meeting. In January, 1828, the academy was rented to D. B. Crane for three years, at five hundred dollars per year; the trustees agreeing, if the attendance required it, to fit up the lower room for recitation for thirty dollars per annum additional, which was done at a cost of seventy dollars. At the expiration of Mr. Crane's contract he found he had expended two thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy cents, and received three thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, leaving only four hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-six cents for three years' work. During all this time the school had been full with nearly three hundred students, but tuition rates were low and the expenses heavy. Ezra Howard, Giles Boulton, Richard Wilkins, D. B. Crane, and Jacob Gould were appointed a committee to consider a proposition of the Methodist Episcopal Conference to take the Monroe academy for a high school, which does not appear to have been acted upon, and the conference located their seminary and college at Lima. In 1830 Mr. Crane left the school, and the board engaged Oliver Baker as principal and William Crocker as assistant. In 1831 M. T. Leavenworth took the school, and in 1832 Mr. Crocker, at seven hundred dollars salary, with a lady teacher at three hundred dollars. In 1833 Mr. Burke taught one year, and was succeeded in March, 1835, by Rev. Jonathan Whittaker, who had one son and three daughters qualified to teach. But in April following he died, followed soon after by his wife. The Whittaker family continued the school several months after the father's death. From 1835 to 1838, Rev. O. S. Taylor, of Auburn, was principal. S. H. Ashman and Almon D. Corbin were both elected in 1838, but declined. E. D. Ransom, twenty-eight years old, finally became principal, and served three years, with Miss N. G. Barber as assistant. In 1841 the property came into the hands of E. Kirby, who deeded it to George Freeman, on condition that he should keep a school nine months in the year. In 1842 he deeded it in trust to James Sperry, Joseph Brown, Dr. J. H. McHazeltine, Silas H. Ashman, Henry Allen, Abbie C. Allen, and James E. Allen, for academical purposes. A new charter was issued to these as trustees, with E. Kirby, president, and Joseph Brown, vice president. They contracted with Mr. Freeman to take the school for five years, and make what he could. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and had taught academies and high schools three years. William J. Sperry, a graduate of Oberlin, became first male assistant, and Harriet Allen was placed in charge of the female department. January 11, 1845, Jane W. Corey became preceptress, Joseph O. Hudnott, assistant in mathematics, and Sarah T. Stanwood, in the female department. In 1846, Mr. Freeman, by request, was released. The same year money was raised by subscription, and the subscribers assumed the title, with Jarvis Sherman and Orlow Beebe trustees. George W. Burr succeeded for one year as principal, and Miss Maria Hubbell as preceptress. In 1846, D. M. Lindsley became principal for two years, assisted by his wife and Miss Maria Enos. In 1849, E. R. Keyes, a

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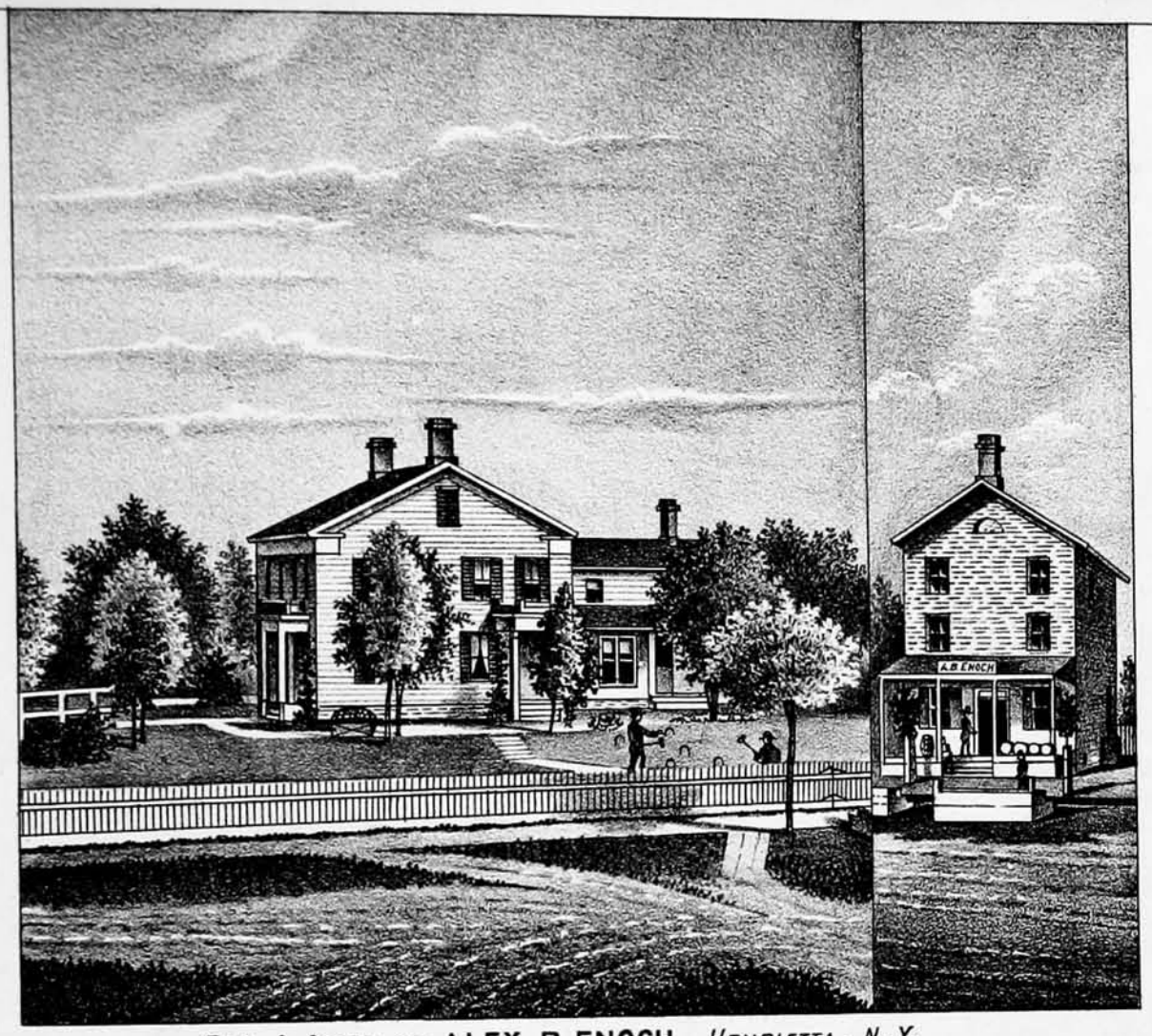
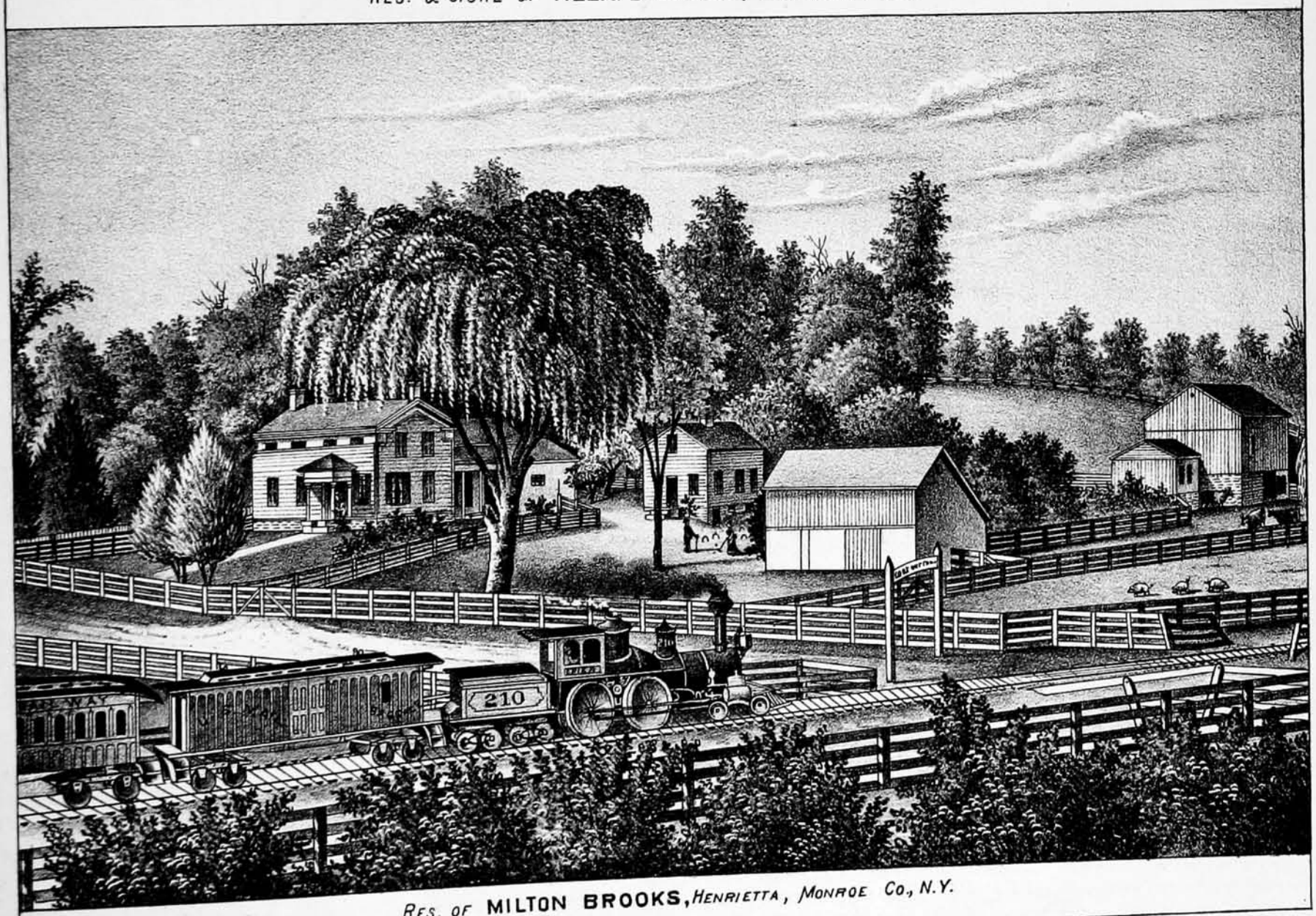


RES. & STORE OF **ALEX. B. ENOCH**, HENRIETTA, N. Y.



RES. OF **MILTON BROOKS**, HENRIETTA, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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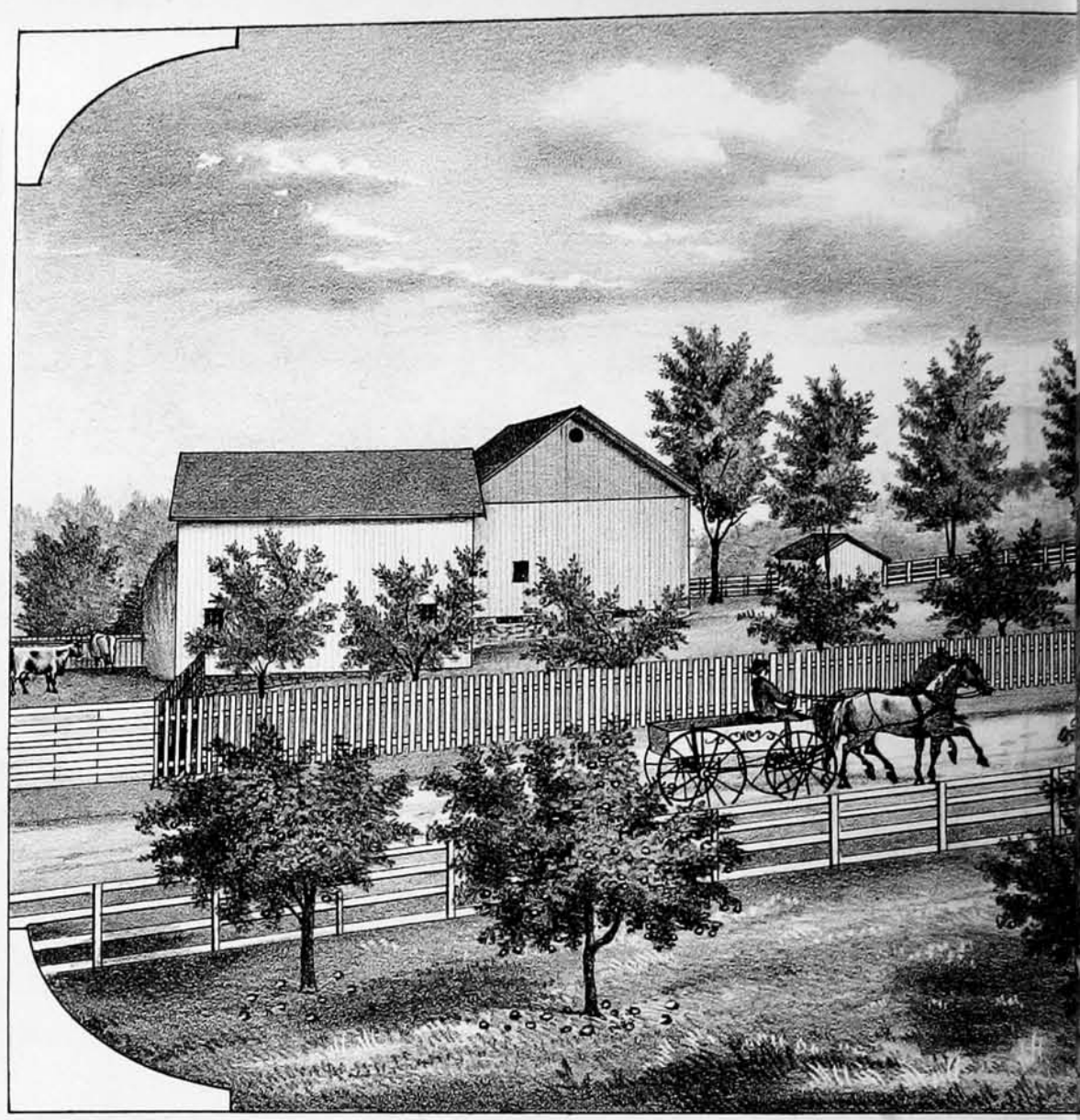
C. E. LADD.



FARM RESIDENCE *Occu*



FARM RES. OCCUPIED BY J.C. LADD

FARM PROPERTY OF MR. &

HENRIETTA, MONRO

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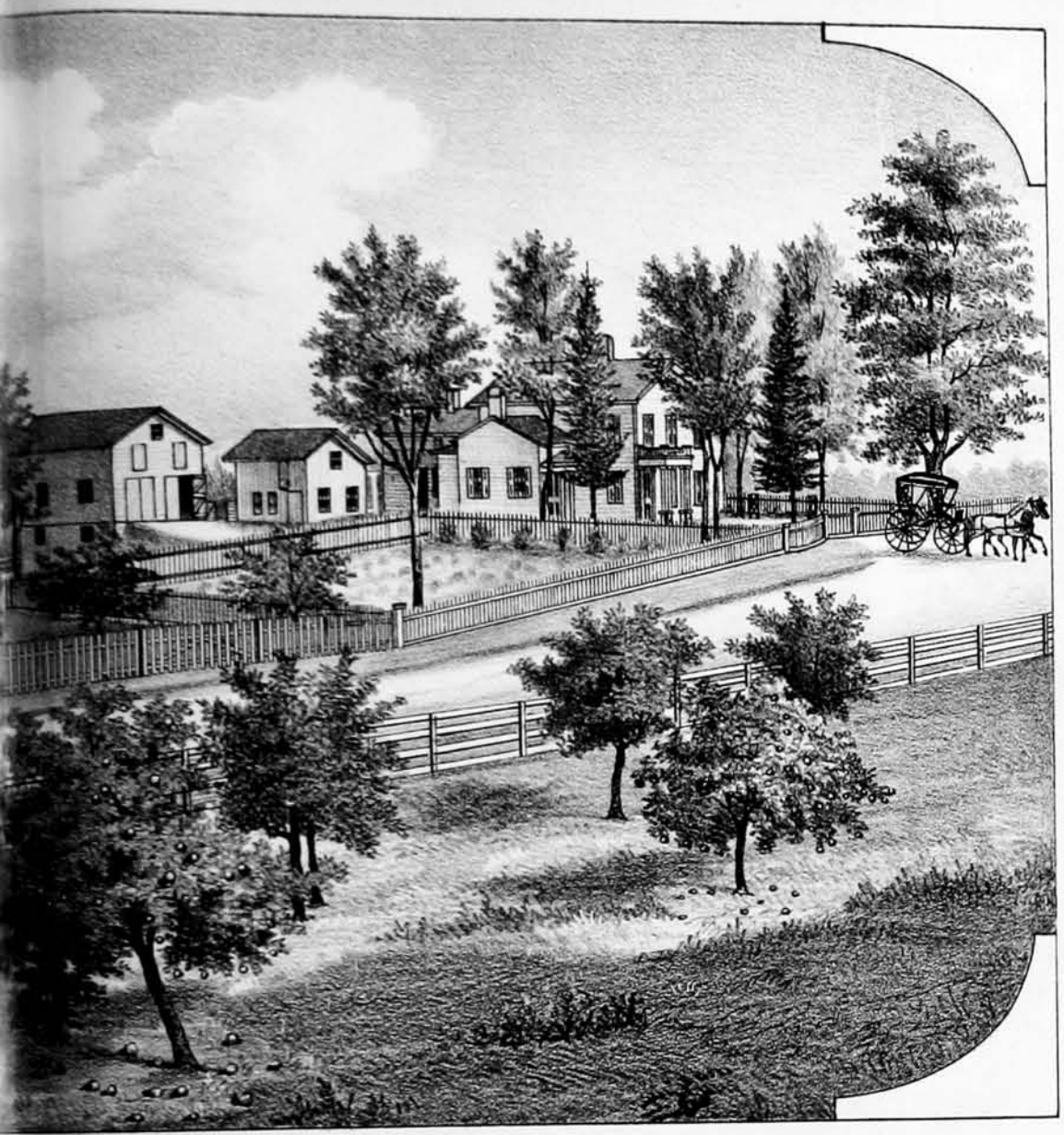



MRS. SARAH LADD.

PIED BY I. D. LADD



FARM RES. OCCUPIED BY H. H LADD

MRS. CARLOS E LADD

COUNTY, N. Y.

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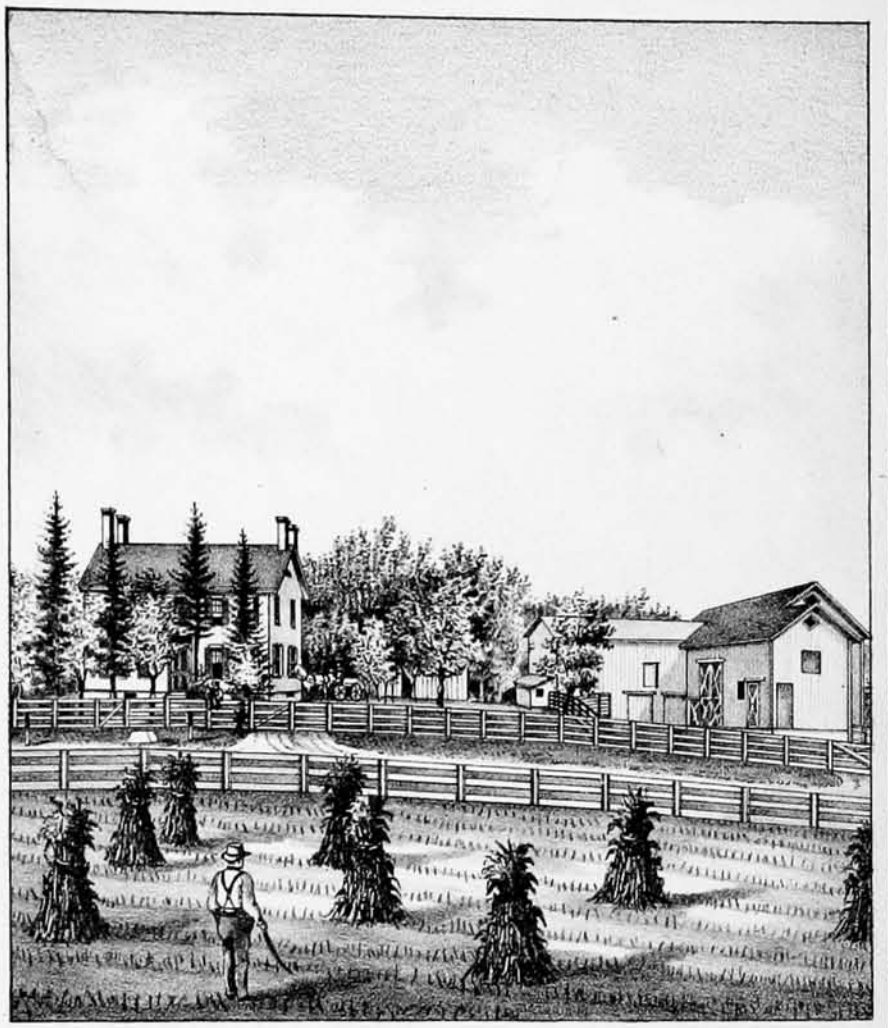
STORE & RESIDENCE OF D. H. SCANLIN,
DEALER IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AND NOTIONS,
FINE "T T T" A SPECIALTY,
MAIN ST., SCOTTSVILLE, NEW YORK.



RES. OF WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,
HENRIETTA, MONROE CO., N. Y.



RES. OF DAVID L. BAILEY, HENRIETTA, MONROE CO., NEW YORK.

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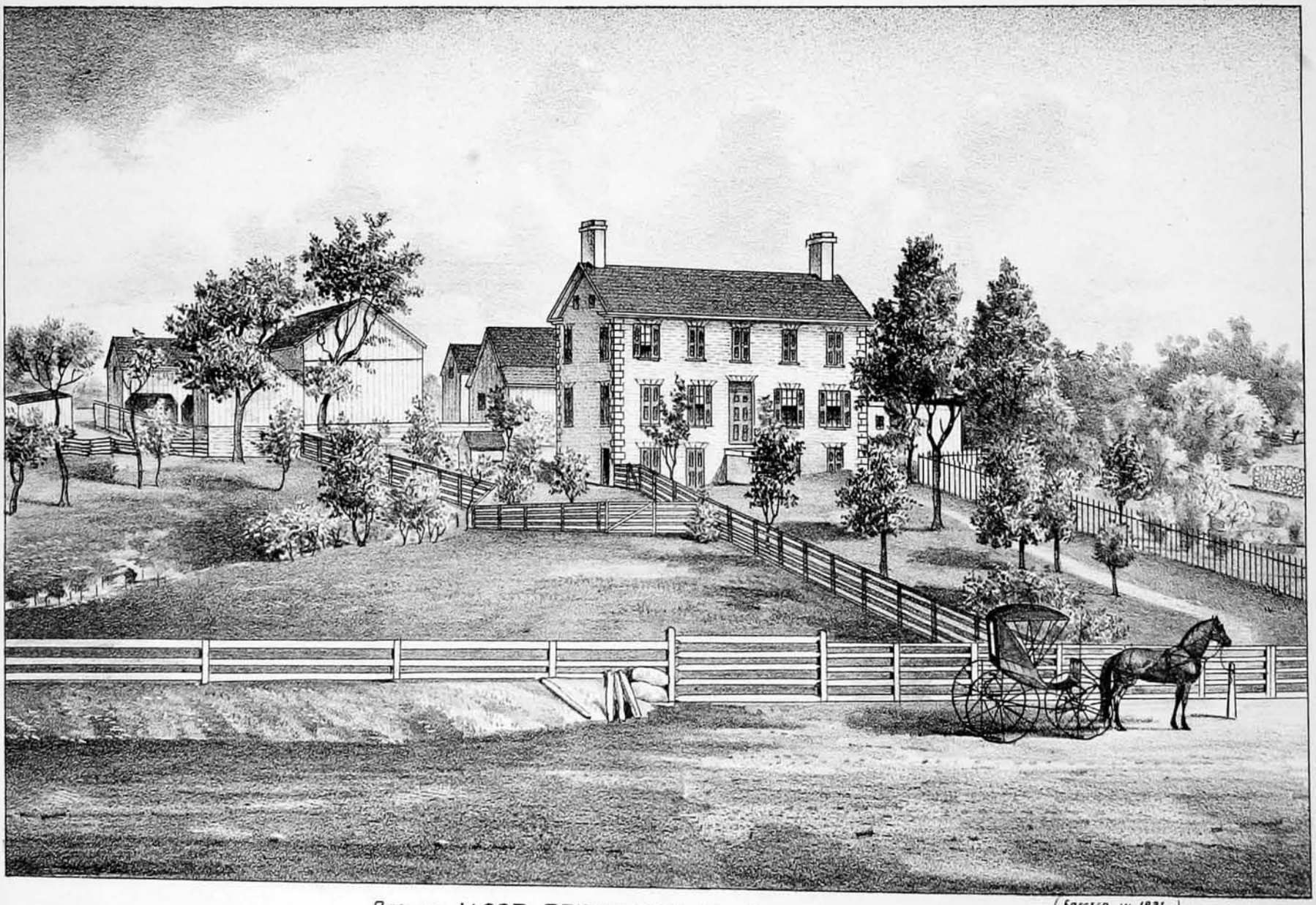
JACOB BRININSTOOL.



MRS. JACOB BRININSTOOL.



RES. OF **JACOB BRININSTOOL**, WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE CO., N.Y. (ERECTED IN 1831.)

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graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, became principal, assisted by Miss Jane O. Holbrook. November 30, 1849, Ellery S. Treat, who had taught twenty-five years,—sixteen in Rochester,—became principal for two years, assisted by Gustavus A. Gooding, a graduate of Dartmouth. In 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, William Crocker was again principal, assisted by Miss Jane Rogers, now Mrs. F. B. Shearer, of Pittsford, and Miss Clara L. Smith. In 1855, Rev. J. M. Parks had the school, with Miss Almira J. Parks, W. J. Gaston, D. Copeland, and Miss Schlosser as assistants; in 1857 and 1858, William T. Smith, assisted by Professor John C. Porter, Miss Rachel Carney, and Alonzo H. Lewis; since 1858, Rev. E. G. Hall, assisted by his wife, two years; also with Mr. Hitchcock, Martha A. Coller, Miss Richards, and Julia A. Tuttle, teacher of music; and later, William H. Whitney, Rev. J. M. Fradenburgh, Albert Allen, Miss S. C. O'Keefe, J. W. Watkins, Mrs. B. F. Dake, Joseph W. Davis, and Miss H. M. Dixon.

Since 1866 the academy building has been used for a union school, into which it was then changed. Districts Nos. 4 and 5 have been consolidated, and the property purchased by the public. Andrew S. Wadsworth was the last clerk of the last board of trustees of Monroe academy. The old bell, whose sound has called together and cheered so many, was in large part the gift of D. B. Crane, the first teacher. He first contributed fifty dollars, and afterwards gave fifty dollars more, taking two additional shares of stock as his only payment. Several thousand pupils have received their education in whole or in part here, and many have become prominent in the various avocations of life, while all have been made better citizens, and more useful to themselves and the world. In remembrance of what Monroe academy has done, it has been a success, and as the focus of ten thousand memories radiating from every quarter, land, and State, youth is renewed in tottering old age, and some half-forgotten tie of early days revived. Its ancient glories will never return, but it is yet useful as well as venerable, as being preparatory for a greater work, and the centre around which the sweetest memories will always gather.

PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN.

During the early years of its life Henrietta was entirely Democratic in politics, owing to local causes. In later years it has been nearly evenly divided between the Democratic and Republican parties. The early organization of Monroe academy attracted to Henrietta many young men who in after-years became prominent in the history of the State. Hon. Sanford E. Church was in boyhood a resident of this town, coming here in 1821 with his father, Osias S. Church. When only six years of age, Mr. Church lived one year in the log house built by Jonathan Russell on Jesse Fowler's farm, in 1807, after which he removed to the south part of the village. In building the academy O. S. Church was a leading man, and one of the first trustees. His son, Sanford E., was a pupil in the first classes, and remained until 1832 or 1833, when he removed to Orleans county, where he has since resided. The people of Henrietta have watched with interest his advancement to the chief-justiceship of the State, to which he was elected in 1870 by ninety thousand majority. He was lieutenant-governor from 1850, four years, State comptroller from 1857 to 1860, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, besides holding other offices of honor. Matthias L. Angle was member of assembly in 1845; Hon. Martin Roberts in 1860; and Hon. M. W. Kirby, now of Rochester, in 1853 was State senator. John M. Davy, a former resident, was district attorney from 1868 to 1871, and a member of the Forty-fourth Congress. Hon. James L. Angle, son of M. L. Angle, has been member of assembly, and is a man of much political prominence. Hon. Jarvis Lord was educated here, but never a resident. Henry H. Sperry, son of Deacon James Sperry, was school commissioner of the eastern district from 1857 to 1860. He now resides in New York city, though he retains his residence in Henrietta. Isaac C. Seeley, for several years prominent in Georgia politics since the war, was a native of this town.

PROMINENT EARLY SETTLERS AND INCIDENTS.

The pioneers were an active and hardy race, and, before the canal was built, women and children were brought in wagons and the men walked. Sometimes the men walked back to visit friends. Benj. Ware did so, after he had been here about three years, to see his parents in Vermont. Part of the way there was a stage, but he managed to keep ahead of it most of the time, especially in hilly country. Up and down hill he could outwalk it. On the level surface it would pass him. The most remarkable feat of pedestrianism was performed by Mrs. Wm. Reeve, now living, in her seventy-fourth year. She came from England in 1819, having been preceded by her brothers three years, who had settled in Pittsford. With her mother and younger children she arrived in New York that fall, and expected her brothers, George and William Taylor, to meet them with wagons, but they could not raise money to come. George then started on foot and walked to New York to see his mother and sisters, whom he found nearly without money. When ready to return, his sister Ann (Mrs. Reeve), then a girl of sixteen, said she would accompany him, and, despite his protests that she could not perform the journey, she did. The second day after starting she stopped to open the blisters which had formed on her feet, and then walked on. They got a few chance rides, but most of the distance was walked. Having but little money to obtain food and lodging, one article after another of family relics was parted with. The journey was made in three weeks and one day, from December 4 to December 25, walking forty-two miles the last day, from Geneva, which they left at daylight, to Pittsford, where they arrived at nine o'clock at night. Mrs. Reeve says if the journey had been to Rochester, she would have walked it before stopping. They found the elder brother had procured a team and sleighs, and started for New York two days before, and were all in Geneva the same night. Mrs. Reeve is still active and vigorous, and the fine estate which she and her children own is the fruit of enterprise and sagacity, supplemented by much hard work. Her husband, Wm. Reeve, was also a native of England, emigrating in 1816. He took a job on the new canal, which he worked until he married, when he removed to the homestead, where he died. Wm. and Thos. Reeve, of Henrietta, John Reeve and Mrs. E. Fishbeck, of Pittsford, and Mrs. W. Mellows, of Henrietta, are children of this couple. Among other prominent citizens identified with the improvements of the town are Alex. B. Enoch, whose residence, built by Elihu Kirby, occupies a part of the original academy lot, and who came from Virginia at the beginning of the recent war, Thos. O. Jones, who owns the original Kirby homestead, and is a son of Thomas Jones, pioneer of 1816, and Samuel Russell, who built the fine residence occupied by his son, Le Grand C. Russell, where he died December 15, 1863, at the age of sixty-three. He settled in town in 1818, where his father, Hezekiah Russell, soon after died. Isaac Noble Dayton probably left the greatest impress upon the earliest infancy of the town. He was from Vermont, and married his wife, a lady of exalted worth, in 1809, the year he settled in Henrietta. A man of culture, and a large reader and thinker, he was foremost in every movement for the intellectual advancement of the new community. He died, universally respected, in 1857. Dr. David D. Dayton, of Geneva, New York, is his eldest son, and was born in a log cabin in the woods of Henrietta, June 9, 1811. Another son, Benj. B. Dayton, rose to eminence at the St. Louis bar, and was law partner of Hon. Henry S. Geyer, of the U. S. Senate. He lost his life at the Gasconade railroad accident in Missouri, in 1857. His two daughters were Mrs. Sarah N. Ladd, still living, and Mrs. H. Clapp, who died in Adrian, Michigan, the past year. Dr. Phillips, another prominent veteran pioneer, settled here in 1814. He was born in Massachusetts, April 23, 1768, married in 1786, reared eleven children, and died September 19, 1860, at the age of ninety-two, in Orleans county, where he had removed in 1840. His wife died September 2, 1839, at the age of eighty-four. The old Captain Reed place, now owned by Wm. Williamson, was settled before 1810 by Peleg Adams, from Vermont. It was longest owned by Captain Daniel Reed, from whom it got its familiar name. Angus Shaw, a Scotchman, and father-in-law of the present owner, bought it in 1857. After his death in 1858, Mr. Williamson bought out the interest of the heirs. Caleb Sherman, from Vermont, settled on Sherman Hill in 1818. His sons, Jarvis, Erastus, Caleb, Jr., Cyrus, and Hiram, all became prominent citizens of the town. Andrew Snyder, from Columbia county, settled here in 1827. He bought the farm of John Whipps, and a large tract of land west of East Henrietta.

SUPERVISORS AND PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

The supervisors of Henrietta, from its organization to the present year, 1876, are as follows, viz.: Jacob Stevens, 1818 to 1820, both inclusive; Elijah Little, 1821 to 1822; Lyman Hawley, 1823; Elijah Little, 1824; James Sperry, 1825; Elijah Little, 1826 to 1827; Isaac Jackson, 1828 to 1829; Joshua Tripp, 1830 to 1831; Elijah Little, 1832 to 1833; Isaac Jackson, 1834 to 1839; Elisha Gage, 1840; Matthias L. Angle, 1841 to 1842; Isaac Jackson, 1843; Micajah W. Kirby, 1844; M. L. Angle, 1845; Wells Springer, 1846 to 1847; Alexander Williams, 1848; Wells Springer, 1849; Alexander Williams, 1850; Ezra Howard, 1851; Isaac Jackson, 1852 to 1853; Samuel Hoyt, 1854; Ashman Beebe, 1855; Wells Springer, 1856; Alexander Williams, 1857; Jarvis Sherman, 1858, but resigned, and Warren Diver, 1858 to 1859; Jerome Keyes, 1860; Wells Springer, 1861; Jerome Keyes, 1862 to 1863; Alfred A. Stearns, 1864; Jerome Keyes, 1865 to 1868; William C. De Witt, 1869 to 1870; Robert Martin, 1871 to 1874; Samuel Calkins, 1875; and Samuel Beckwith, 1876.

The town officers elected for the present year are as follows: Supervisor, Samuel Beckwith; Town Clerk, Frederick Buckley; Justices of the Peace, Warren Caswell, Thomas O. Jones, William J. Kimball, Robert A. Martin; Assessors, Everett F. Terry, Hiram Dunn, Artemas K. Ware, Judson E. Williams; Commissioners of Highways, George C. Terry, Samuel H. Burr, James H. Marey; Overseers of the Poor, Harvey Stone, Milton Brooks; Collector, George A. DeWitt; Constables, John H. Perry, John F. Mahr; Board of Town Auditors, Hanson D. Rulifson, Daniel M. Diver.

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THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HENRIETTA.

This was the first church society in the town, and was organized in the east part, on June 10, 1812, six years before the town itself was organized. It embraced most of the settlers in a wide neighborhood, and rapidly advanced in prosperity. In 1820 one hundred and fifty-three persons had subscribed to its covenant, embracing many whose names are inseparably connected with the early history of the town. It was very prosperous under the ministrations of Revs. Daniel Brown, Reuben Tenney, Elder Evans, and Joseph Maltby. In 1815 it had increased to seventy-three, and in 1817 to one hundred and eight. The largest number of active members ever reported was in 1832, when it reached one hundred and thirty-two. It was then in the zenith of its strength and prosperity, since which it has gradually decreased, and now only numbers thirty. The pastors succeeding Rev. Mr. Maltby were, Rev. J. Monroe, 1822; Thomas Gorton, 1827; J. S. King, 1827; Hawley Miner, 1830; Eli Stone, 1836; H. Wightman, 1837; H. Stanwood, 1838; John F. Bliss, 1839; R. Tenney, 1841; H. Stanwood, 1842; W. D. Corbin, 1846; Job Leach, 1848; John Witholl, 1849; and from 1852 to 1862 students from the theological seminary, followed by R. P. Lamb, 1862; and R. H. Weeks, from the latter part of 1862 to 1866; since which Rochester Seminary students have supplied the pulpit. The deacons of the church have been Moses Clark, Samuel Wise, J. P. Corbin, Grove Maltby, John Maxwell, Michael Brininstool, Luther Hovey, Amos Corbin, Josiah Keyes, Jeremiah Keyes, Timothy Stone, Benjamin Tripp, and Harvey Stone; and the clerks, Silas Dunham, Isaac Sage, Wm. Durfee, Anselm Baldwin, J. P. Corbin, Luther Hovey, and James Stevenson. The first house of worship was erected in 1831. It was built of brick, and located in the East village. In 1841 it was sold to the Methodist Episcopal society, and two years later a frame building was erected in the south-east part of the town, with a parsonage. This church was burned September 18, 1871, incurring a loss of three thousand dollars, with no insurance. A new structure has been erected the past season, which is not yet complete. In the interval, after the church building was consumed, sheds were erected for holding meetings, in which a flourishing Sabbath-school was maintained. Michael Brininstool, an eminent Christian and zealous Baptist, was one of the most efficient supports of the church in its early life. He was a pioneer of 1811, and was present at its origin. He often held and conducted its services in private houses.

THE WEST HENRIETTA BAPTIST CHURCH.

A second Baptist society was organized, on the river road, in 1813, with the assistance of Elder E. Weaver, of Mendon, who, for some time previous, had conducted the services of that denomination occasionally in private houses. In 1814, Elder Thomas Gorton, a Baptist preacher, came into town and settled on that road, and through his zealous efforts a new impetus was given to religious interests. In 1815 the second regular Baptist church was organized from this society, with seven constituent members, viz.: Rev. Thomas Gorton, Mrs. Thomas Gorton, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brininstool, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac F. Nichols, and Samuel Parker. Regular services were held in school and private houses in the vicinity, until 1818, when a block-house was erected for a house of worship. This was the first church edifice erected in town, and was of the most primitive construction. Elder Gorton became its first pastor, and continued to act until 1827, when it was united with the First, or East Baptist church, and the two together became known as the United Henrietta Baptist church. In 1830, however, through local causes, a division occurred, and a reorganization was attempted by the original members to secure an independent church more convenient to that vicinity. But, after fruitless efforts to hold meetings, the plan was abandoned and the church dissolved. In 1838 the West Henrietta Baptist church was set off and organized from the United Henrietta church, as it was still called, with which the members of the disbanded church united. The first members were Michael Brininstool, Isaac F. Nichols, Samuel Dimmock, Jacob Brininstool, Thomas Pitcher, Garrett Van Buskirk, John Boree, Daniel Bly, Noah T. Leet, Leander Baker, Isaiah Keyes, Elmore G. Terry, Elder Daniel Brown, Alfred Goodale, Lancaster Gorton, James McNoll, David Bushman, Leonard Bullard, and Chandler Maltby. The present church edifice in West Henrietta was erected the same year, previous to which its services were held in the original structure. Rev. Thomas Gorton, pastor of the old, was instrumental in the formation of the new organization, of which he continued pastor two years, and was succeeded, respectively, by Revs. H. Miner, Solomon Goodall, A. C. Kingsley, H. Leavenworth, T. Fuller, A. W. Valentine, George Webster, C. G. Ferguson, I. E. Howard, J. Bennett, W. D. Corbin, W. Entwistle, W. Holt, D. Morse, Uriah Gregory, and S. W. Culver. The deacons of the church have been J. Keyes, L. Search, Elijah E. Nichols, and I. Keyes; and the church clerks, Horatio Corbin, William Durfee, Mosley Search, and Charles J. Smith. Of late years this church, like the East Baptist church, has been supplied by students from the Rochester Theological Seminary. During the ten years between 1852 and 1862, some of the students who have preached, especially in the East church, have become known throughout the country, prominent among whom are remembered Revs. Lemuel Moss, R. A. Patterson, George F. Pentecost, R. McNoll, J. C. Hyde, C. B. Crane, and A. M. Duboc. Elder Thomas Gorton, the first and for the longest time pastor of the Baptist church of West Henrietta, married Hannah Straight, of Mendon, by whom he had thirteen children, who became heads of families. He removed to Michigan in 1840.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HENRIETTA.

The first preaching and religious services held in what is now the town of Henrietta was some time prior to 1811, by a Presbyterian minister, and was the result of the first missionary effort of that church in Pittsford. The authentic account states that Rev. Solomon Allen, of the Pittsford Presbyterian church, preached a missionary sermon one Sabbath to his congregation, who made a collection, amounting to ten dollars, "to send the gospel to the heathen." In the excitement of the time it was forgotten that there were then no means by which the money could be sent to its destination, and ten dollars would not send a missionary to any foreign shore. After keeping it in his possession several weeks, Mr. Allen, by the advice of one of his deacons, preached two Sabbaths to the destitute people of West-town (Henrietta), and appropriated the ten dollars for his services. These efforts were followed, in 1812, by other religious meetings, at which Deacon Moses Sperry read sermons furnished by his former pastor in Connecticut. These were supplemented by occasional preaching by himself and Deacon Ellis, in the school-house near the latter's residence. A strong interest was soon evoked among the prominent members of that and the Congregational order, and the importance of associated action in maintaining regular religious services in the vicinity was recognized; and in 1816, in the same school-house, the present Congregational church of Henrietta was organized. Only a few of the constituent members are known, but the names of those preserved, prior to 1820, besides Deacons Sperry and Ellis, are Betsy Stannard, Fanny Sheldon, Polly Burr, Hannah Kelsey, Asa Munn, Olive Remington, Polly Gooding, William Ellis, Lorinda Burr, David Deming, Sally Deming, Margaret H. Jones, Elizabeth Brown, Mary Ellis, Amos Edgerton, Levi Jackson, Isaac Seeley, William Sternberg, Nancy Titus, Lydia Gillett, Sally L. Tinker, Matthias L. Angle, and Mary Angle. One of the most prominent men in organizing the new church was Rev. John F. Bliss, who, a few years later, became a Baptist and pastor of the Baptist church. He and Rev. George P. King preached occasionally in the school-house, but there was no regular preaching until 1823, when Rev. John Taylor commenced preaching one-half of the time in the log meeting-house, which had just been erected on the road near the centre of the town, south of Thomas O. Jones' former residence,—a location chosen on account of being central, and supposed at the time to be the most convenient for the east and west settlements. It was, however, abandoned after a few years, and its meetings removed to the East village, where they were mostly held in the Academy hall, alternating with the Methodists. There were no considerable accessions to the church until the great revival of 1831, which commenced in Rochester, under the preaching of Rev. Charles G. Finney, and extended through the whole of western New York, when twenty-five new members were added, among them James Sperry, Ebenezer Gooding, and Joseph Brown, who became active and substantial members. With these accessions the society felt strong enough to build a house of worship, and in 1831 a lot was purchased of the trustees of Monroe academy for two hundred and fifty dollars, upon which their second church edifice, with sheds attached, was erected the same year.

In 1865 these buildings, upon which there was no insurance, were entirely consumed by fire, and in the year following the present structure was erected. The pastors of the church, succeeding Rev. George Taylor, have been, respectively, Revs. W. P. Kendrick, John Thollemer, R. G. Murray, from 1833 to 1835, now living in Detroit, Michigan, Edward Wheeler, A. Sackett, Silas H. Ashmun, Orlow Bartholomew, William Bryant Brown, S. W Streeter, from 1848 to 1857, and now in Austinsburgh, Ohio, Albert Worthington, Byron Bosworth, and George R. Merrill. Since Mr. Merrill left, the church has had no regular pastor for any long time. Rev. Messrs. Hazeltine, Van Auken, Dewey, Lillie, Plank, Atchinson, and Bennett have preached for longer or shorter periods, as occasion offered. By the removal and death of many of its leading members the church has been much weakened. Rev. Joseph Brown, one of its early members, is still living, the oldest man in the town. He was born May 31, 1784, settled here in 1819, and has been prominent in the history of the church and town; was magistrate many years, and active in establishing Monroe academy. Rev. William B. Brown, once pastor of this church, and now of the First Congregational church of Newark, New Jersey, is a son; and Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the first ordained female preacher in the country, now living in New York city, is a daughter.

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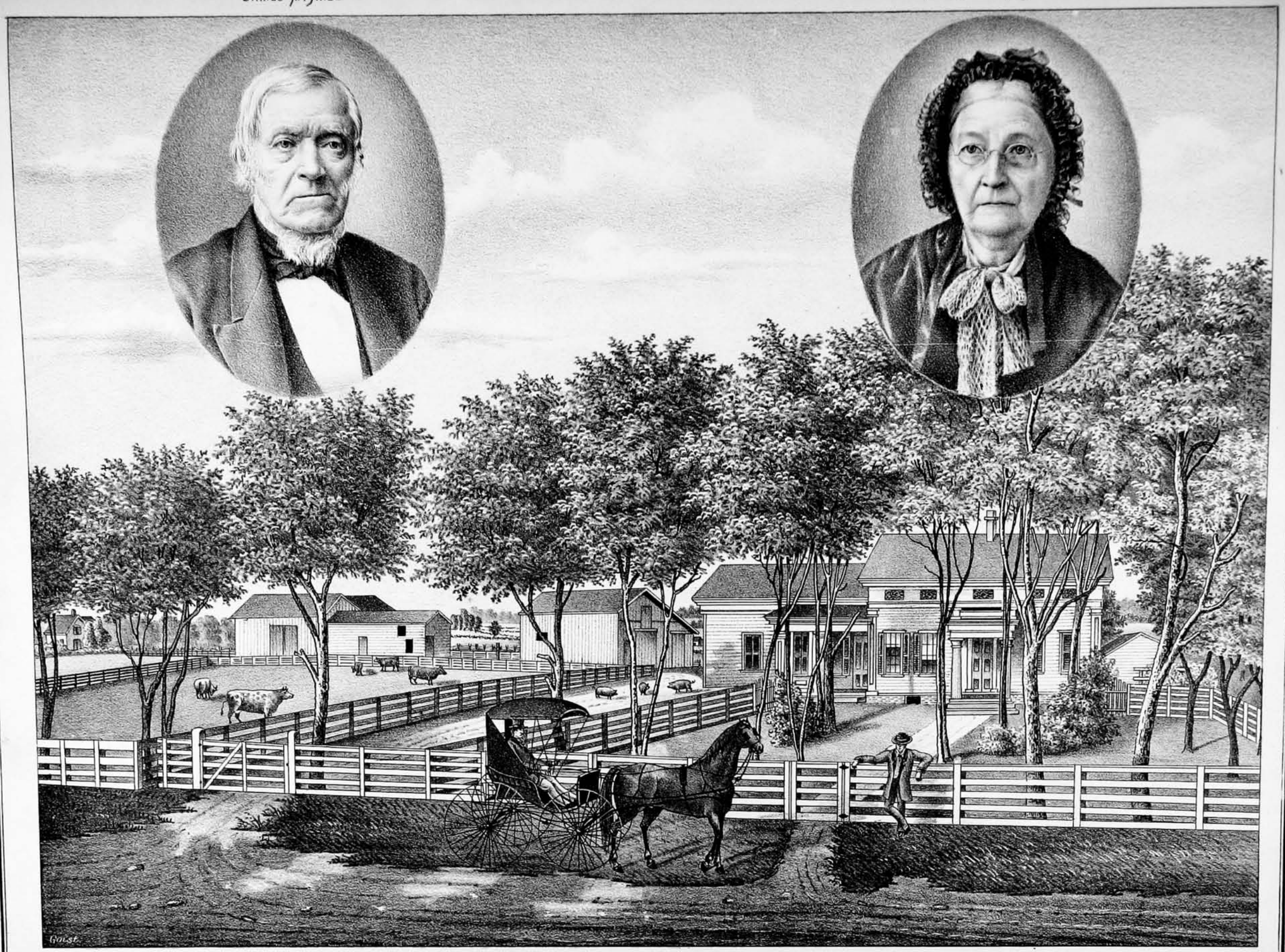
JAMES McNALL

MRS. JAMES McNALL



RES. OF **JAMES McNALL**, WEST HENRIETTA, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETIES OF HENRIETTA.

Ministers of this denomination came into Henrietta at a very early day, holding services wherever convenient to the settlement. Long prior to them, however, religious meetings were held occasionally at the house of Moses Wilder, and at Solomon Hovey's, in West Henrietta, where the residence of Marvin Williams now stands. Elders James Badger, S. Puffer, A. W. Fillmore, J. Lacy, and Palmer Roberts were the principal early preachers,—the latter preaching at Mr. Hovey's house.

The first Methodist Episcopal society of Henrietta was formed at this place about 1822. It was soon after removed to Methodist Hill, so named from Calvin Brainard, a pioneer Methodist preacher, who purchased four hundred acres of land and settled at that place and early became active in the religious interests of the town. The second society, which was formed in East Henrietta village, does not seem to have been organized until about 1826, when the Monroe academy was built, although regular preaching had for several years been held in the village school-house, and no house of worship was erected until many years afterward. The new society held one weekly service in the Academy hall until 1841, when it purchased the brick church in the village, erected by the Baptist society ten years before. This was used as a house of worship until 1868, when the present fine structure in the East village was erected, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. Meanwhile, a third society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Henrietta was organized on the river road, by the members living in the west part of the town, in the year 1830, and a house of worship soon after erected. It is impossible to give a complete history of these churches, or list of preachers, on account of the very indifferent records of each. The names of the pastors, in order, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows, viz.: Revs. James Hemmingway, Asa Cummings, W. F. Rowe, Philo Woodruff, Daniel Anderson, William M. Ferguson, Gideon Laning, Jacob Scott, George Taylor, Oliver Bartlett, Cyrus Story, Henry Wisner, Oliver Doolittle, Gideon D. Perry, Michael Seager, L. B. Castle, Samuel Parker, Amos Hard, S. A. Baker, William H. Sampson, Alexander Farrell, Reuben E. Foot, J. B. Alverson, R. T. Hancock, Joseph Chapman, A. W. Fillmore, W. W. Mandeville, M. Barker, J. M. Parks, J. K. Tinkham, Mr. Benson, Sylvester Judd, S. McGerald, W. A. Runner, Mr. Chapman, D. Hutchins, J. C. Hitchcock, John Spinks, J. T. Arnold, S. B. Crozier, J. T. Humphrey, H. J. Owen, and Darius S. Skillman.

The churches of East Rush, East Henrietta, and the river road belonged, until quite recently, to the same charge, and ministers preached alternately in each. In 1863 the East and river road charges were separated, and the church building of the latter was transferred to the German Methodists, residing in the west part of the town. Religious services have been held there occasionally since, but at irregular intervals.

THE QUAKER SETTLEMENT AND SOCIETY OF HENRIETTA.

Quite an extensive settlement of Quakers existed in town, north of the East village, from about 1820 to 1845, prominent among whom were John Russell, John Whippo, Isaac Colvin, and others. A society was early organized among them, and a meeting-house soon after erected, on land donated by John Russell for that purpose, about three-fourths of a mile north of East Henrietta village, and now owned by H. M. Calkins. Occasional services were held here until 1846 or 1847. About 1840 the Quaker settlers began selling their farms and moving to Mendon, where there already existed a strong settlement of these people. One of their latest preachers was Daniel Quimby, who conducted meetings here until about 1843, when he sold his farm to David H. Richardson, and also removed to Mendon; within four years he was followed by nearly all those remaining. The building in which they met was pulled down more than twenty years ago.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES SPERRY.

James Sperry, when only six years old, came with his father to East Bloomfield in 1795. When a young man, finding educational facilities there deficient, he walked, with an axe and pack on his shoulder, two hundred miles through the wilderness to Fairfield, Herkimer county, where he paid his way with the axe while he studied. He returned to Bloomfield, and taught school several winters there and in Mendon. In 1811 he married Fanny Pixley, and the year after, when twenty-three years old, came with his wife to the wilds of Henrietta. By his own exertions he had acquired a good education, and a practical knowledge of surveying, which he long followed. He was one of the early surveyors of the town, and was long and largely employed by the Wadsworths in the survey of their lands. For nearly fifty years he was a prominent citizen of Henrietta, and also a very efficient co-worker in every praiseworthy public enterprise. He was very active in the movement that gave existence to the Monroe academy, and was one of the prime movers in establishing the early public library of this town,—one of the first in western New York. In 1861, Mr. Sperry removed to Rochester, where he resided until his death, March 28, 1867. His wife died about a year earlier. Of eight children five are now living,—Mrs. S. A. Latting, in Baltimore; Henry H., in Henrietta; George, in Illinois; Moses, in Erie county, New York; and Edward, in Washington.

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RUSH.

A WIDE, apparently illimitable, expanse of wild land met the vision of Sullivan's soldiers as they marched on to the valley of the Genesee. Irresistible in strength and vigilant of movement, there could be no successful opposition, and the minds of the command were left free to take in the advantages of a settlement in these regions and a prospective competence.

Here was diversity of soil and variety of timber. Here was land adapted to inclination, and full opportunity for untrammeled choice. Some chose vicinity of water where business centres might be formed, some gladly obtained possession of an Indian clearing, and some there were who, noting a growth of rushes on flat and upland upon the Genesee and its tributary, Honeoye creek, there encamped, and began the settlement of this—the town of Rush.

The town is located on the east bank of the Genesee river, upon the south tier of towns adjacent to Livingston. The surface is rolling and has a westward inclination. Upon the higher lands the soil is a sandy loam, and upon the flats extending along the river it is an alluvium. Rank wild grasses and large patches of rush-covered lands invited the herds of the early settlers of other localities. Cattle were sent in large droves to this locality to winter by the Wadsworths and the pioneers of Lima. Victor and Bloomfield found here a pasture upon which stock throve well, and a grass whose hay was valuable in that early day. The heavy pasturage destroyed the rushes, but their existence is preserved in the name of the town.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The name of Wadsworth occurs in close relation to the earliest movements towards possession and occupation of the valley of the Genesee. Messrs. Phelps and Gorham sold their "lordly domain" by townships and by parts of townships, as the means of lesser proprietors would admit, and Jeremiah Wadsworth became the purchaser of five thousand acres, and Morgan and his associates of an almost as extensive area of what is now comprised in the town of Rush. The first white settler of this portion of Monroe was Captain John Ganson, an officer under Sullivan and an occupant of the land known as the Markham farm. It is known that he utilized the water-power furnished by a small stream south of his dwelling, and near the residence of Mr. Curtis, by the erection thereon of a "tub-mill." It was rude, clumsy, and defective, but better than the "samp-mill," and hence a desirable improvement; it stood about twenty-five rods east of the present road, in the town of Avon. Without boards, the curb was of hewed plank, the spindle a straightened cart tire, and the stones were fashioned from rock taken from the vicinity. In lieu of bolt a hand-sieve was made of splints. This mill was the first of the kind in the valley of the Genesee. To this structure Jared Boughton came from Boughton Hill, a distance of twenty miles, to have some buckwheat mashed in it. This occurred in the fall of 1789, shortly after the arrival of Captain Ganson, who had been preceded upon the land by his sons James and John. They had built a log house and therein passed the winter of 1788–89, and their father had come on in the fall following. Ganson had made his selection before the treaty of 1788, and claimed title from lessee or Indian, and, this proving defective, he removed to land some four miles east of Avon, and there remained several years. When survey began upon the Holland purchase, Ganson purchased a tavern-stand one mile east of Le Roy, from Charles Wilbur, and in time became an influential person among settlers and Indians. James and John Ganson, above noticed, became tavern-keepers at Le Roy and Stafford. Both have descendants prominent in mercantile and professional life.

Colonel William Markham succeeded to the lands of Ganson, and was the second settler in what is now Rush. He, in company with Captain Ransom Smith, came west from New Hampshire as early as 1788. He purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Bloomfield, and made payment with the proceeds of one acre planted in potatoes. With the avails of his Bloomfield farm he purchased the farm on lot No. 71, later the property of his son, Guy Markham. Colonel Markham aided in the survey of the first road from Canandaigua to the Genesee river. He was one of old Ontario's first representatives in the assembly, was designated one of the commissioners to locate the county seat in Livingston, and held a high position in the estimation of all his acquaintance. It is said of him that he was public-spirited, and kind to the distressed. One of the first distilleries in the neighborhood was located on his farm. About 1810 he erected a mill in district No. 9, and at later periods built two others. At one time he owned one-sixteenth of the town of Rush. He died at the age of sixty-seven, in the year 1826. He had five children. Ira and Guy were born on the farm, and at the respective ages of seventy-eight and seventy-six continued to make their homes here, while of three daughters two are living, Mrs. Dr. S. Smith, of Rush, and Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan, the latter aged eighty-five years. John Markham came in with William, and became the pioneer of West Rush. The brothers came down the Genesee in small boats, and conveyed therein a small quantity of furniture. Among the essentials of pioneers, but troublesome as a part of a boat's load, was a pestle, which was the occasion of a singular proceeding. Many times one of the party threw the instrument overboard, and as often the tool was rescued by another of the party, who, to reach it, had to enter the water up to his shoulders. On their arrival they were thankful that they had brought it along, for they found it very useful. Years later Markham sold his property in Rush, and moving to Michigan, there died.

John Barnes came in later and located near Markham, and for several years was his sole neighbor. The community of interest, the inherent desire for society, made a neighbor as one's self, and the logging, raising, or changed works in harvesting were pleasurable as they were kind, and knit the pioneer society, although far scattered, closer than exists the sociality of the present day. Following the advent of John Barnes came Thomas Dailey, about 1797, and located where now lives his grandson, H. A. Dailey. The pioneer died at the age of ninety years, but the old house where he had passed so many seasons yet stands,—the work outlasting its builder. A son, Thomas, lives in Avon, another, John, in Lima, and a daughter, Rachel, in Avon. A sixth of the pioneers, Christle Thomas, from Maryland, came in about 1801 and located where his grandson, D. C. Thomas, now lives. Thomas built the first saw-mill put up in the town. It was erected in the year 1805, and two years later he built the first bridge across the Honeoye in this town. His death took place in 1844. Three sons, Jacob, Christle, and David, have likewise passed away.

Jacob Stull, in 1801, set out with Philip Price, from Frederick county, Maryland; accompanied by large families, they made but slow progress. There were days when not more than five miles were passed over, and wellnigh a month was consumed in the journey. A few days' rest was taken with John, a son of Mr. Price, at Hopewell, and then the party proceeded to their destination. Small log cabins were at once erected and occupied. A block-house built by Jacob Stull in 1802 was the first one erected north of the Honeoye. Word was sent for a distance of six miles in every direction for help to raise it. In decided contrast to the enormous framework of that early day is the light and yet serviceable architecture of the present. A second block-house was built by Philip Price, Sr., in 1803. This structure is yet standing. The sons of Jacob Stull were John P., born September, 1802, and the first birth north of the creek in the town, George, and James, all residents of Rush through life. The family of Philip Price numbered seven sons and a daughter. John Price was long a county judge of Ontario, served in the legislature, and was in 1821 a member of the State convention. Peter served as a lieutenant upon the Niagara frontier during the war of 1812, was an early judge of Monroe, a justice of the peace, for eighteen years a supervisor of Rush, and for years chairman of the board of supervisors of Monroe county, studied law, was admitted to practice in Monroe common pleas court, and finally to the supreme court,—self-made and well made. He died, February, 1848. His wife, daughter of Nathan Jeffords, yet survives, at the age of eighty-five years, and from her memory material and valuable information has been derived concerning the events of which we write. Jacob, Adam, Philip, and one other son emigrated to Michigan in 1824. George Price resided through life upon the homestead, where he died, and the daughter was the wife of Jacob Stull.

Another of the settlers from Maryland during 1801 was Mr. Ott, whose wife was sister to Philip Price. Mr. Ott bought three hundred acres of land lying along the Honeoye, and upon this tract has grown up the northern part of the village of East Rush. He went to work and felled the timber upon a small por-

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Peter Price

HON. PETER PRICE.

JUDGE PRICE, of Rush, was a prominent and influential citizen, a resident of Monroe County since its organization. He was the son of Captain Philip Price, of Maryland, and moved into Western New York in 1801, and the following year settled in the town of Rush. At that date the Genesee Valley was a wilderness. He married Rebecca Jeffords, who came from Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, and was the first white child born in that county. Mr. Price served in the war of 1812 as a lieutenant of volunteers, being stationed on the Niagara frontier. He was elected a justice of the peace, an office he held many years. For eighteen successive years he was elected supervisor of his town, and at the time of his death held that office, being also, as he had been for many years, president of the board of supervisors of the county. He also represented Monroe County for several sessions in the State legislature. The discharge of the duties of his various offices led him to a study and practice of the law. He was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Court of Common Pleas, and later to a like standing in the Supreme Court. Under Clinton's administration he was appointed a county judge, in which capacity he became very popular with the members of the bar, who, on the occasion of his death, convened at the court-house, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the bar of this county have heard with sincere and heart-felt regret of the sudden death of the Hon. PETER PRICE, of the town of Rush.



Rebecca Price

Resolved, That we bear cheerful testimony to his private character as an honest, upright man, and to his uniform courteous demeanor in all his public and social relations. Having been frequently honored by his fellow-citizens with offices of public trust, he discharged their duties with distinguished ability and fidelity. For a great number of years he represented his town in the board of supervisors, of which he was chairman. Twice he represented his county in the State legislature, and for several years was one of the judges of the Monroe County court. While a practicing lawyer he brought to bear upon the causes intrusted to his management a sound mind and good, practical, common sense, and his memory will be long cherished by a large circle of friends to whom he was intimately known and endeared by his many virtues.

"*Resolved*, That we tender our sincere condolence to his bereaved family, and deeply sympathize with them in their loss of the best of earthly friends.

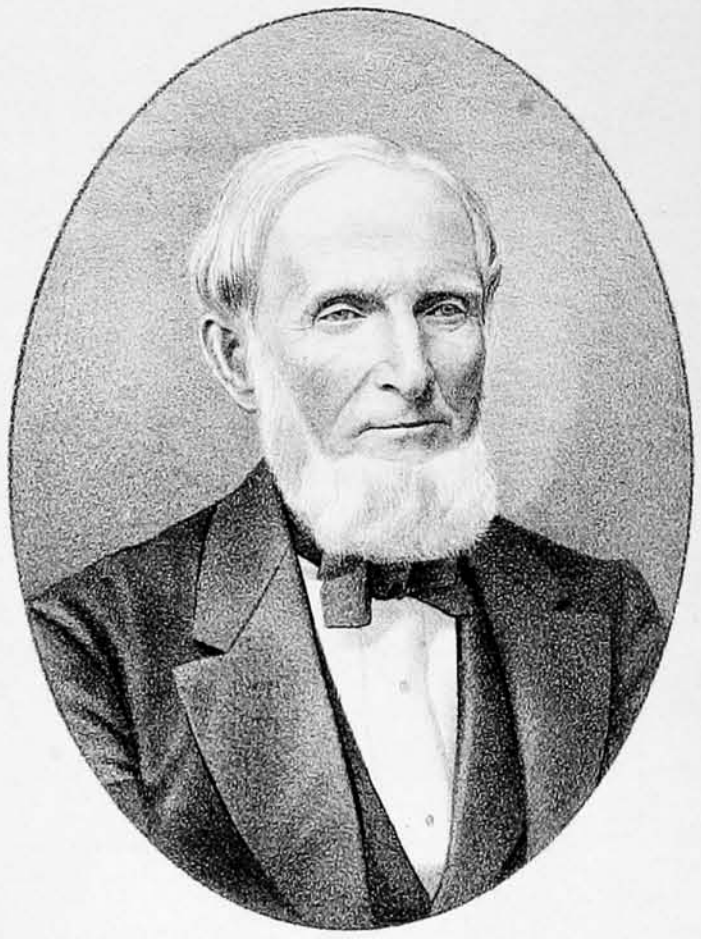
"*Resolved*, That we will attend his funeral, to-morrow, at one o'clock, P.M., and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several city papers, and a copy of the same be furnished to the family of the deceased."

Judge Price possessed a quick, active mind, evincing great sagacity, combined with sound common sense. His sympathies with the masses were strong, and his efforts were constant and judicious to protect and elevate them. He was a true Democrat and his life and conduct well illustrated his political faith. Every station he filled with ability and integrity. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and his death, which occurred August 31, 1848, was generally lamented. He was fifty-eight years of age. His widow still survives, and, at the age of eighty-four, possesses a strong and retentive memory.



RES. OF **THOMAS J. JEFFORDS**, EAST RUSH, MONROE CO., N.Y.



T.J. JEFFORDS

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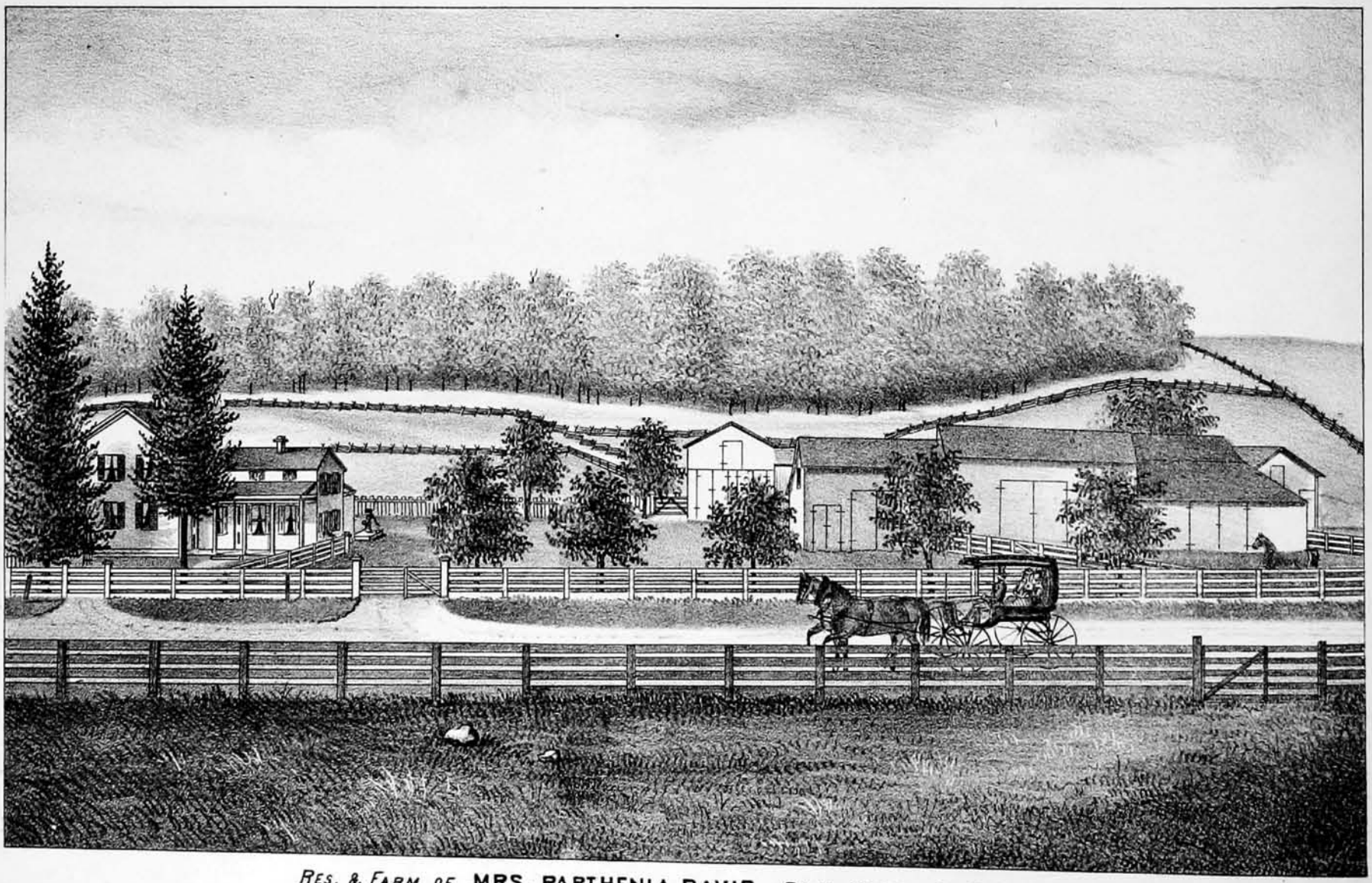
JOSEPH DAVIS.



PARTHENIA DAVIS.



RES. & FARM OF **MRS. PARTHENIA DAVIS,** RUSH, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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tion of his land, but was taken sick and died. His family returned to Maryland. Mrs. Ott came back to the neighborhood in 1811, and married a Mr. Shoemaker, with whom she settled upon the farm which was later lost by the guile of a relative. John Bell settled in 1801 upon lands north of the creek. He was of the Maryland party, and left two sons, John and Frederick, the former of whom is owner of the old homestead. The pioneer history of this section occasionally notes the presence of a negro population as early as 1779. A mulatto, by name Abraham Wright, had established himself prior to 1797 in what is now district No. 10, at what later became known as the "negro settlement," and which is now called Abraham's Plains. Others of his race came in later, and finally he and they removed elsewhere.

THE BAPTIST COLONY.

In February, 1796, James Wadsworth went to Europe to make sale of lands to foreign capitalists. During his stay there he was quite successful, and effected a large amount of sales. He returned to New England in November, 1798. He had become well known as the patron of Genesee river settlement, and was given the agency for the sale of lands belonging to Jeremiah Wadsworth and other landholders of the east. As European agent he had obtained an interest equal to that of the proprietors, and his efforts to make sales knew no abatement. Following a precedent set by Oliver Phelps, he prosecuted upon a large scale a system of exchanging wild lands for farms when their occupants would become settlers. Nowhere else was obtained a better class of settlers than this policy brought into the valley. Elder Goff, then a resident pastor of a small Baptist society in Hartford, Connecticut, came out to the present town of Rush in the spring of 1804, and, being pleased with the land, purchased of Wadsworth a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, at four dollars and fifty cents per acre. His log house was located just west of the "Public Square." In the year 1803, Wadsworth had called on the society and given them what encouragement he could to trade their Connecticut properties for western wild land. In the fall of 1803, members of the society had prospected the land, and, being satisfied therewith, made choice of a location for the settlement of a colony. During the spring and fall of 1804 sixteen families moved in. The heads of these families were Squire Goff, Charles Goff, his brother, Comfort Goff, Sr. and Jr., Guernsey and Enoch Goff, Ephraim Stoddart, Benajah Billings, Clark Davis, Stephen Wilcox, Thaddeus Harris, John Tupper, Daniel Remington, William Allen, and Eli Brainard. These all settled near the "Square" in West Rush, and found already settled in the vicinity the parties of whom early mention has been made. Here were Christle Thomas and Thomas Dailey. John Markham was at West Rush, as was John Barnes. William Markham was living in the southwest part of the town. The only families then living north of the creek were those of John Bell, Jacob Stull, and Mr. Price.

The company first went to work to erect a temporary shelter, and put up a bark shanty in the woods just east of Thomas' saw-mill. In this truly primitive habitation twenty-two persons lived for two weeks; but one of the distinguishing traits of the higher civilization is an ability and disposition to provide substantial and comfortable homes, and the attention of the pioneers was directed to the construction of a large log house, to raise the timbers of which gave considerable trouble and called for assistance as far away as Genesee. In the earlier days the crowding into one cabin, itself of small size, of several families, was a common procedure, which is indicative of genuine hospitality freely tendered, heartily accepted. Months passed in this close association were reverted to scores of years later as of the most pleasurable in life,—in such sort does memory rivet itself upon and throw a radiance around events regarded at the time as an unavoidable necessity. When fairly entered upon their respective homes and engaged in preparing them for comfort and support, the wants of their children in respect to education were considered, and prior to 1805 a log school-house was erected about half way between the "Square" and West Rush, and Mr. Westfall was engaged as the first teacher. In 1806 lumber was obtained at Norton's Mills (now Honeoye Falls) and a cheap frame erected upon the four acres donated by Mr. Wadsworth and given the title "The Square." This second building was first occupied by Dudley Miller as an educator, and in after-years by many another now-forgotten schoolmaster. The house was likewise utilized as a place for holding meetings, until a stone-built church had been completed in 1830. Their early-settled pastor, Elder Goff, preached in the school-house for the society until 1816, when he removed to Lewiston, and thence to Canada, where he died. Guernsey Goff had learned the trade of a shoemaker, but, having become blind, somehow learned and followed the occupation of a cooper, and is recognized as the first in that line in the town. Benajah Billings became an early justice of the peace, and died in the town. He was succeeded on the farm by Jonathan Green. Clark Davis was an early town officer. His son Anson is a resident upon the homestead. Stephen Wilcox did not long remain in the settlement. His wife followed weaving, and was the first to carry on this home industry in the town. Descendants of Stoddart are residents of Caledonia. John Mock, the first constable of the town, resided in the south part, and carried on farming for several years. Joseph McFarlan came to the town prior to 1805, and located upon the farm now the property of Simon Olley. He was one of the early town officers, and remained a resident until his death in mature years. The family have removed to Michigan, where some of them are now living. Jonathan and Wells Clark were early settlers at No. 6 Corners, as were also Thomas Cummings, John Hartwell, Asa Farrer, and John L. Bliss. The family of Mr. Hartwell removed to Avon after his death. Job Case came into the country about 1806, and took up land upon what has since been known as the Myers place. He was not a permanent townsman. His residence was changed from Avon to Rush, where he was the pioneer shoemaker, and thence, after a few years, he went elsewhere. Jonathan and Rufus Burdick came in prior to 1806, and purchased land on lot No. 5, in the east part of the town. Ichabod Burdick, a third brother, lived in the same neighborhood. Rufus married the daughter of Elder Goff and emigrated to Ohio. Nathaniel Rowley, an early constable, became a resident about 1808, and occupied a farm on lot No. 7. He was early known as a constable. His son Simeon was a hatter, and now lives at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, ninety years of age. Another of the early constables and a settler previous to 1809 was Oliver Case, whose farm was in the neighborhood of West Rush. Jere. Ruland was a resident upon lot 5. Abram and Gabriel Furman were early residents upon farms in the southeast part of the town. The latter was a preacher of the Baptist denomination, and closed his life upon the farm where he had lived. Elnathan Perry was an early resident upon the farm now owned by Isaac Cox. He was a pensioner of the Revolution until his death at a good old age. He has two daughters living in town, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Clapp, while others of the family are present citizens of Henrietta. John Underhill was an occupant of a farm in the south part of the town prior to 1806. Jabez and Daniel, brothers, lived in the same vicinity at that time. Samuel H. Helmes was the early tavern-keeper of Rush. His accommodations in 1808 were limited to those which a log cabin could afford. Anything in the shape of a house was gladly seen by the weary westward-bound travelers. The tavern was near Moore's Corners, where now is the church. Helmes was also a shoemaker, and, very likely, more proficient in that than in the later calling, but it did not require much accommodation or experience to keep a pioneer wayside tavern. Emigrants expected but little, and were not usually disappointed. A daughter of Mr. Helmes committed suicide,—an act uncommon, and whose explanation has doubtless circumstances extenuating. He moved to Rochester as that germ of a city began to develop, and his family have become scattered. Eccentric characters in early days, when men a score of miles away were considered as neighbors, were widely known. Without the telegraph and even the railroad car, outside news was rarely known, and hence local affairs and persons were fully observed and freely canvassed. One of the characters of Rush was named George Fenner. He was of Falstaffian proportions, and it has come down to the present that on warm days he was accustomed to consult comfort by a seat in his cellar. His home was in the north part of the town. Ethan Davis came in prior to the war of 1812, and his residence gave the name to what was known as Davis' Corners. He was one of those who sought a home in this beautiful land and remained here through life. Descendants are occupants of properties in town. Jacob Shaver was an occupant in 1801 of a farm located on the hill one mile west of Morris' Corners. He removed to Hartland.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. REBECCA PRICE.

In 1806, Nathan Jeffords, Sr., moved from Richfield, Otsego county, to Rush, Monroe County, then known as Hartford, Ontario county. He arrived in March, bringing with him two span of horses, three cows, and being accompanied by five hired men employed to chop timber and clear up land. From March to September, sixty acres of land had been chopped, logged, cleared, and fenced, and some eight hundred pounds of maple sugar had been made during the proper season. In the fall of 1805 a log house had been built; in the spring an orchard had been set out and grew finely, and during the summer a log barn was raised. At this date, business meetings, trainings, elections, and public gatherings were at Avon. To a school taught by Nathan Jeffords, Jr., in a little log hut north of Honeoye creek, in the year 1807, there were but four families to send children. There were but eight families north of the creek in 1806. It was twelve miles to the present site of Rochester, and not a house in all that distance. On the day following the arrival of the family a party of Indians called at the cabin, and with them had five wolf cubs, which they had taken to secure a bounty. Game in great variety and numbers abounded. Hogs were kept close to escape the attack of bears, and the cows were brought in from the woods before night. All utensils and food, save the fruit, grain, and vegetables grown in the truck-patch and field, were brought to the country. Nothing had a price, for there was none wishing to buy, except as strangers came in to make the locality their home.

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The want of fruit was esteemed a deprivation. A few peaches from an orchard a few miles distant were esteemed a rarity. The earth was fertile, and brought forth abundantly, and melons were used as a substitute for fruit.

The first celebration in Rush was held in 1811. The neighbors gathered at the log hut of Samuel Helmes, and in company partook of an excellent dinner. The occasion was one of pleasure: it gave a day to recreation and feasting, and brought the settlers together to make acquaintances and compare notes of progress. Two brothers, Cyrenus and Elisha Brown, made it their business to build log huts, about which they would clear an acre or two and sell to new-comers. In this way they constructed and disposed of eighteen huts. In 1809 several families named Martin came out from Maryland: they were known as Jacob, Abraham, John, Henry, and Daniel. All located upon farms, and gave their attention to their clearing and improvement. In 1810, Daniel Hart, wife, three sons, and two daughters became settlers, and had begun to establish a home, when the father was removed by fever, and, with labor unknown unless experienced, the widow managed to pay for her farm and keep her family together. Daniel and Henry Hart, two sons, are living in the town, and are in good circumstances. In 1812, George Lyday, of Maryland, purchased a lot upon which there were several acres of cleared land and a fine growth of chestnut timber. There was a family of ten children. One daughter, Rebecca, lives in Michigan; another, Nancy, is living in Rush. Large frame houses were built, by Peter Price a frame in 1811, Jacob Stull in 1815, and Nathan Jeffords in 1816. Philip Price built a distillery, which he ran for a few years. Potash was first made in the town by Nathan Jeffords. Martin Goodrich and Jennings started a tannery in East Rush; the business came into the hands of Philip Keeler, brother to Mayor Keeler, of Rochester. The first stage road from Genesee to Rochester passed through East Rush. Upon the election of Peter Price as justice of the peace in 1811, he sent by post-rider to Canandaigua for his first law book. There have been nine meeting-houses built in Rush,—two Christian, two Baptist, one Lutheran, and four Methodist. Eleven wooden bridges, and three of iron, have been built over Honeoye creek and two across the Genesee,—one of iron, for passage, and one for the railway.

Joseph Sibley was a settler in the Genesee country, in 1804, from Rensselaer county. In 1806 he came to Rush, and six years later removed to Riga, and began the clearing of the first farm improved near Churchville. Shifting to Chili, he originated the mill on Black creek later owned by D. Cope. He was an early supervisor in Genesee and Monroe, was a State legislator, canal superintendent, and collector of the port of Genesee. He had a family of ten children, of whom the latest survivors were Horace J. Sibley, attorney, at Rochester, Mrs. John P. Stull, of Rush, and Mrs. James McGill, of Cincinnati. Mr. Sibley wrote some reminiscences, from which we learn respecting crops and prices as follows. Twenty acres of land were chopped, cleared, and sowed in wheat during 1806. The following summer from six to seven hundred bushels were harvested from this field. The grain was a drug, and, save in a few cases, it could not be exchanged. As an instance, a blacksmith in Bloomfield, Ontario, was given a bushel of wheat for inserting a wire bail in a tea-kettle. Sales were few, barter was general. Cows, oxen, and other animals were held at so many bushels of wheat, not dollars. There was barely sufficient money in the community to pay the light taxes imposed. Men went clad in buckskin, and a suit of clothes cost a young man the labor of half a year. Foot-gear was not known in summer, and farmers afterwards grown wealthy were seen barefoot long after the first snow-falls of winter. Cowhide boots cost seven dollars a pair with wheat at five shillings a bushel. Hon. Peter Price paid ten bushels of corn for shoeing his horse, and horses commonly went unshod. During the winter of 1815 a general wolf-drive was had. The entire male population turned out, and their circuit embraced the swamps of Gales, Chili, Wheatland, and Caledonia. With horn and gun, halloo and shout, the lines closed in, and deer, bear, and fox in numbers were killed. The wolves fled, and few were ever again seen in that region.

Elisha Sibley, brother of Joseph, came in during 1810, and settled. He had passed two years upon the Holland purchase, and now sought a home. He first leased and occupied on lot No. 63, where H. Ryan now owns. His lease included one hundred and fifty acres. He resided in the town until his demise in 1831, aged fifty years. Of descendants a son, Rev. Jeremiah Sibley, lives near the homestead; others reside in Michigan and other localities. Mr. Sibley was a volunteer in 1812, and held the rank of first sergeant. He remained on the lines through the war. Dr. Alexander Kelsey came from Chenango county, in 1811, and located upon two hundred and fifty acres, west of Morris' Corners. The title proved defective, and the place was lost to him. He practiced medicine in the town, and enjoyed or suffered a monopoly of practice. Public estimation was shown by his election to the legislature in 1816–17. He was killed by the fall of a tree about 1835. Levi Kelsey, a son, was a member of assembly from Monroe. Mrs. Jeremiah Sibley is the only child living. John Diver was a new-comer in 1818. He erected a cabin just north of the creek upon lot 51. He was well advanced in life, and died in 1819. At the same time of his settlement, a son, Daniel, located upon a tract just south of the creek. Years after he moved to Henrietta, and there died. A son, Norton, lives at Honeoye Falls.

THE EARLY PHYSICIANS

of Rush were not numerous, although sickness was general and death no stranger. Physicians were worn out with labor; a day would pass after the summons before time could be found to attend the call. Death came with no medical aid at hand, and entire families were prostrated. Under such circumstances, the duties of a physician were philanthropic, and, rescued from the sufferings of that eventful period, it is not wonderful if a kindly feeling is cherished for the olden-time doctors. The pioneer physician of Rush was Charles Little, of Avon, six miles distant. The first in the town was Dr. Farr, who remained but a short time. The next was Dr. Fin, who for a few months boarded in the family of Mr. Price. He became debtor to a small amount, and, being unable to make payment, his creditor sent him to jail at Canandaigua. He had been bailed by Mr. Price, and stayed his time to clear his bail, and then, having willed his body for dissection to the medical society, opened a vein and bled to death. Dr. Kelsey came next to the town, as we have noted. His successor was Dr. Kingsbury, who was contemporary with Kelsey. Socrates Smith was studying with Kelsey, and his death threw the student into practice with the friends of the old physician. He soon married Matilda, daughter of Colonel William Markham, and took a position he was able to maintain. Dr. Kingsbury had been a surgeon in the army, and located in this town after the declaration of peace. His reputation as a careful, faithful practitioner was good. He died but a few years since. His widow and two sons are living in Caledonia. A daughter, Mrs. Anson Davis, is now resident of Rush. The first persons buried in Rush cemetery were Mr. Norris and wife, Mr. Tiffany, and Milton Weed. They were carried off by the epidemic within a few days of each other. Elder Jerams and wife and Elder Wicks were swept off by this disorder, which ran through the country like wild-fire.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Anticipating the declaration of war, Governor Tompkins ordered drafts from the militia. Six hundred volunteers promptly set out for the frontier, under command of Colonel Philetus Swift, Joseph Sibley, Major John Markham, Benjamin Jeffords, and Joseph his brother. John Case, John Sherwood, Calvin Diver, and Mr. Schimmerhorn were of those who went out from Rush during the first year. The volunteers assembled on three days' notice, and, setting forward to Niagara, were absent about three months, and returned just before the burning of Fort Niagara. On December 19, 1813, a company was formed and marched to the fort, but remained only a short time. Among these were Dr. Kelsey, Jacob Stull, George, Jacob, and Peter Price, Alfred Jaynes, Nathan Jeffords, Micah Fishall, Peter Ackley, and Warren Caswell. During the war the people lived in excitement, and at times made all preparations, even to turning out their stock and packing up clothing and provision. Peace came, and the current of events went smoothly forward.

VILLAGE OF RUSH.

Within the town are contained three villages, located at the points of an equilateral triangle, and named respectively, according to their position, East, West, and North Rush. The first has some three hundred population, churches, and mills, the second is a railroad station, and the last-named contains a church and a score of dwellings, and is also known as Hart's Corners. Henry Fishell emigrated to Rush from Pennsylvania, and settled among his German friends upon lot 41, where an only surviving son, John Fishell, aged and wealthy, now resides. A son-in-law, David Stochslager, settled near by, and made the farm his home till death, in 1829.

During the war of 1812, William Roderick became a resident, locating north of the road, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carts. He lost his land, and moved to East Rush, where he died. In 1810, Daniel Green moved in from Connecticut, and took up his residence upon lot 42. He sold in 1820 to Edmond Lyon, who for some years kept a public-house in a hewed-log two-story tavern-stand. At this date he is one of Rochester's wealthy citizens. C. B. Green was likewise a resident at the Corners, and moved to what is now Hart's Corners, and for a time was its sole inhabitant. Henry Whiting was an early settler. A log house was built at Morris' Corners, and set apart for school purposes. Within this building Stephen Pratt was a pioneer teacher. He continued to teach for years, and in 1816 removed to better accommodations within a frame building erected west of the Corners. What is denominated the "Stone Meeting-house" was finished in 1832. It was the first cobble-stone building in the neighborhood. The proprietor and originator of initial enterprises in East Rush was John Webster, of Connecticut. He came to this place in 1810, and built here

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the first store, flour-mill, carding-machine, and fulling-mill, and gave the village a good start, which it has steadily kept up to the present. He built the present hotel in 1826, and had erected a building for that purpose at an earlier date. A saw-mill was also in existence as evidence of his wakeful energies. A son Hazard is a resident of California.

Among early store-keepers here were Messrs. Peck & Skinner, and P. Cameron. The present mill was erected by Foote & Darrone, near the tavern. Mr. Webster, in 1828, built a frame school-house, the first in the hamlet. Over the door was inscribed, in capital letters, "Independent School-house." In what direction independence was to be exercised is not stated, but that was before the days of compulsory attendance, and did not find its application there. A school-house was built in West Rush in 1812. A large oak-tree was cut, and building commenced against this, which formed a large part of one side of the structure. Our idea of such a hut is that it was an extremely rude and primitive concern,—a first, make-shift effort. It was provided with a stick chimney, and slab benches without a support for the back. The first session of school was held during the summer, under the supervision and instruction of Lucy Branch.

In 1811 a family named Ripson had settled upon or near where the tavern in West Rush stands. He made a small clearing, a beginning, and then departed, yielding the place to Simeon Gibbs, who resided there, and gave it his labor for a number of years, and finally removed to Avon. A man named Walker came in about 1820, and, erecting a shop, began to do business as a blacksmith. He was followed by Webster. The mill at this place was put up in 1822 by Jacob Price and Emanuel Case.

North Rush Post-office, or Hart's Corners, had its origin as a post-office during the term of James Buchanan, from 1856 to 1860. Willett Van Wayne was the first postmaster at the place. Enoch Arnold and T. J. Jefford, in partnership, opened the first store in the place, about the year 1835. John Ireland moved there, and set up a blacksmith-shop. A log school-house had long preceded these movements, and had been built in 1822. In this building Benjamin Remington was an early teacher, as were Mary Sibley and Miss Kingsbury. In this house was held the first Sabbath-school in the town. Such a school was established in 1823, under the superintendence of Mrs. Clark and Lydia Kingsbury. The attendance was good. Day scholars attended, and instruction was divided between educational and religious teaching. Miss Kingsbury was an excellent teacher, and gave her mind to her work. Examples like hers rescue the schools of early day from the obloquy of a government by force and the sway of petty tyrants and cringing subserviency. While the rod has mostly disappeared, and enlightened policy prevails, yet our present schools in imperfectly qualified teachers have no great reason to pride themselves upon their superiority over those of the earlier day. The log house was superseded about 1830 by one of stone. George Martin opened the first school in the new house. A frame building has succeeded the stone, and is yet standing.

OLD RECORDS, TOWN MEETINGS, AND FIRST OFFICERS.

On the 16th of June a road was surveyed from Honeoye to the north line of No. 10, passing Abraham Wright's. The survey was made by Stephen Rogers, Jr. The commissioners of highways were Timothy Hosmer and G. Wadsworth. In 1802 roads were laid out from Markham's bridge to Honeoye, at white oak on the east side of lot 50, and from Stull's lot to Norton's mills. On June 14 and 15, 1804, a highway was located from the present site of East Rush, along the same line as the present road, southwest through the Public Square, on lot 29, to the north end of a road leading to Joseph Pearson's. In 1805, Stephen Pratt surveyed a road from the Charleston line to the Honeoye settlement; and in 1806 four roads were laid, one from Stull's farm, past the house of C. Thomas, across Stony Brook, to a highway leading to Goff's settlement; one from Christle Thomas' farm to road leading to Zeph Branch's; one from a black-oak tree on Honeoye creek south to a road leading to Public Square, and a road from Honeoye creek west of Captain Price's, by Esquire Rogers' and northward. In 1809 the town built a bridge over the Honeoye, on the river road in West Rush. A freshet which occurred in 1817 carried away the bridge on the State road from Arkport to the mouth of the Genesee. Austin Wing was drowned while attempting to ford the stream. The exercise of elective franchise resulted, in 1801, in giving Governor Clinton twenty-five votes and Stephen Van Rensselaer forty-one. This was the vote of Avon, from which Rush was formed. In 1804, Aaron Burr received seventy-four votes for governor, and in 1817 the question of dividing the town was discussed.

Avon, in Livingston, was formed as Hartford in 1789; its name was changed in 1808, and on March 13, 1818, Rush was organized. The first town meeting was held at the house of Benajah Billings. At this meeting William Markham was chosen supervisor; Peter Price, town clerk; Nathan Jeffords, Jacob Stull, and John Markham, assessors; Nathan Rose, Dudley Brainard, and Clark Davis, commissioners of highways; George Liday and Peter Price, overseers of the poor; Adolphus Allen, collector. Other officers were Alfred Jones, John Ford, Benjamin Campbell, Daniel Hulburt, Philip B. Rich, Alexander Kelsey, Oliver Case, Jesiel Smith, Nathan Gilpen, and Henry Hart.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS OF RUSH.

The first religious society formed in Rush was by the colony of Baptist families which came out in the spring of 1804 with Elder Goff and located near the Public Square. Elder Goff, after having preached for the society in private dwelling and in school-house till 1816, departed elsewhere, and was followed in the ministry here by William Barrett, who served the society for several years. Rev. Bentley and Rev. Francis Green were also early preachers. In the year 1830, January 18, the Baptists held a meeting at the school-house in district No. 5, in Rush, for the purpose of organizing a society and to take measures to build a meeting-house. Elihu Remington was called to the chair, and Jesse H. Remington was chosen secretary. The organization took the name of Associated Baptist Society of Rush. The board of trustees was composed of B. Billings, John Green, Daniel Williams, Hezekiah Brainard, and Alfred Brainard. It was determined that their meeting-house should be erected on the Square, near the dwelling of Mr. Billings. In December, 1837, a subscription was circulated to build a house in East Rush. There were forty-two subscribers obtained, and two hundred and forty-eight shares taken, at ten dollars per share. Hezekiah Brainard led with fifteen shares; Nathan Rose and Abram Jennings, like amounts; Ira Markham, John Pierce, Jr., William Green, Christle Thomas, Jere. Keys, and George Bell each subscribed ten shares. Hezekiah Brainard, Socrates Smith, and Abram Jennings were committee on subscription. J. M. Babcock, John Pierce, Jr., Jere. Keys, Abram Jennings, and Hezekiah Brainard were the building committee. In 1845 a constitution was adopted and approved by the signature of thirty-two members. Beginning in 1844, annual subscriptions were circulated for the support of the gospel. The moderators at meetings from time to time were Nathan Rose, H. Stanwood, A. Jennings, H. Brainard, Socrates Smith, P. B. Keeler, Clark Davis, Henry Valentine, Robert Kelsey, S. S. Tucker, G. A. Simonson, S. Jeffords, Edmund Townsend, D. Van Alstine, Warren Foot, Christle Thomas, Rev. H. Leavenworth, F. D. Fenner, G. Davis, and L. Hovey. Meetings are held in their house of worship, but they have no stated preacher.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF RUSH.

This charge was originally on the Henrietta and Rush circuit, and Palmer Roberts was among the earliest preachers. Meetings were held at Mr. Hovey's (now West Henrietta), and here a society was organized, which in time was dissolved and another formed at Methodist Hill. In 1826–27, James Hemingway, Asa Cummings, and Henry F. Rowen were the circuit preachers. In 1831 the society at East Rush was formed, and from a record of 1834 the following-named were among the members: James A. Brookius, leader, Emma E. Brookius, Abner and Nancy Green, Isabel Galentine, Joseph and Sally Abbott, Charles F. and Marinda Hess, Susan Wilson, Ann McNabb, Mortimer Green, Lucinda Goff, Catharine Hammer, Almeda Schuble, Charles Weleher, Samuel and Amelia Gilbert, Peter B. Stull (leader), and James S., Eliza, Jacob, and Susannah Stull, Nathan, Maria, John, Jerusha, and Abigail Green, Elisha, Charlotte, Samuel, Jeremiah, and Lucy Ann Sibley, Parthenia Davis, Samuel Roderick, and others, —eighty-nine in all. In 1830–31, Philo Woodworth, Daniel Anderson, and William M. Ferguson were the circuit preachers. In 1832, Gideon Lanning and Jacob Scott were on the circuit, and in 1833 George Taylor and James Hemingway. In 1843–44, Samuel Parker was made the preacher in charge. The society was regularly organized on February 19, 1844, and a church established, with the following-named trustees: John B. Crosby, James L. Stull, Reynolds Harris, D. M. Smith, Abner Green, John Galentine, and Nathan Green. The organization was entitled the First Methodist Episcopal church of East Rush. The yearly conference held at Vienna in 1844 sent John Mandeville to this charge, where during his two years' sojourn he did a good work, added many to the church, and thereby increased its religious and financial strength. During the pastorate the new church begun under the Rev. Parker was finished and dedicated. In 1846, Rev. A. N. Fillmore was pastor, and in 1847 Porter McKinstry. In 1848, F. Hibbard was in charge, and was chosen presiding elder in 1849, as successor to Dr. Lucky. Rev. Zina I. Buck, pastor in 1849, was favored with a revival as the result of his efforts. In 1850, Rev. John Parker was pastor, and the house of worship and parsonage were both burned. The church immediately set to work to erect a new house, and in February, 1852, it was completed and dedicated. In 1851, David Ferris served the society, and from 1852 to 1854 Wesley Cochrane. During this time a parsonage was purchased. In 1860–62, Rev. M. Tooker preached during the morning hours of service in East Rush, and in the afternoon in the Stone church. In 1863, R.

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T. Hancock supplied the churches of East and West Rush and the Stone church. During 1863 the conference at Penn Yan united Rush and Henrietta as one charge, and the pastor was assisted by Rev. Joseph Chapman. During the first term of Rev. Hancock fifty persons were taken on probation. In 1864 the charge was again divided. In 1867, W. W. Mandeville came, and remained three years. In 1874, G. W. Terry, the present pastor, came, and has preached frequently at West Rush. The present number of members in the church is one hundred. A Sabbath-school has one hundred and fifteen scholars, eighteen teachers and officers, and Ira W. Green is superintendent. The school has a library of four hundred volumes. Fifty copies of periodicals are taken. The church, valued at fifty-five hundred dollars, is supplied with an organ.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN REFORMED CHURCH

had a societary organization in early years, and built a church about 1830. On the 22d of December, 1856, an organization was effected in Thomas' school-house. Samuel Muck presided, Frank Berryer was clerk, Martin Ditsell, secretary, and Samuel Gunger and Ludwig Lerg, deacons. The following-named were members: John Rietinger, Wm. Weinhardt, Leonard Smith, Frederick Green, Conrad Lerg, Peter Smith, Adam Schall, Henry West, Henry Briel, Joseph Shetman, Frederick Wagner, George Canfield, Jacob Schlaug, Samuel File, John Keeler, Wm. Kern, Philip and Christian Naw, Frank, Conrad, and Andrew Berg, Peter Green, John Stumpf, Frank and David Thomas, Ludwig Hoffman, Henry and Frank West, Adam Wegwalth, Frank West, Susan Strouse, Margaret Hoffman, Kate Long, B. Hart, Nancy and Anne Thomas, Kate Schloueg, Caroline Berg, Kate Green, Mary West, Mary Wagner, and Elizabeth Shull. These all met at the school-house, and Samuel Muck became their pastor. In 1863 they built a fifteen-hundred-dollar church. It is a frame structure, and will seat about two hundred persons. A cupola adds to its appearance, and contains a bell. Rev. Muck presided over the church until his death in 1865. Elder John Perry became his successor for a few years, then John Reixinger for a year or two, and finally John Keeler, the present pastor, took charge. The membership is small. The German Methodists, a branch from this church, hold meetings in the Methodist Episcopal church.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF RUSH

had an early formation. Elder Badger held a series of revival meetings during 1816, and many were added to the church, but as years went by it went into decay. In 1829, Rev. Silsby came to the town and held services in the red school-house, and an organization was again perfected. Within a year or two a frame church, thirty by forty feet dimension, had been erected, and a few years since the denomination erected a new house.

TOWN STATISTICS OF 1858.

Acres of land improved, 14,837; not improved, 3556. Valuation total $944,830. Population, 1750; families, 318; dwellings, 301. School-districts, 10; children taught, 646. Live stock: horses, 702; cattle, 1547; sheep, 6734; swine, 2102. Agricultural products: bushels of grain, wheat, winter, 47,013, spring, 71,728; tons of hay, 1981; bushels of potatoes, 10,890; apples, 16,790. Dairy products: butter, 78,910 lbs.; cheese, 4400 lbs. These statistics disclose the facts that the town has the greater part of its land improved, that the growing of winter wheat has to a great extent given way to that of spring wheat, and that the products of the dairy, the orchard, and the meadow, are of no inconsiderable amount. Limited in area, old in settlement, Rush is rich in farms, and occupied by an intelligent, sober, and religious people, worthy descendants of a superior class of pioneers.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SOCRATES SMITH, M.D.,

was born in Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont, October 21, 1801. At an early age he evinced a strong inclination to a professional life. He commenced the study of medicine with Prof. Palmer, and in 1822 graduated with high honors at the Vermont Medical School. As a student he was industrious and unremitting in his studies. It was his habit after retiring to review in his memory the lessons of the day, which, if not perfectly acquired, were re-studied before he slept. At twenty-one years of age he commenced the practice of his profession, and in June, 1823, removed to Rush, Monroe County, New York, his subsequent home. In April following he associated with Dr. Alexander Kelsey, and, by the energetic prosecution of the plans of his life, he earned an enviable reputation throughout not only this county, but also western New York. An eminent physician once remarked, on hearing his name mentioned, "We used to think Socrates Smith was half of western New York." In pursuing his profession he never failed to respond to the call of the sick. Whether in sunshine, storms, late hours, or outside business, for the poor, without hope of remuneration, or the wealthy, he was equally ready to devote himself to the relief of suffering and disease. In executing the responsible duties of his profession he never favored himself, though always in delicate health, having, by his arduous labors while a student, contracted a pulmonary disease which enfeebled his constitution and clung to him through the whole period of his life. In February, 1829, he married Matilda Markham, daughter of Colonel William Markham, of Rush, and the same year built his residence, where he continued to live in the practice of his profession until his death. He was associated in counsel with the eminent physicians of his day, was a member of the medical association of his county, and is still remembered by the elder members as a useful and skillful physician and perfect gentleman. The success which crowned his labors, notwithstanding the almost superhuman difficulties arising from the fatal disease which early fastened upon him and finally terminated his life, and the hardships of a newly-settled country, affords unmistakable evidence of more than ordinary intellect and strength of purpose. His public services were not confined to his profession. He was an earnest patron of education, and for several years was trustee of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College. He was also one of the most uncompromising temperance men of his day, both by precept and example, and was a leader in the temperance movement of his county, never refusing aid to its earnest workers. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he assisted liberally in building both church edifices of his village, and left by will a permanent fund for the support of the ministry. His house was the home always of the preacher, educator, and temperance worker. Well informed and highly cultured, with rare conversational powers, his hospitality was richly enjoyed by professional men and philosophers. His voice was always for reform. He never accepted political office, but gave his support to the best men. Death found him with his life-work completed, and he passed away with the bright hopes of the Christian. His widow survives him; also his only child, the wife of Rev. Isaac Gibbard, of Rochester, New York. Many in that city will recall with pleasure their business relations with the subject of this sketch, who, though not residing there, grew up with it and witnessed its development, and made it also the centre of his business transactions. He did his work well among his fellows, and his generation will not forget him.

HON. THOMAS J. JEFFORDS

was born in Rush, on the 2d day of April, 1811. His parents came from Williamston, Massachusetts, in 1803, and settled in Rush. He was the son of Joseph Jeffords; his mother's maiden name was Susanna Morris. Thomas J. was the seventh son of a family of twelve children. His early education was limited to the common school of his native town, and at the age of sixteen he attended a select school in the then village of Rochester, and one term at the village of Mayville, Chautauque county. He went into the mercantile trade at North Rush, in which business he continued for five years. He has held office from 1835 up to 1874; was twice elected justice of the peace, and served two terms. He held the office of supervisor of Rush for fifteen years, and was elected president of the board ten times. He was appointed by Governor Morgan on the military committee of Monroe County, in which capacity he served until the close of the rebellion. He was chairman of the committee on bounties, and during four years he issued nearly two million dollars of Monroe County bonds without the loss of a single dollar to the county. In 1860 he was elected member of assembly from the first district of his county, and was chairman of the committee on public lands and Indian affairs, and served with marked ability. During the sessions of the legislature he attended the Albany law school, and at its close was admitted to practice in the county court (*ex gratiâ*). In 1865 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the State as attorney, solicitor, and counsellor, and in 1871 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States for the northern district of New York. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of law, and practiced with ability. He had acquired an extensive acquaintance with the business men of his county, and knew their financial standing and character. He represented his town in the county convention for thirty-seven years in succession. He was an ardent politician and a great admirer of Henry Clay; but when the old Whig party disbanded he joined the Republican party, and is now, at the age of sixty-six years, an active politician. He retired from his farm in the valley of the Honeoye, and is now residing in the village of East Rush, within one mile of his birthplace, where he is still engaged in the practice of the law.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

The subject of this memoir was born June 13, 1801, in the town of Bristol, Hartford county, Connecticut. He was the son of Clark and Hannah Davis. He came to this town with his parents in the year 1806, and continued a resident until his death, which occurred the 29th of March, 1874.

He had a religious education, his parents being members of the First Baptist church in Rush. He had a proclivity for military tactics and pursuits, and every position in which he was placed he filled with fidelity. A more honest man it were hard to find. He never dissembled, even in small talk, as many are apt to do, but "spoke the words of truth in soberness." He was just in his dealings, never owed a mechanic a dollar, and was indulgent in all his relations in life. A Christian man, he regarded the Sabbath as of divine institution, and was faithful in attendance at the house of God with his family. He looked well after the interests and welfare of his home, and loved its retirement. He died at peace with God and man. Having "filled up his days with usefulness, he fell asleep in Jesus, in whom he trusted."

Parthenia Davis, wife of Joseph Davis, was born in Montgomery county, State of New York. She was the daughter of James and Mary Green, who came to Rush in the year 1826. The marriage of Miss Parthenia to Joseph Davis occurred on Thanksgiving evening, the 8th of December, 1830, the Rev. Osburn officiating.

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MENDON

"Still from the hurrying train of life fly backward far and fast
The mile-stones of the fathers, the landmarks of the past."—WHITTIER.

TOWNSHIP 11, range 5, now known as Mendon, was the last sale by Messrs. Phelps and Gorham prior to their transfer of the purchase to Sir William Pultney and his associates. The entry of sale indicates Messrs. Franklin and Boughton as the proprietors. Subdivisions were soon made, and among the secondary proprietors were Catlin and Ferris, Waddington and Pepoon, Jonathan Hall, Ebenezer Barnard, and Jeremiah Wadsworth. The surface of this town is undulatory in the north and east, and somewhat hilly in the southwest. A clayey, calcareous loam is the character of the soil. Honeoye creek flows across the southwest corner. The sources of Irondequoit creek traverse from the central portion, and several ponds exist in the northwestern part. The history of this town may be read best by its consideration in three tracts,—Honeoye Falls, West Half, and Eleven-Thousand-Acre Tract.

HONEOYE FALLS.

Captain Jonathan Ball, after whom a tract was named as his purchase, moved on and located upon what has been known as the "Ball farm." The situation proved unsatisfactory to him after a few months' experience, and he made sale of his tract to Augustus and Peter B. Porter and Zebulon Norton, and returned to Connecticut. Zebulon Norton emigrated from Otsego county in 1790, with the Boughtons, and was originally from Connecticut. He had bought a large tract in the town of Victor, but, desiring to erect a mill, he came on to Honeoye Falls in 1791, and as noted purchased a part of Ball's tract, in all one thousand eight hundred and twenty acres. Early in the spring of 1791 he put up a small log hut near where the furnace now stands, and this habitation he covered with bark. He immediately set his men to work to erect a small grist- and saw-mill on the site of the upper mill. He soon changed his residence from the hut to a block house erected near by, and later this structure was donated for educational and religious purposes. The mill proving too small for the increasing custom, a new one was put up in its place, and this was taken in charge by Ezra, a son of Mr. Norton. But few weeks had elapsed ere it was destroyed by fire, and the energetic proprietors speedily erected the third mill on the site. Ezra died in 1812, and his son Lyman assumed charge of the mill, ran it several years, sold to a man named Strong, and finally moved west. The elder Norton died in 1814; the frame occupied by him yet stands. Mrs. Dr. Allen and Mrs. Rand are daughters of Ezra. After Strong the mill passed to Collins & Wilmarth, and from them to Colonel Culver, who erected the stone mill in 1827. From Culver the property was transferred to Hiram Finch, who built the lower stone mill in 1827. William Clark and D. Y. Smith were subsequent owners, and Hiram Smith is the present proprietor. During the first few years Mr. Norton had not many neighbors. Wm. Moon came in and located in a little log cabin, now the furnace site, and engaged in pioneer labor, while a family grew up around him. Two sons, Philip and Stephen, became residents of the village, and remained till about 1825. John Moon died here in 1801, and William soon afterward. In 1794, Calvin Perrin, Jason Cross, and Samuel Sterling came in and settled upon small farms. Jacob Young, originally from the Mohawk, arrived from Otsego county in 1798, and erected a small log house north of the falls, upon one hundred acres given him by his father-in-law, Z. Norton. He lived after the manner of a pioneer for about twelve years, and then raised and completed a frame, which yet stands and is at present occupied by his son, Andrew Young, aged eighty years. In this frame house Mr. Jacob Young remained until his death, which took place March 11, 1872, at the age of *one hundred and two years, ten months, and eighteen days.* He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for *ninety-five years*, and his loss was felt by the entire neighborhood. The son Andrew, the only one living in this town, has a picture, taken from life, of five generations, father, son, grandson, great-grandson, and great-great-grandson, all living at one time and all in the enjoyment of health.

Another pioneer at the falls was Benjamin De Graw, carpenter and joiner by trade, and for a few years the occupant of a log house. He built a neat frame house, and there resided several years. He was succeeded in the occupancy of this house, which is yet in use, by Dr. Knickerbocker, an early medical practitioner in the town. He was the founder of Knickerbocker Hall at Avon, and is said to be living north of Rochester.

The first birth in the village, and probably in the town, was of William Sterling, in 1795. Three years later, 1798, Julia, daughter of Ezra Norton, was born, and her death in October, 1800, was the first death in the town and the first burial in the cemetery here. The second to die was John Moon, in 1801. The marriage of Jason Cross to Mary Moon was celebrated in 1796 at her father's log cabin, and all the neighborhood (five families) was present on the occasion. The restricted area of the cabin permitted its occupation only by the relations and more intimate friends; one or two looked in from the one small window, while others sat upon the rail-fence in front of the dwelling. It was truly primitive, but fully as enjoyable as the more formal ceremonies attendant on the unions of to-day.

Welcome Garfield was the pioneer school-teacher in this village within the walls of the old block house, the former dwelling of Norton. Andrew Young is a surviving pupil, and attended the school in 1802. Mrs. Allen is another of those olden-time scholars. Hannah Gates was one of the early teachers. A frame school-house was erected in 1810, and ultimately was moved away and used as a residence by Dr. Allen. Mr. Kidder was one of the first teachers in the frame; Levi Hovey and Abigail Metcalf were of the early instructors in this house. A good brick house was built in 1826 on the site of the present. It was supplied with two rooms. In one room was taught a district and in the other a select school. The select-school teacher in the upper room was Elisha Hyde, who was popular and successful, and whose instructions were of great benefit to the village. In 1855 the present stone structure was built, requiring three teachers, and having as many rooms.

The pioneer storekeeper of Honeoye Falls was James Dixon, who in 1810 came from Paris, Oneida county, and displayed a small stock of wares upon the shelves of a room within what is now an old and weather-worn structure standing by the Roman Catholic church and owned by Mrs. Lee.

About 1827, Messrs. Atwell & Grout kept store in a building now occupied by Parks & Babcock, and for several years carried on a local trade. Harry and John Case were also early merchants here.

An early tavern was erected by Abraham Parrish. He built before the war of 1812, where the new block stands, and kept the house for several years. John Case and Daniel Gibson were subsequent tavern-keepers. Samuel Ladd built the second tavern. The building was framed, stood on the east side of the creek, and is in present use as a cabinet-shop. Captain John Lines was one of its early landlords. The brick tavern was erected by Daniel Gibson in 1827, and was for several years conducted by Mr. Gibson, who was a popular landlord. The name has been changed at times, and the stand is now known as the Wilcox House. Benjamin Baker, from East Bloomfield in 1821, was the pioneer and veteran blacksmith and an aged citizen. For *fifty-four years* his shop resounded with the ring of his anvil, and then the hammer was laid aside and death called him to rest.

John and James Dixon built a distillery in the village about 1813, and ran it successfully for a half-dozen years, when it burned. James Dixon built an ashery and a store. Atwell & Grout had an ashery here during the war, and continued the business several years.

Clark & Wright engaged in tanning at an early period, but not to any extent.

The mail was received from Lima for several years, but about 1822 a post-office was established here under the name of West Mendon. Squire Wheeler was the first one appointed to attend to the office, and officiated several years. His successors have been Edward Downs, —— McBride, John Yorks, and the present incumbent is R. Ostrander. In 1838 the name of the office was changed to "Honeoye Falls."

The manufactures of the village of early growth have known a steady progress to the present. Smith Wicks had a carding-machine on the creek just back of the school-house, and with him worked a man named Pixley. It was changed in use, and a trip-hammer was operated for some time here by Samuel Hanna. In 1815, Wicks built a long frame, intending it for a woolen factory, but ran it as a

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Isaac Colvin was born at Danby, Vermont, in the year 1789. He removed with his parents, when six years of age, to the town of Lima, in this State. At the age of seven he and his mother removed to Macedon (his father being dead), where they resided until the year 1815, when he married Clarissa Delano. She was born at Macedon in the year 1796, her father being one of the first settlers in that town, and she being the oldest child. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. C. went to live at Rochester, where he established the hatters' trade, which he followed, in partnership with his brother, Aldrich Colvin, until the year 1824, when he removed with his family to Henrietta, Monroe County.



ISAAC COLVIN.



MRS. CLARISSA COLVIN

He then commenced a farmer's life, which he followed thereafter. In the year 1864 they removed to the town of Mendon, where he resided until his death, at the age of eighty-two years. His surviving widow is now eighty-one years of age, and, with her grandson, Isaac C. Sheldon, are still residents of Mendon.

REGISTER.

Ashley Colvin, their first child, was born in Rochester in the year 1816; he is said to be the third white child born in that place. Sarah A. Colvin, born 1817; Martha D. Colvin, born 1819; Clarissa Colvin, born 1821; Isaac H. Colvin, born 1823; Sarah Ann Colvin, born 1825; Martha Delano Colvin, born 1831.



RES. OF MRS. C. COLVIN, MENDON, N.Y.

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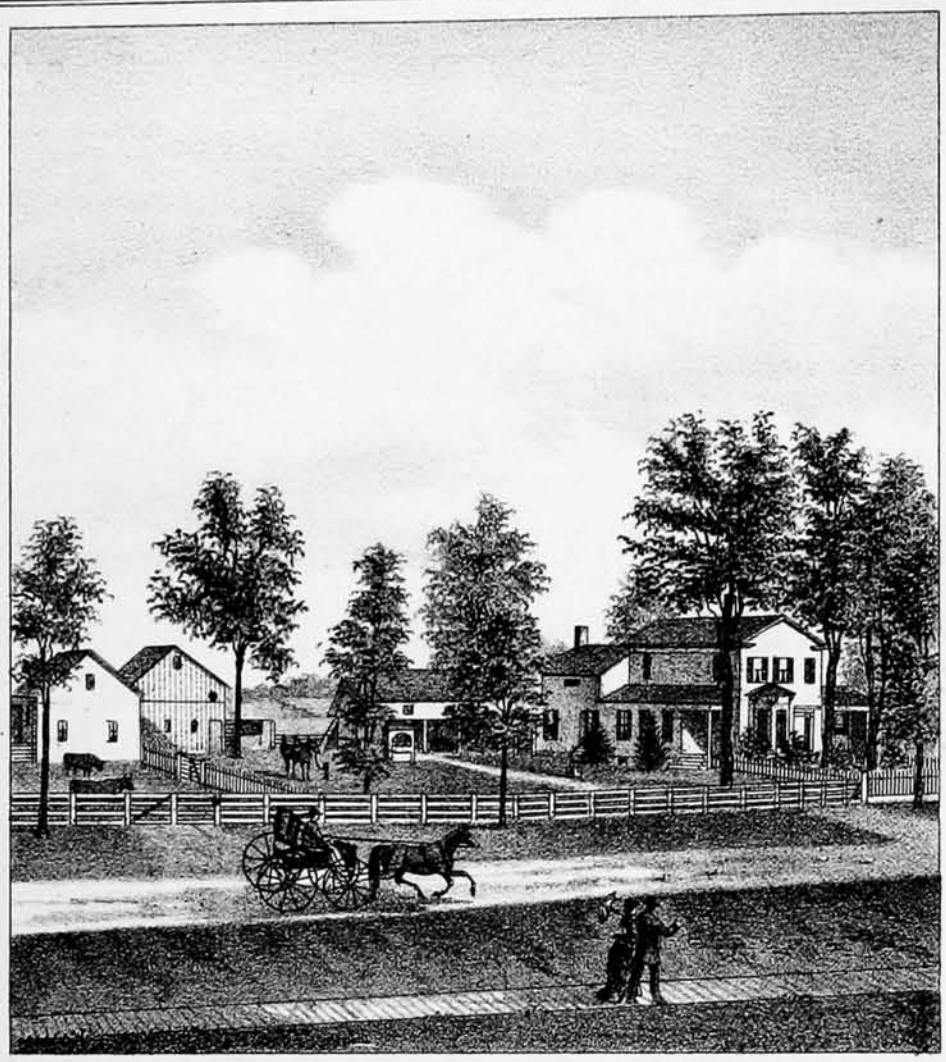

RES. OF D.G. SHUART, ESQ., LATE RES. OF CAPTAIN BARRETT,
HONEOYE FALLS, MONROE CO., N.Y.



D G Shuart



RES. OF DAVID HARRIS, MENDON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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cloth-dressing establishment. Subsequent owners were John and Amos Dixon, who sold to Andrew Young in 1821. Young ran it about four years as a carding- and fulling-mill, and then began woolen manufacture, taking for a partner Augustus O. Garrett. Young continued the business till 1837. Garrett sold his interest to Elijah S. Post, and he to Hiram Finch. Young sold to Alexander Anderson, and he to Finch, who then had entire control and management, and after some years closed the business. The old mill is now used as a shop for dressing lumber.

Eldrick Smith built a custom- and carding-machine in 1825, where the furnace is, and later sold to O. J. Gilbert, who carried on woolen manufacture for several years. The building burned, and he then erected the stone structure now used as a furnace. Horace and Zenas Smith took hold of it, and used it as an iron-foundry, and it is now run as such by E. L. & W. R. Yorks.

A man named Seth Gilsby erected a building and started an axe-factory. Samuel Rand eventually became its owner, and carried on the business for some years. Jasper Parrish was engaged here for a time. It was later changed to a woolen-mill by Messrs. Rand & Gilbert, and continued as such by A. C. Allen & Patrick Buggy, and yet later by the Hunt Brothers.

NORTON'S MILLS IN 1821.

Dr. H. Allen came to Honeoye Falls in 1821, and the place, then known as Norton's Mills, presented the following to his sight. He saw a grist-mill owned by Lyman Norton, a saw-mill owned by the same man, a gun-shop the property of Hanna & Baxter, and a carding-machine operated by Andrew Young. Atwell & Grout were keeping store in the house of James Dixon, and running an ashery. Two blacksmith-shops were in existence; in one was Baker, and in the other William K. Blaisdel. Daniel Barnes, yet living, was engaged in the manufacture of wagons, Harry Dunn was carrying on a cooper-shop, and John H. Fox was in the shoe business.

A frame school-house was also used as a place of service by the Methodist church. Elders Prindly and Williams were living here, and the former was engaged in preaching. The Methodists were building a new church, and Mr. Clark had charge of the village school. Parrish kept tavern in the old frame, and Ezra Forsyth was the carpenter of the place. John Wilcox, the constable, was kept busy at his duties. An Englishman had located here as a tailor; Mrs. Bailey took jobs of weaving; and Dirck Knickerbocker was the physician, now living north of Parma, and far along in years. The mail was obtained at East Mendon and Lima; and, as we have said, this place was entitled Norton's Mills.

A mile to the north stood a small church, belonging to the Christians,—a building used by them till 1840, when they erected the stone church in the village. Their preacher was Joseph Badger. Among the villagers were William Moon, Mrs. Sines, John Scramlin, Samuel Ladd, Samuel Cone, John Dixon, Ira Phillips, —— Richards, and a miller named Deutcher.

THE PRESS OF HONEOYE.

Gary A. Hough chanced to come to the village as an actor in a traveling theatre during 1837, and, liking the place, soon returned thither and started the *Honeoye Standard* in a stone block opposite the hotel. He published the paper about a year, and then sold to Messrs. Vedder & Norris, by whom it was conducted a brief period and then discontinued. The sheet was spicy and well edited, but the lack of trade, of means of communication, and of business for the printer, made the project a source of loss rather than profit. S. Francis Jory, who had been a publisher first at Naples, then at Lima,—there issuing the *Weekly Union*,—came here and began publishing the *Mendon Free Press* in January, 1863. It has been continued to the present, and is a four-column monthly paper, twenty-four by eighteen inches, devoted to literature, etc., and independent politically. On January 1, 1869, the name was changed to *Honeoye Falls Free Press*. In connection a circulating library has been established by Mr. Jory since 1872. This library numbers over one thousand volumes. A reading-room has been opened in the same building, and these measures are regarded as conducive to the intellectual welfare of the community. The *Lima Recorder* has a considerable circulation in the town. The *Honeoye Falls Gazette* made its first appearance on Saturday, August 12, 1876, with A. Tiffany Norton proprietor, and C. A. Goheen editor and business manager. It is published at Lima, weekly, and is a live local journal, five columns, neatly printed, and well supported. The publisher also conducts the *Lima Recorder*. Whatever else may exist in a village, the press is one of its most efficient means of advancement, and a means of judging its business facilities.

BANKS.

The wants of the merchant and the convenience of the farming class render the presence of a banking institution essential to the community, and on April 1, 1868, F. H. Holden, A. H. and B. T. Martin opened a banking office on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, and carried on business about eighteen months, when Martin closed the business and removed. On May 1, 1870, an office was opened by A. M. Holden in the store of F. H. Holden & Sons. From there the office was removed to a house adjoining, where it is continued under the title of "Bank of Honeoye Falls." Discounting and exchange and a general banking business done.

MASONIC.

Union Lodge, No. 45, was organized at Lima, where sessions were held some years, and then removal made to this village and meetings held in Lines' tavern. Levi Hovey was one of the early Masters. Among members were Andrew Young, A. O. Garrett, Judge Smith, Elias and James Smith, James and John Dixon, Benj. Baker, and Jno. B. and William Dixon. During the excited period of 1826 and later, the lodge, in common with others, suffered loss of numbers, and, according to the procedure of the times, gave up its charter, and when the lodge was again originated it was at Lima. *Union Star Lodge, No.* 320, was instituted in 1852 by old members of the Union Lodge. Among the charter members of this lodge were Rufus Richardson, Matthew Ogden, Adam W. Willis, Silas Pierce, John B. Crosby, B. H. Benham, Warren Cummings, George B. McBride, Daniel T. Hannas, and John H. Fox. McBride and Benham are yet living. A fire destroyed the early records, and has made it impossible to give a complete history. The lodge numbers seventy-four Master Masons. They have fitted up and occupy a hall in Pierce & Brigg's lot, and hold semi-monthly meetings. The present officers are George St. John, W. M.; A. H. Hunt, S. W.; Milo Case, J. W.; W. G. Starr, Treas.; L. N. Allen, Sec.; John Hornes, S. D.; E. L. Yorks, J. D.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE.

The village was incorporated on March 13, 1838, as Honeoye Falls. At a meeting held June 5 following, officers were elected, and Henry P. Culver, Samuel Rand, Harry Allen, Hiram Finch, and Matthew Ogden were chosen trustees; John B. Dixon, Samuel P. Sterling, and Adam W. Willis, assessors; Horace Wheeler, clerk and treasurer; and Jotham Bickford, collector. The report is signed by D. G. Stuart, J. P. Meetings were held in the brick school-house till 1844; subsequent to which there is no record of meeting till March 31, 1865. On April 24 an act was passed by the legislature to consolidate and amend the several acts relating to the village of Honeoye Falls, and to enlarge the powers of the corporation. A further amendment occurred in April, 1869. Meetings are at present held in rooms of a block owned by J. P. Kaufeld; but the old Methodist Episcopal church has been purchased, and is being fitted up as a town hall. As evidence that business enterprise is progressive and now well advanced, the place is summarized as follows: It has eight dry-goods and grocery-stores and drug-stores, hardware-store, four merchant and custom tailors, nearly a dozen millinery and dress-making shops, five boot- and shoemakers, two harness-shops, wagon-shops, stave and heading factory and cooper-shops, coal and lumber yards, and planing mill and sash, door, and blind factory, blacksmiths, two cabinet-shops, two flouring- and custom mills, two meat markets, foundry and machine shop, woolen factory, jeweler's shop, two barber-shops, painters, masons, and produce buyers, bank, printing-office, lawyers, insurance agents, and doctors. Its new town hall, its stores and private dwellings which the people are now erecting, and its citizens of substantial wealth, attest the importance of Honeoye Falls.

It remains in this connection to transmit an account of the origin and growth of the religious interests of the community.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HONEOYE FALLS.

In 1797, Methodist itinerants were traversing this region as missionaries. Revs. Smith and Wicks were among the first, and formed a class. Talbot and Schull, from Philadelphia, were here about the same time. They were men of marked ability, and aroused a strong interest upon the subject of religion. L. Norton and Jacob Young were among the first members of the class. Meetings were held in the block house previously mentioned, and revival interest rewarded by many conversions. In time a church building was erected on the C. C. Davidson lot, and served also for educational purposes. Circuit preachers held services every fortnight, and this house was occupied about sixteen years. On February 21, 1820, organization was made, according to statute, of the First Methodist Episcopal chapel in Mendon. The meeting was held at the dwelling of John Scramlin. The trustees were Francis Smith, John Lines, and Eldrich Yorks. In October, 1824, a re-organization was effected under the style of "First Methodist Episcopal Chapel Society of the town of Mendon." A church edifice was desired, and a subscription circulated. A variety of articles were pledged in lieu of money. Among these were grain, lumber, live-stock, and *eleven men*

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signed whisky. Under these circumstances, a frame structure was erected and completed in the year following. The opening exercises were conducted by John H. Fox. On occasion of repairs and improvement, opening services were held in 1846 by John Dennis. Temporary repairs were made in 1864, and commemorative exercises held on June 12, by Rev. John Dennis, agent of the Genesee college. The Genesee annual conference met here in 1832, Bishop Hedding presiding. August 18, 1852, the East Genesee conference here met, and, Bishop Morris presiding, nine young men were ordained, and all but two yet remain in the church. One left the church; the other, Ralph C. Brooks, a man of great usefulness, died at Burlington, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1859. A camp-meeting was held in 1818 near the village, and conversions were many. In November, 1842, under Rev. D. Parsons, a gracious revival was enjoyed. In May, 1837, the building was moved a short distance, and a bell purchased; it became worthless after a few months' use, and was replaced by a new one. In 1846 the galleries were removed, a basement put in, and an addition of fourteen feet built on. The new building was erected at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. Its audience-room is forty-four by seventy-five feet, and lecture-room twenty-five by fifty feet. The tower has a height of one hundred and twenty-five feet. Among ministers from the society were Parker Buell, Lorenzo Williams, Nathan Hanna, Enoch G. Buell, and two brothers named Gates. The roll of pastors is in part as follows: James Mitchell and William B. Lacy, in 1808; M. Montieth and John Kimberlin, 1809; Father Williams, 1818; then followed Revs. Puffer, Prindle, Roberts, Pearsall, James Hull, William Snow, George Densmore, George Thomas, and Noah Bigelow. In 1827, John Parker was preacher here; in 1828, West Mendon had Ira Fairbanks; in 1829, Victor and Mendon had John Parker, B. Dowa, and B. Sabin, the last supernumerary; and in 1830 the same localities had Philo Woodworth, Daniel Anderson, and Thomas Carlton. Up to 1864 there had been twenty-nine ministers upon the charge, some of whom had remained two or three years. More recent pastors have been L. D. Chase, Asa Baker, T. O. Wooden, and in 1875, E. E. Chambers, D.D., the present pastor, came in charge. Among the original workers in this church were John Scrantom, John H. Fox, Mrs. Purrish, Mrs. E. Davis, Hannah Young, Susanna Lines, Betsey Shuart, Elizabeth Hanna, Elizabeth Dunn, Mrs. Rogers, and Hannah H. Young, wife of Andrew. The church has lived in concord and unity; no cliques have wrought dissension; its career has been prosperous; its membership is one hundred and seventy, its attendance three hundred, and seats for full five hundred are provided in the audience-room of their edifice. A Sunday-school in operation for many years has one hundred pupils and twenty-two officers and teachers. E. L. Yorks is the present superintendent.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Elder Joseph Badger, of New Hampshire, began labor in Henrietta during 1816. In November, John Collins and Ezra Sheldon, Esq., sent an invitation for him to preach in the Sheldon school-house. He came, and pleased the people. In January, 1817, Rev. Badger, by invitation of Elder Wicks, preached at Norton's Mills. On a day in the following summer he again held forth in the school-house near the old church, north of Honeoye Falls. Elders Hathaway and Blodgett were present. Appointments were continued semi-monthly till October, when Elder Badger made this his field of labor. On November 24, church organization took place, and on the day following fifteen were baptized. The first to conform to this rite was Benjamin Lumbard, and the next John Holland. On December 2, Abner Bond was chosen deacon. December 27, the first fellowship meeting was held, and next day the first communion. Great prosperity attended the church during the winter of 1818. Visits were made by Elders Millard, Hathaway, Sharp, Blodgett, and Sanford. The revival extended to Lima and to Livonia, and a branch church sprang up and became distinct. In 1819 a meeting-house was raised and inclosed, but not finished till 1826, when the work was accomplished through the efforts of Marvin Smith, William Lawrence, and A. O. Garrett. By June 12, 1819, five persons—James McGregor, Benjamin Alton, S. D. Baggett, Samuel Silsby, and James Westcoat—had received letters and been ordained to the work of the ministry from this church. In 1821 the church had received eighty-seven members besides the branch society. In 1825, A. O. Garrett became the preacher, and in the fall Elder Reuben Farley assumed the ministry of the church for two years. In the fall of 1826, Ephraim Shackley, of Massachusetts, moved in and aided the church, and became a minister. Up to 1831 the church had received one hundred and seventeen persons; fifty-eight had removed, seven had died, eight withdrawn and dismissed, and forty were on the rolls. Among early members were Abner Bond, Justin Gates, Daniel Gibson, Benjamin Smith, H. Clark, Lydia Edmonds, Stephen Burton, Sophia Gates, Esther Park, Patty Smith, and many others. By 1835, one hundred and fifty-four had been received, and sixty-seven remained. July 10, 1838, it was voted "that we consider ourselves, as we ever have been, a body of believers in Christ, a Christian church, independent, and that we will not submit ourselves to the unchristian dictation of any conference, council, presbytery, synod, or general assembly." In January, 1840, Elder Badger again resumed the pastorate of this church. A stone edifice was completed, at a cost of four thousand dollars. On January 28, 1843, Elder Badger resigned, and Elder Barr took his place. J. D. Childs and W. T. Caton were successive pastors. The latter resigned in 1848; Eli Fay, 1851; J. C. Burghdurf, October 1, 1853; J. R. Hoag, 1856; D. Millard, 1857; and Revs. Fuller, Hammond, J. G. Noble, Hicks, and W. J. Hobbs, present pastor. The present membership is seventy-five. A Sabbath-school has been existent coeval with the church. L. A. Palmer is its superintendent.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Stated services were first held in the village in 1828, by Rev. George G. Sill, originally sent out by the board of missions established by the general assembly. The church was organized March 1, 1831, and the following is the roll of original membership: Charles Foot, Simeon Johnson, Moses Rowell, Mrs. Louisa W. Sill, A. Dixon, and Marcia M. Blaisdell. There were forty-seven persons received into fellowship during the year 1831, and of these but seven are living, namely, Charles F. Cutler, Dr. Harry Allen, Mrs. Lydia Allen, Mrs. Polly Dixon, Mrs. Charlotte Brown, Jotham Bickford, and Mrs. Catharine Bickford.

On July 17, 1831, there was completed for religious service a building in size twenty-four by forty feet. It is now joined to the rear of the present edifice, and is used for a session- and lecture-room. The church in use was raised in 1841, and dedicated January 27, 1842. Its dimensions are forty by seventy feet, and its estimated cost was four thousand five hundred dollars.

The following is the roll of ministerial service: George G. Sill, 1828–32; Richard Dunning, 1833–34; Jacob Hart, 1835–39; S. J. McCullough, 1839–40; Ephraim Strong, 1840–43; Thomas Riggs, 1843–47; O. C. Beardsley, January, 1847, to December, 1857; Ira De Long, 1858, 1865–67; J. N. Wood, 1858–60; L. B. Rogers, 1860–61; H. M. Hurd, 1861–62; S. W. Pratt, 1862–63; E. B. Van Auken, 1863–65; J. E. Baker, 1868–69; and S. A. Freeman from 1869 down to the present time. The Sabbath-school was organized January, 1851. The number of pupils is one hundred and ten; the superintendent is S. A. Freeman.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S.

Such as were members of the Protestant Episcopal church met at the brick school-house on June 29, 1840, to organize, and to incorporate according to law. Nathaniel F. Bruce, rector, was called to the chair. Elijah S. Rust and Horace Wheeler were elected church-wardens. Henry P. Culver, Samuel Rand, Edward D. Lacy, George Dorr, Robert W. Rand, Benjamin Adsit, Charles Paulk, and Herkimer B. Miner were chosen vestrymen. Approval was given by Bishop W. H. De Lancey on September 28, 1840. Notice of meeting April 13, 1841, at the school-house, to transact business, shows that to have been their place of assembly. A church edifice was built soon after. Since meeting was held in their edifice, March 29, 1842, April 18, 1843, Rev. Henry Lockwood is named as rector, and as such continued until early in 1848, when he resigned, and with many regrets the church parted with a faithful minister. April 10, 1849, Rev. J. T. Eaton began to serve the church as its rector. Rev. J. M. Hedges' term extended from 1854 to 1856. In 1873 Charles M. Barber, in 1874, Henry A. Duboc, in 1875, J. H. Dennis, who ceased his labors here in March, 1876, and Rev. Catterson, present rector, are of the more recent ministers in charge. C. Paulk was clerk, 1840–45. He was succeeded by Charles Wheeler, and he by George McBride in 1847. The last-named has served principally to the present. John Davis was warden many years. The number of communicants is fifty. The church building is one of the finest finished structures in the interior of the State. Mrs. Sarah Rand donated over three thousand dollars to the church, and at an expense of two thousand dollars bought a rectory. The building has three memorial windows, recalling Mrs. Hiram Sibley, Mrs. S. Wilcox, and Mrs. Rand. At the re-opening Bishop Coxe was present, as was a large number of ministers.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, ST. PAUL OF THE CROSS.

First meetings were held about 1850, in an old building then occupied by Patrick Buggy. From there removal was made to the house of Mr. Claffey, and thence to the new church, which was built about 1870, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. Father W. Gregg was pastor at the time when the church was being erected. He was succeeded by Father Mulherrin, now of Lima, and he by Father Remill. Then came Rev. Evans, the present incumbent of the charge. From a few families, scattered widely, the Catholics of this community have become a fairly prosperous organization, with a membership of fifty-five families.

THE EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH.

The organization was effected at the house of J. P. Kaufeld, on March 26, 1862, with J. P. Kaufeld, Louis Lerch, Philip Nau, Conrad Lerch, John Hoffman,

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SQUIRE GOFF.



LODEMA GOFF.

Comfort Goff, grandfather of Squire Goff, came from Rhode Island. He was the father of seven children, six sons and one daughter, six of whom came to this country with him. He was seventy-five years of age at the time he removed to New York State, and died ten years after his arrival. His ancestor, with two brothers, came from Wales. One settled in Canada, one in Rhode Island, and the other in New Jersey. Squire Goff, senior, father of Squire Goff, was born in Connecticut. He came to this county in 1804. He was the father of fourteen children, of whom five are now living. Squire Goff, the eldest, and the subject of this narrative, was born in Connecticut in the year 1791. He came to this county with his father in the year 1804; was drafted, and served in the war of 1812, and was at Fort George under Captain Joel Dunks, General McClure commanding; is now enrolled at the Pension Office, and the recipient of pension under the several acts of Congress. He married Lodema Newton in the year 1815. She came from Poultney, Vermont, in the year 1811. He located the farm and built the house in which he now resides in 1817. His family consisted of five children, one son and four daughters, three of whom are now living.



RES OF SQUIRE GOFF, MENDON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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PLATE CXXVI.

WILLIAM GARLAND

was born March 22, 1812, in Moulish parish, county of Kent, England. In 1855 he married Eliza Tickner; she was born May 26, 1817, in Allington parish, county of Kent. His step-mother (his grandfather's wife) destroyed the will that entailed the property to the heirs of the first wife; therefore, it went to the children of the second wife. After some years it was thrown into chancery. His father not having means to engage the law in his behalf, and despairing of regaining the inheritance, emigrated to America in 1834, followed five years later by the subject of this sketch, with his wife and child. The following year he hired out at ten dollars a month on the farm he now owns. In 1846 he went to Wisconsin, and purchased some government land, which he sold the next year and returned to Pittsford, Monroe County, where he purchased a farm of fifty acres. About this time his father died, his mother surviving him but eighteen months; they died in Rochester, and were buried in "Mt. Hope;" they left two sons and three daughters, residents of Rochester, except one sister, whose home is Coldwater, Michigan.

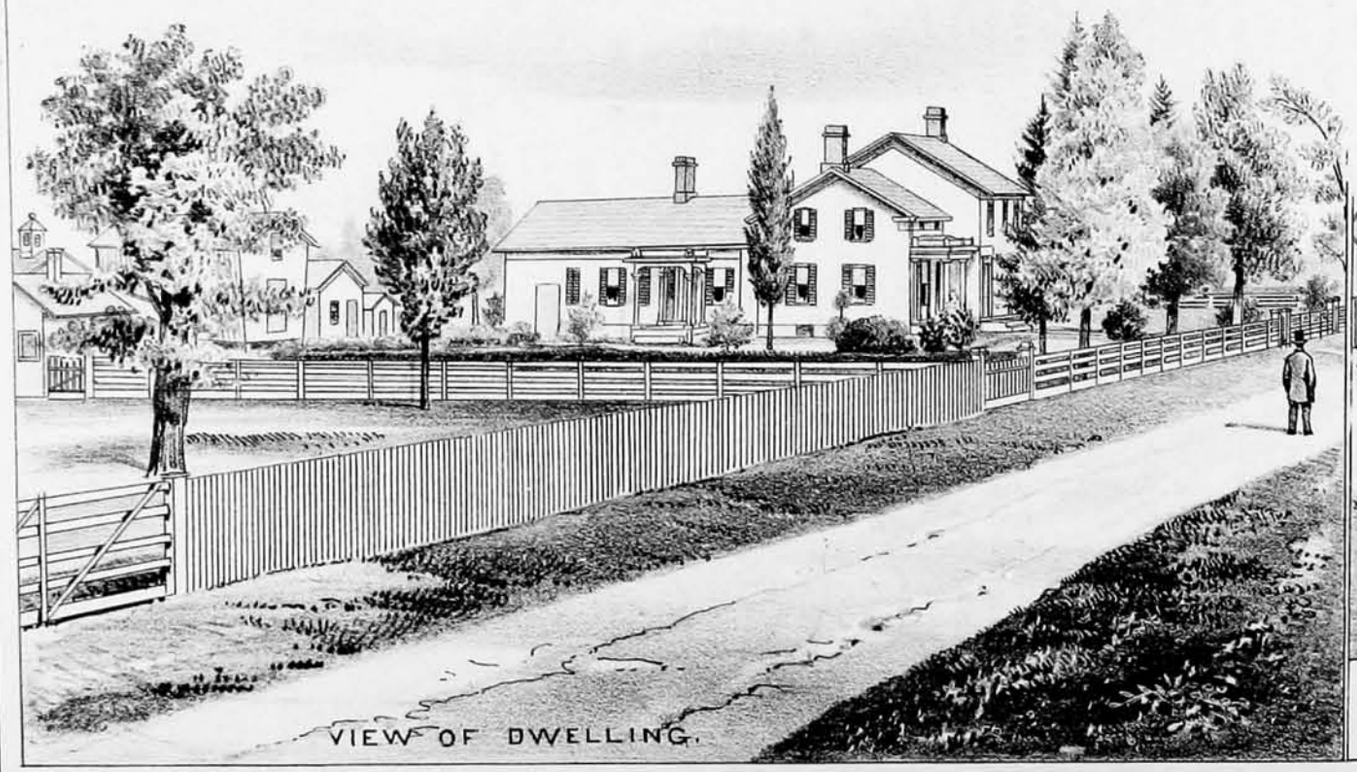
Eight years later he purchased the Vaughn place in Pittsford, which is worked by his oldest son, John; and in 1875 he bought the farm upon which he worked in 1840. Of his nine children only two sons and one daughter lived to maturity; the latter died in 1866, aged 26. Farming and grain-threshing has been his occupation for the past twenty-four years. In the spring of 1859 he purchased of Wood, Taber & Morris the first steam-engine ever introduced into Monroe County for the purpose of threshing; it is still in use, under supervision of his youngest son, Morey C. Garland



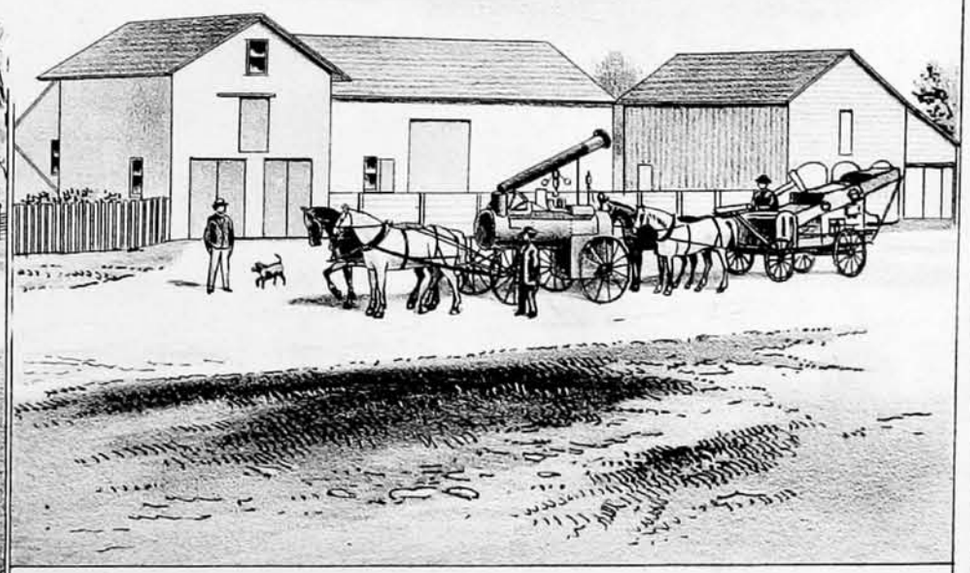
MRS. WM. GARLAND.



WM. GARLAND.



VIEW OF DWELLING.



VIEW OF BARNS

PROPERTY OF WM. GARLAND, MENDON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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John Semmel, and Otto Barnhardt as members, and Rev. Louis Hermann as pastor. Rev. M. Lohr served from 1862 till March, 1865; John Schaaf, 1866–67. Under his charge a house of worship was built. Rev. Fisher succeeded, and here died. Rev. Hermann concluded his term. Succeeding pastors have been A. Uhnhols, Charles Wiseman, Rev. Blentz, John Grenzabach, and the present pastor, Rev. John Schaef. The original seven members were joined by others, until the society numbered thirty, and these in 1865 united with the Reformed society, consisting of S. Lung, Christ. Nau, George Kaufeld, Conrad Haeg, Peter Semmel, and Henry Haeg, and built a frame meeting-house costing eight hundred and fifty dollars. The first numbers twelve, the second society about forty. They occupy their church upon alternate Sabbaths. The lesson taught by these records is one of a natural feeling of dependence upon a higher power, a union to serve Him, patient ministration, and instances of private munificence.

The west half of the town of Mendon is divided into tracts bearing the names of their original proprietors. The Ferris tract lies in the northwest, the others in the southwest. Andrew Young, mentioned in the history of Honeoye Falls, was the first permanent settler on the Ball tract outside the village. On the Porter tract, just north, a man named Moore located in 1800 upon the place now owned by Edward Shelters. He soon cleared a small piece of ground around his log habitation, and after a few years moved away. Daniel Shaw settled in the vicinity, upon a large farm now owned in part by John Fish. He acquired wealth, became of influence in the settlement, and therein closed his life. His family went west. It is thought by some that an Indian village was once existent north of Sibleyville. An Indian burial-ground and the traces of an old fort had been noticed by the pioneers. Upon the Ball farm, during early cultivation, bones were plowed up, and this indicates that location as a place of aboriginal sepulture. George Babcock was a pioneer of 1801 upon the Porter tract, and settled on the farm now owned by J. E. Allen. He was an early magistrate, and died here in 1828. Near him lived Stephen Burton, who has a son resident of Honeoye Falls. About 1802, Luther Gates moved in from Hopewell, and in 1806 the settlement was increased by Abner Bond and family from New Jersey. Three weeks his ox-team was on the road, and when he had reached his destination he made choice of one hundred acres on the W. and P. tract, and here put up his cabin, and with "the axe, that wondrous instrument," began, and year by year continued till he had completed his clearing. Thirty years he lived on this farm, then moved eastward in the town, and there died in 1840, aged seventy-three years. A son, Zebedee Bond, yet lives in the town, eighty years of age, and fully possessed of health and mental powers. Another son lives in Rochester, others reside in the west. Thomas Sanford, Samuel Jeromes, W. F. Waite, Edward James, and Gideon Ball came into the town about the same time as Bond, located on the tract, and constituted the body of the settlement. Zebulon, Robert, Ezra, and Henry Townsend were the early settlers on "Abraham's Plains." (This name is derived from Abraham Wright, a colored man, who had a habitation there about 1803.) Sons of Z. Townsend were George, a lawyer, Joseph B., Jere., Seth, and Gideon, of Michigan; a daughter, Mrs. O. Case, lives in Honeoye Falls; other daughters married John B. Stewart and S. N. De Graff. Among the pioneers was John Moore, who came in from New Jersey and located near the present site of Bull's saw-mill. He moved to the west part of town, was chosen constable in 1816, served as collector, and passed his life in Mendon. About 1810, Marvin Smith, originally from Connecticut, settled on lot No. 4 of the W. and P. tract, where he became a farmer of wealth, held military position, and died at the age of seventy-four years. A son, D. G. Smith, and a daughter, Mrs. Burt, reside in the town. Benjamin Smith is a resident of Rochester. Henry Shelters was one of the early settlers where Joseph Duncan now lives. His son Pabot, aged seventy-two, is a citizen of the town. North of the present stone schoolhouse was a large log building raised for school purposes. It stood on the corner north of the falls. Welcome Garfield was the early school-master, and Andrew Young and L. Bond are surviving pupils who learned their A B C there, on the threshold of life, in the pioneer days of the town. Garfield's grave is in the cemetery near by, and these two aged men stand by this tomb of an olden day and muse upon the mutations of life and the frailty of humanity, in their progress from joyous childhood to serene old age.

SIBLEYVILLE.

Colonel Sibley erected a saw-mill here in the earlier years, and also put up a machine-shop, where he manufactured carding machines and agricultural implements. His son Hiram, in partnership with D. A. Watson, carried on an extensive business and employed about eighty men during the year 1830. Both men have grown affluent, and Sibley Hall in Rochester is the result of Hiram's direction and capital. In an old log school-house, which then stood near by, was a teacher named Day. Of eighty men, hands at the shops, all but two drank liquor. One of the men, recently converted, and previously one of the wildest, made a proposal to organize a temperance meeting, and there was a good attendance. The young teacher lectured during the evening of town-meeting day, and the house was full,—and so were the people. Upon the lecturer's announcing his subject,—temperance,—a lawyer jumped to his feet and asked a definition. The crowd cheered uproariously. Quiet restored, the lecturer by an easy and familiar retort turned the tables, and was loudly applauded. He then made an earnest appeal that they should come forward and sign the pledge. A number responded, among whom were Hiram Sibley and D. A. Watson, two of Rochester's present millionaires. This pioneer lecturer has since been widely known as H. K. Stimson, a Baptist minister.

THE CATLIN AND FERRIS TRACT.

This now choice and valuable area of land was surveyed by William Shepard during August and September, 1792, into forty-five lots, varying in size. This land was at one time known as the Franklin tract, and was a cause of litigation for many years. The suit was decided in 1826, and, although meantime many families had moved upon and improved the land, they did not receive compensation, while sales began to be made to new parties under the agency of Robert Underhill. Many of the settlers were Quakers, and the population was of the better class of citizens. The cultivation of the soil soon demonstrated its value, and the name "Hardscrabble," previously given and indicative of the character of land and people, was no longer applicable to either. John, Satchell, and Clark Silley were early settlers upon the tract. The first-named lived upon the J. J. Cornell place, upon a lot previously occupied by Squire Roberts, who died upon the improvement. Silley sold to Luther Gates. Satchell Silley lived on the present home of the old settler B. Birdsall, and Clark Silley was the pioneer upon the farm which for a half-century has been the possession and home of L. Bond.

Daniel Lines was an early settler at the Centre, and erected the mill there soon after the close of the war of 1812. His son Frederick lives at East Mendon; another son, Daniel, removed farther south. A man named Barber had a blacksmith-shop at the Centre. A distillery was run at the same locality by John Hayes, who went out with the general exodus of the squatters when titles were legally established. A man named Elijah De Land was early on the N. S. Lord place, and, selling to John Whippoway, went to Lockport. Upon lot 40, John Harris took up his residence, and cleared up the farm where his son, J. D. Harris, now lives, and thereon died. Near him as neighbors were William Russell, David Fellows, Pierce, and Kennedy, all of whom, so far as known, are dead. North of the Centre, one of the earliest settlers was Washburn, whose log cabin, an emblem of the past, after standing for sixty years, has been recently torn down. Near Washburn lived Joseph Smith as early as 1805, and his son, Truman Smith, is one of the old and worthy townsmen, familiar with the privations of the past and satisfied to reap the advantages offered by the present. The pioneer adventurer in merchandise was Robert Briggs, whose store-building is indicated by the present mill. Later, he moved to the Centre and occupied a store previously kept by Wagner.

ELEVEN-THOUSAND-ACRE TRACT.

Soon after the original purchase by Franklin and Boughton, the division was made, and James Wadsworth, Esq., became the purchaser of the east half,—eleven thousand acres. He soon afterward sold one-half to Ebenezer Barnard, of Connecticut, who made no settlement. It was surveyed in 1793, and the first sales were made in June of that year to Dan Williams and Cornelius Treat. A brief outline of the life of Mr. Treat will prove of interest. He was born October, 1766, in Massachusetts, enlisted when but fifteen, and served several years in the patriot army. In April, 1793, he started with an axe and a hoe on his back, and in eight days had walked two hundred and seventy miles and found himself in the new country. He selected land for a farm, and boarded with Eber Weston at Bloomfield. On May 16 he felled an elm, made from the bark a hut-home, and subsisted upon pork, beans, and bread. Alone and hermit-like he passed the weeks, and was finally gladdened by the arrival of neighbors. Mr. Treat afterwards erected a cabin, and then made energetic efforts at clearing. He had previously been married, and had a family of three small children. His wife died in 1795, which was the first death in the town. During the year named he took twenty bushels of corn in the ear to Canandaigua, and brought back its equivalent, a barrel of salt. He was well known as a tavern-keeper, was assessor in 1813, and died in 1848. Sons were Dr. J. J. Treat, Ellery, Joseph, and Nelson N. The last-named, living on the homestead, is the sole survivor of a family of fifteen children. Benjamin Park, Dan Williams, and William Hickox bought land adjoining Treat. Williams moved in during 1793, and setting together a pole cabin, covered it with bark. Mr. Treat gladly aided him in building. The land thus occupied was lot 69, upon which the pioneer passed his days.

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Squire Goff, Jr., aged eighty-five years, came to this neighborhood in February, 1804. John Newton, of Vermont, located in 1808 on the farm now owned by Mr. Goff, previously occupied by McClellan, who had made an improvement, while one Vine Starr had built a house which is yet standing. Stephen Porter was a settler of 1809, and bought his place of Joseph Smith. A son, Gilbert Porter, resides on the homestead. Salmon Miller, of Connecticut, came in during 1794, settled upon the place now occupied by his son Adam, and there lived to see eighty-three years. The mother of Adam died in 1875, aged ninety-five years. North of the Corners, on lot 28, lived David Beers, a shoemaker, during 1814, and next north of him was Elijah De Land, who settled in 1813 and remained during life. Next north was Samuel Lane, who settled at East Mendon in 1802. Joseph Lunt lived many years upon the present lands of Simon Jones. In that vicinity lived Hon. Timothy Barnard, father of Timothy Barnard, Jr.; both were prominent men of the county and early judges. On the east road lived Noah Cole, who kept a tavern near the town line. A grandson occupies the homestead. A neighbor was Benjamin Eckler, who had married one of Mr. Cole's daughters upon the Mohawk, and there lives at the age of eighty-five. Abraham De Garno, Jonathan Dewey, Joab Hughes, and William Lane were early settlers upon farms in the neighborhood. Opposite Lane, north of East Mendon, Charles Foote settled in 1802. A son Charles, ninety-six years of age, is yet living. Gideon Ball occupied lot 27. His house was of logs; his trade that of stonemason. Elijah Williams was an early resident. On lot 76 lived Ebenezer Rathbun in 1796, and Moses Everett occupied the north end of lot 3 at a date forgotten. Samuel Lane came in about 1799, and Charles Foote in 1800. Lane lived on lot 26, combined farming and tavern-keeping, and kept the first tavern in this part of the town. Moses Rowell, a resident upon No. 12, passed his life here, as did a portion of his family theirs; a daughter lives in Michigan. Ralph Strong was a settler of 1800, upon lot 32. He put up the first distillery in this part of the town. Daniel Dunks, the first town clerk, settled prior to 1807 upon lot 57. Samuel Stimson, a tailor, came west in 1812, and in East Mendon followed his trade. His son, H. K. Stimson, is a minister in the west, and is known as the author of "From the Stage-coach to the Pulpit." Knowlton Woodberry and Michael Molatt were settlers of 1813. The pioneer physician here was John Delamater, a celebrated surgeon and doctor, who came on in 1813, and afterwards became known as president of Hamilton College. He died in Ohio. Henry Wilson, wheelwright, was a former resident of East Mendon. Other settlers of about the year 1813 were Henry Hinman, Perrin Batchelor, Abijah Marshall, Ambrose Matteson, Philetus Chamberlain, Edward De Wolf, Chauncy Roberts, John Stoy, Calvin Mansfield, Rufus Colvin, and Samuel Rose.

MENDON VILLAGE.

Jonas Allen in 1797 came from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and located on lot 31. He purchased one hundred and twenty acres of Ebenezer Barnard, and erected a saw-mill, which burned in 1816, as did a carding-machine built by A. H. Rand in 1812. Allen was the first supervisor in town, and died here in 1826. A son Daniel lives in town. Althea, the oldest native-born white in the town, lives here, in her seventy-seventh year. When Allen came to his land he found Joseph Bryant, a settler of 1796, on lot 30. Descendants of Bryant still live in the town. What is known as Mendon village was the first post-office established in town. Timothy Barnard was the first postmaster, at his residence, a mile west of the village. Ezra Sheldon, his successor, had the office in the village. Other officials have been Alexander Voorhees, William L. Reynolds, Levi Benedict, David Tallmadge, Albert Sherwood, T. H. Holden, F. O. Hill, E. Carpenter, and Smith Porter, present officer. Early blacksmiths were Gaines Lane, Nathan Bryant, and David Botsford. A mile west of the village stood the first school-house. Prior to its erection children had gone to Broughton's Hill or equally far elsewhere. Anna Smith and Eunice Rust were of the early school-teachers. Mendon Academy was started about 1835, with Rev. Marcenus Stone principal, assisted by his wife. It was successful under their management. Mr. Buell and Miss Raymond, the next instructors, became missionaries to Burmah. F. W. Olmstead and wife and Mr. Mills were teachers. The school finally ran down, and the district purchased the property for school purposes. Dr. William Brown was an early physician here. The first grist-mill was built by Milton Sheldon and Daniel Allen in 1826. In 1830, Hugh Sherry became its owner. It is yet in use, as the property of Nathan Stone.

The entertainment of travelers and emigrants, begun in hospitality, soon ended in a reasonable charge for accommodations, and hence arose the tavern, first a log cabin and then the more commodious and pretending structure. John Brown was the early landlord in the village, in a building whose frame is the skeleton of the present tavern. His first recorded license shows him to have been in the employment in 1814, and a year later Ezra Sheldon, Jr., was in charge.

The licensed tavern-keepers of 1814 were Jonas Weyman, Obadiah Force, Samuel Stimson, near Mendon Centre; Brown at East Mendon; Gaines Lane, William Beagle, Cady, and Vandevere. These paid five dollars each, and were in fact so many dram-sellers of that time, although popular opinion had not then set its stamp of disapproval upon the traffic. In 1815 six licenses were granted. Applicants were Ezra Sheldon, Jr., O. Force, William Beagle, Joseph Weld, James Smith Hart, and Barnard. In 1816 there were added Timothy Barnard, Benjamin Davis, and Increase Claflin; and in 1817 seven licensed taverns and distilleries were in operation. In the production of liquors and their retail we find engaged George S. Stone & Co., at East Mendon, James Parmele, distillery near head of Taylor street, and Philip Martin.

TOWN MEETINGS.

The town of Mendon was organized in 1813, and the first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday in April of that year, at the house of Thomas Ewer, and adjourned to his barn, now owned by George Treat, at Treat's Corners. Hon. Timothy Barnard was moderator. The first town officers chosen were Jonas Allen, supervisor; Daniel Dunks, clerk; William Smith, Cornelius Treat, and Cholett Cady, assessors; John Newton, Thomas Vandevere, and Daniel Shaw, Jr., commissioners; Hezekiah Newcomb and Charles Day, overseers of the poor; Calvin Mansfield, Jr., constable and collector; Timothy Barnard and William Brown, commissioners of school funds; Cornelius Treat, Charles Day, and Daniel Dunks, inspectors of schools. Ninety dollars was voted for contingent expenses, and one hundred dollars for the poor. The following is a list of the

SUPERVISORS OF MENDON.

Jonas Allen, elected 1813, served three years; Cholett Cady, 1816; Ezra Sheldon, Jr., 1817; C. Cady, 1818; James Parmele, 1819; C. Cady, 1820; James Smith, 1821; E. Sheldon, Jr., 1826; Timothy Barnard, 1828; Charles Foot, Jr., 1830; Milton Sheldon, Jr., 1834; Elijah S. Rust, 1835; Henry P. Culver, 1836; George S. Stone, 1837; Fry Abbott, 1839; Abram Cole, 1840; John Park, 1843; Mason Cole, 1844; R. Marvin Gates, 1846; Thomas Wilcox, 1851; Benjamin Smith, 1853; George W. Allen, 1855; Anson L. Angle, 1858; Timothy H. Holden, 1859; John I. Davis, 1861; George B. McBride, 1863; T. H. Holden, 1864; E. Henry Barnard, 1865; J. M. Davis, 1867; E. H. Barnard, 1868; T. H. Holden, 1870; and Homer C. Ely, from 1871 to the present time. There were chosen at the first election for justices held by the people, in 1827, Horace Wheeler, Charles Foot, Jr., John Collins, Jr., and Timothy Barnard, Jr. The last-named three are yet living. Mr. Foot held the office five years by appointment, sixteen years by election, and is now ninety-five years of age. Mr. Barnard is eighty-six. In all, forty-one justices have been elected in the town to this date.

LAYING OF EARLY HIGHWAYS.

A road was surveyed September 7, 1797, from Miller's Corners, in Bloomfield, northerly across the Irondequoit to the north part of Mendon. The commissioners at that time were Matthew Harrison, Ashur Saxton, and Joel Steel. At this date, East and West Bloomfield, Victor, and Mendon were all in one. In 1800 a road was laid out from the Victor line southward to intersect the one from Norton's Mills to North Bloomfield. This was nearly on the line of the present highway in the south part of the town, and Julius Curtis was recorded surveyor. October 17, 1800, a road was run from East Mendon west to the road going south, by Julius Curtis, to Norton's Mills. In 1802, roads were laid out from the southwest corner of Charles Foot's farm southeastwardly, and on the north town line, Solomon Goodale surveyor. In 1803 a road was surveyed, beginning on the highway leading from Allen's mills, west, to the highway from L. Norton's to Northfield, thence southwest to a highway leading past Daniel Gates' house, east of Samuel Miller's. In 1804 a road was surveyed from a mile west of Jonas Allen's mill to the Gates road; also a road was laid between the farms of M. Gates and George Babcock, and from Russell's to a road running past Lieutenant Stewart's. The road northwardly past Esquire Roberts' was changed, and survey made from his place southwestwardly to the Honeoye. A road began at the line between Benjamin Parks and Edward De Wolf, running westerly. In 1806 a road was run past Norton's Mills, and in 1805 a road had been laid through lot 91 to the north line of the town; it led past the present residence of S. Olney. Thus early and successively were the avenues of communication indicated, and the impress of a higher civilization left on the land.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST MENDON

claims priority of record in the history of the churches of the town of Mendon. The first Baptist to settle in this town was Cornelius Treat, who from 1793 to 1807 was the solitary representative of that denomination. During August of that year Dr. Nathan Wadsworth moved in from Vermont. He was a

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Presbyterian, yet, with Mr. Treat, the subject of meetings was discussed; but church members were so few in that locality that no meetings were held till January 1, 1809, when four families met at Mr. Treat's house. The exercises consisted of singing, praying, and the reading of a sermon by Dr. Wadsworth. From this time on, meetings were held on each Sabbath for some months. At the fifth meeting a difference of opinion as to what sermon should be read offended Deacon Ewer, who left and did not return. Culver, Treat, and Wadsworth continued their meetings. The doctor was an eloquent speaker, a fine singer, and a gifted man. His death, soon after these meetings had been started, was a serious loss to this little band of Christians. Elder Solomon Goodale preached the funeral sermon. Elder Goodale returned occasionally and preached to small assemblies,—large for that day,—conversions took place, and a number were baptised. On December 21, 1809, a society was formed, and on December 18, 1811, a council of ministers and brethren from different churches convened at the house of Mr. Treat and gave fellowship to these brethren as a Baptist church in gospel order. At a meeting of the Cayuga association at Palmyra, held September, 1812, this church received admission. During 1813–14 interest was suffered to flag, and all but four, who had been members, left to join the Methodists. These four were Mrs. Parks, Mr. Treat, and Mr. and Mrs. Gates, who held occasional meetings. A man named Phillips remained for a time and preached in the neighborhood, and then departed suddenly, for reasons unknown, and his congregation united with the "four" and employed Elder Jesse Braman, of Palmyra, who preached several years. Elder Weaver succeeded, and ministered eleven years. There are few backwoods preachers who have left a better record than did he, and his character is depicted in terms of praise by pioneers. When he first came the society numbered twenty-one. Meetings were held in the school-house known as the "Boiling Spring," significant of powerful effort and fervid manifestation. Seven of eleven years were a continuous revival; people came from Rochester and other points to hear this singular man who stood in the desk with coat off and labored in spirit as one who reaps in harvest.

Other pastors have been Elders Pickett, Stone, Fuller, Annon, Frazer, Burlingame, Cormick, Parrish, Houd, Crowley, M. T. Ferguson, P. Shedds, and Wm. T. Delano. Mr. Holt is the present supply. No record can be found prior to 1825, but the following were of the first members: C. Treat, Phœbe Burt, Sophia Foote, Ethan Davis, Calvin and Cornelius Mansfield, Abner Munn, Susannah Woodbury, Samuel Westcott, Reuben Case, and Wealthy Barrett. In 1859 there had been seven hundred and ninety-six persons baptized, and three hundred added to the church by letter, making a total of ten hundred and ninety-six. This was the fiftieth anniversary of the church, and was an occasion of appropriate services held December 21, 1859, the sermon being by Hiram K. Stimson, now of Kansas. The trustees elected by the church in 1825 were Eli Lyons, Reuben Earls, D. Benjamin, Wm. Allen, Wm. Roberts, and Moses Angevine. In 1826 a house of worship was erected, which is yet in good repair, and in use. The membership during the season of highest prosperity was three hundred and eighty-eight; it now enrolls but fifty.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

dates origin from a meeting held at the house of Ezra Sheldon, Jr., in the town of Mendon, Ontario county, January 5, 1815. Ezra Sheldon and Thomas Ewer presided, and a Congregational society was organized, with the following-named trustees: Marvin Smith, M. Barrett, Jonas Allen, Timothy Barnard, Ezra Sheldon, and Thomas Ewer. On December 26, 1816, a meeting was held to fill a vacancy in the board of trustees, and it was then voted "that when we build a meeting-house it shall stand as near the centre of the town as the situation of the ground will admit." A committee of five was appointed to find the town centre and establish a building-site. Those on this committee were Wm. Gibson, T. Barnard, Jr., John Hayes, M. Smith, and Stephen Porter. On January 19, 1819, the vote on location was reconsidered, and the site fixed on the land of Solomon Miller, near the blacksmith-shop. Meetings had been held at the house of Mr. Sheldon. On January 3, 1820, a schism occurred: part went with their pastor, John Taylor, into a church near the school-house on Taylor street, and for some years were known as the "Central organization;" the others continued in the school-house. From March 5, 1821, Rev. Pierson was engaged alternately to preach at No. 2 and at No. 10. His stay was brief, as on November 21 Elijah Wollager was employed. On March 4, 1822, the "Central Congregational Society" made overtures to reunite, but without success. At a meeting held September 13, 1824, the initiatory movement for building was taken, and a house erected on land obtained from H. Bryant. It was fifty by thirty-eight feet, and cost twelve hundred and thirty dollars,—a small sum now, a large amount to the members then. The corner-stone was laid July 13, 1825, by the Masonic fraternity, in presence of a large concourse of people. The church numbered but a score of members, and opened a Sabbath-school in April, with twenty scholars, and by June had increased the number to one hundred and ten. The first meeting in the new church was held June 26, 1826, and the sermon of dedication was preached by Rev. A. D. Eddy, of Canandaigua. In 1839 the church was moved from the hill to where it stands in the valley. During the spring of 1826 the school-house standing opposite the church was purchased, and utilized as a parsonage. The roll of ministers, with dates, is as follows: George G. Sill, June, 1825, to February, 1828; W. Jones, March, 1828; Elisha D. Andrews began January, 1830; Ezra Scovil, December, 1831; John Thalheimer, June, 1833, to August, 1835; E. D. Wells, October, 1836, to October, 1837; Rev. Snyder, June, 1838; J. M. Sherwood, August, 1840; Rev. Rankin, July, 1845; Robert W. Hill, October, 1848; J. W. Billington, May, 1853; Rev. Overhizer, August, 1857; Nathaniel Hurd, August, 1860; E. B. Van Auken, May, 1865; Dwight Scovil, June, 1867; Alex. Douglass, 1868; and H. H. Morgan came in 1872.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was formed in Mendon July 4, 1822, by Aaron C. Collins, of East Bloomfield, and Rev. Reuben Parmele, of Victor. The following-named members of the original Congregationalist church were constituted the Presbyterian society: Elder Ezra Sheldon and Eunice his wife, Elder Thomas Ewer, Harmanus Courter and Jane his wife, Mrs. M. Wilson, Mrs. C. De Garno, Mrs. Phœbe and Miss Harriet Barnard, Mrs. Libbie Spear, Mrs. Charlotte Beers, Elder Asa Robbins, and Mrs. Jane Doyen. The church was received under care of the presbytery of Rochester July 2, 1823. Among preachers were George G. Sill, Mr. Parmele, and Elijah Wollager.

THE FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

In 1828–29, Martin Davis, Daniel Russell, Isaac Ewer, Nathaniel Russell, George West, John Allen, and James Whipple, and their wives, organized themselves into a meeting, holding assembly in a log house on the farm now owned by H. T. Lord. They met here for two years, and in 1832 built the present house of worship, then thirty by forty feet, since enlarged to thirty by sixty feet. Joseph Albertson was the first speaker. Isaac G. Ewer and Lydia Ann Powell were the first parties married in this house belonging to the society. The first death was of Dinah Wood, and the second of James Whipple, who gave the ground for the meeting-house and cemetery. While the house was building, there came in Joseph Powell, John Smith, Walter White, and their wives, Jesse Weeks, and William Cornell.

Daniel Quimby was the second speaker. The first preparative meetings were held at Henrietta; but about 1834 a preparative meeting was appointed here, which has continued to the present. The early monthly meetings were held alternately at Rochester, Wheatland, and Henrietta. Alternately meetings are held here and at Rochester. There are now fourteen families. Surviving original members are Isaac Ewer, aged ninety, and Judith P. Ford, aged seventy-seven.

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL.

The citizens are patriotic, temperate, and enterprising, as was the generation preceding them. During the rebellion, many went to the front, and not all came back; yet the sacrifice was willingly made. In 1869, the Good Templars commenced work, by organizing a society in the east part of the town. Soon a second was organized at Honeoye Falls, and at one time the two societies numbered over three hundred members. Then came a decline. A prosperous lodge at East Mendon numbers seventy-five members. The Patrons of Husbandry organized the first grange in town, July, 1873. There are now two granges in the town, with a membership of one hundred and sixty. The inhabitants have gone on improving till Mendon is not behind its sister towns in fertility, productiveness, enterprise, and wealth. The acreage of the town is 23,353. The population in 1875 was 2988; in 1870 it was 2900,—an increase of 88 during five years. In 1850 it was 3350; and once it was 3400, or 412 above the present enumeration. The equalized value of real and personal estate, in 1875, was $2,370,730. The tax raised was $151,056.81. The number of votes polled in 1875, fall election, was 508; in 1874, for governor, 535; and the whole number of legal voters in the town is 615. The number of school districts, including joint districts, parts of which are in other towns, is 19; number of teachers, 23; number of children between nine and twenty-one, 998; amount of money appropriated to the payment of teachers' wages, including library funds, was $2337.97. Advancement by some is questioned, for in 1838 and 1840 there were three debating clubs in the town, and the large public library in the East village was in full free use. In the spring of 1876 the people, aroused by the evils of intoxication, combined without regard to party and both nominated and elected anti-license excise commissioners. These officers have stood firm by their trust, and since the organization of this board no licenses have been granted in town.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



HARRISON OLNEY.



JOSEPH OLNEY.



MERCY OLNEY.

HARRISON OLNEY.

In 1802, Joseph Olney, then fifteen years of age, removed with his father, Emer Olney, from North Scituate, R. I., where they had lived many years, and settled in Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y. In 1813 he married Mercy Noble, a native of Blandford, Massachusetts, and in 1819 removed with his family to Victor, Ontario county, where he resided until 1823, when he purchased a farm in the adjoining town of Mendon, Monroe County, upon which he moved and remained until his death in 1868. For forty-five years he was an active and prominent citizen of the town, to the improvement and growth of which he largely contributed. His wife died six years earlier, in 1862. Five sons and two daughters were born to them, all of whom survived him. Harrison Olney, the fourth son, owns and resides on the old homestead, which for fifty-four years has been in possession of the family.

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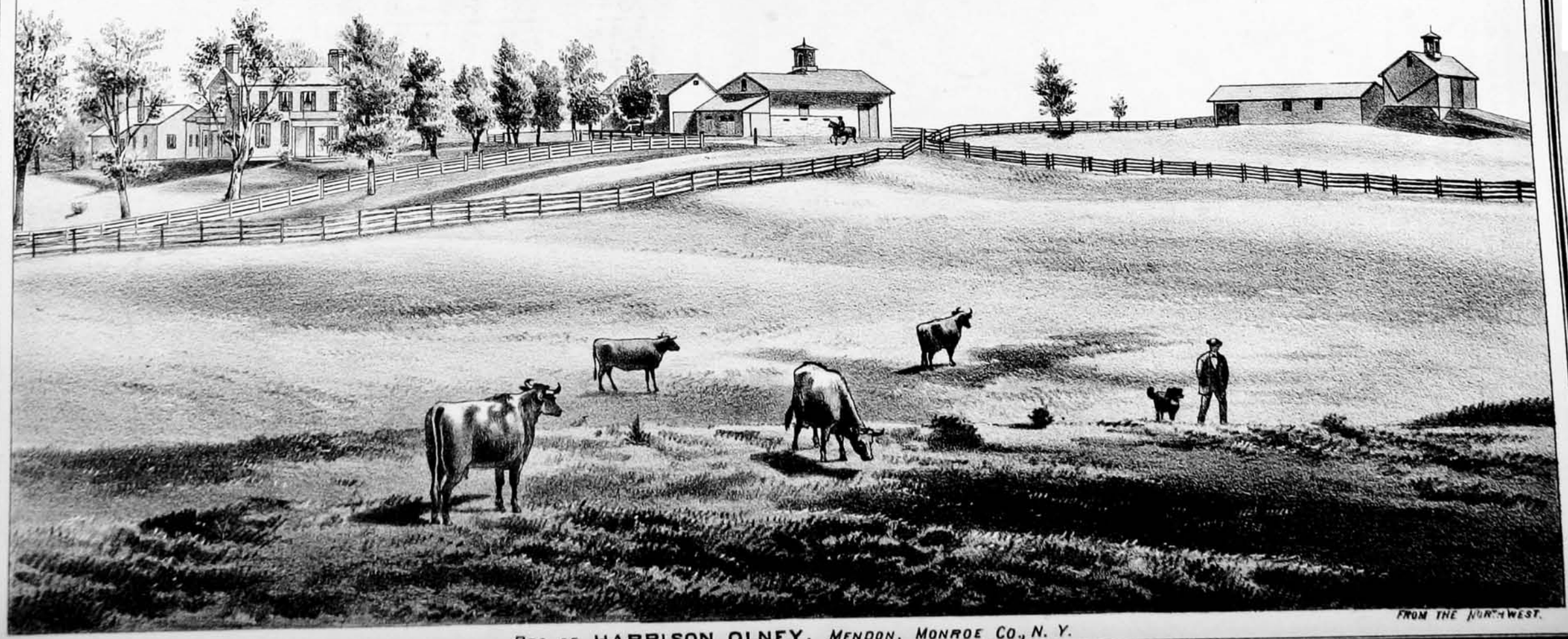
PLATE CXXVIII.



FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

RES. OF **HARRISON OLNEY**, MENDON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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RES. OF **HARRISON OLNEY**, MENDON, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.
FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



RES. OF **E.H BARNARD**, MENDON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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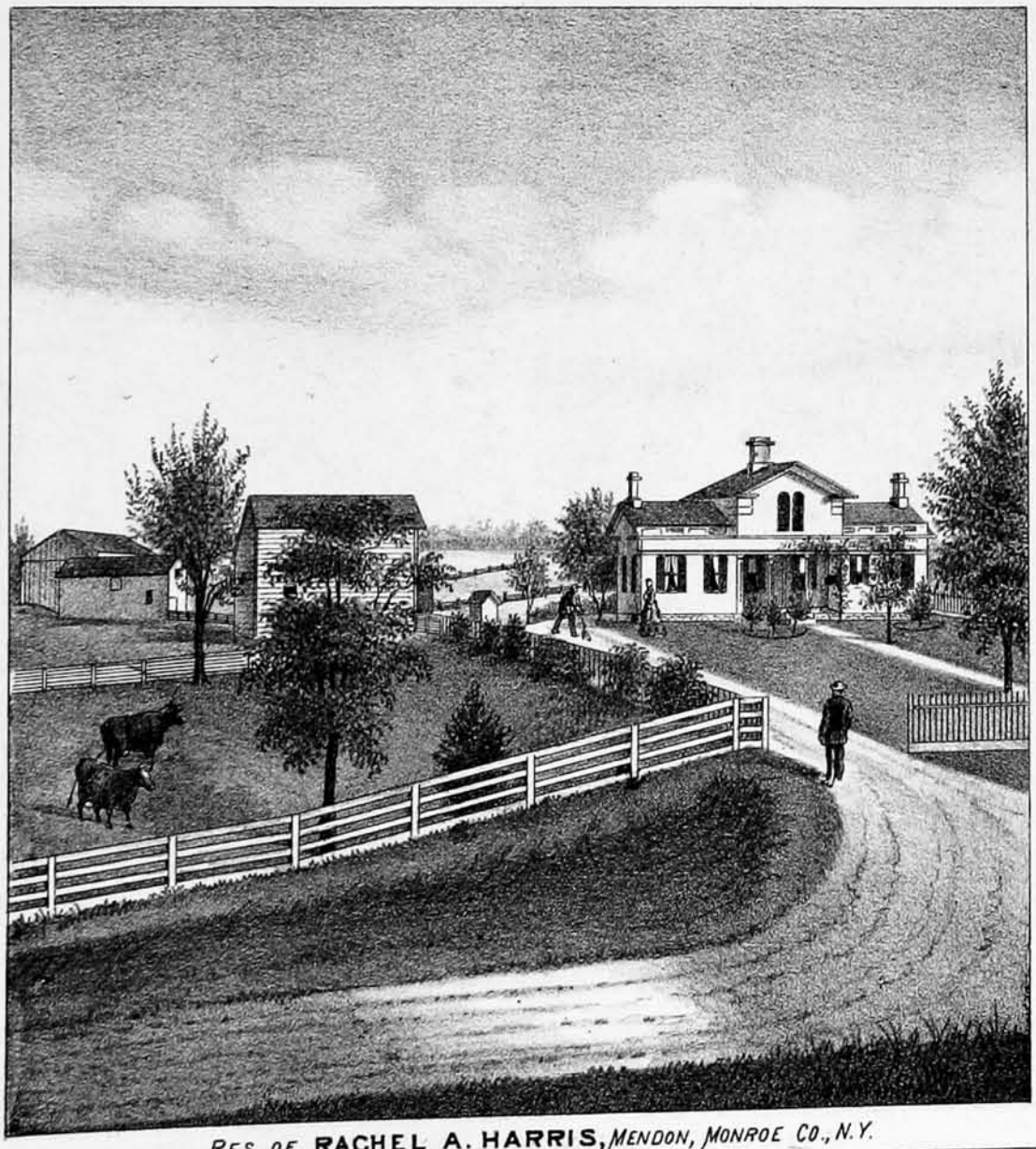
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.



MRS CATHARINE TOWNSEND.

JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND

was born in the town of Hunter, Greene county, in this State, November 12, 1798, and came with his father, Zebulon Townsend, to Monroe County in May, 1811. In the fall of 1821 he married Catharine Moore, and immediately settled upon the farm occupied by him until his death, and where his widow, who survived him over ten years, lived the remainder of her life. Although modest and unassuming, his sound judgment and stern integrity caused him to be esteemed and respected by all his friends, who showed their high appreciation of his good qualities by giving into his control various town offices requiring an honest man to fill. Although for many years an invalid, he bore his sufferings with patience, and lost none of his interest in the welfare of his town, his county, or his nation. In his religion he was a Universalist, showing in every act his belief in the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man. He died the 7th of April, 1865, leaving behind him a widow, one son, Augustus C. Townsend, a daughter, and three grandchildren. His descendants are still residents of the town of Mendon. His daughter, Rachel A. Harris, now a widow with one son, Erastus T., occupies the farm so long owned by her father. Augustus C. Townsend has one son, Vinton J., and a daughter (married), Florence E. Robinson.



RES. OF **RACHEL A. HARRIS**, MENDON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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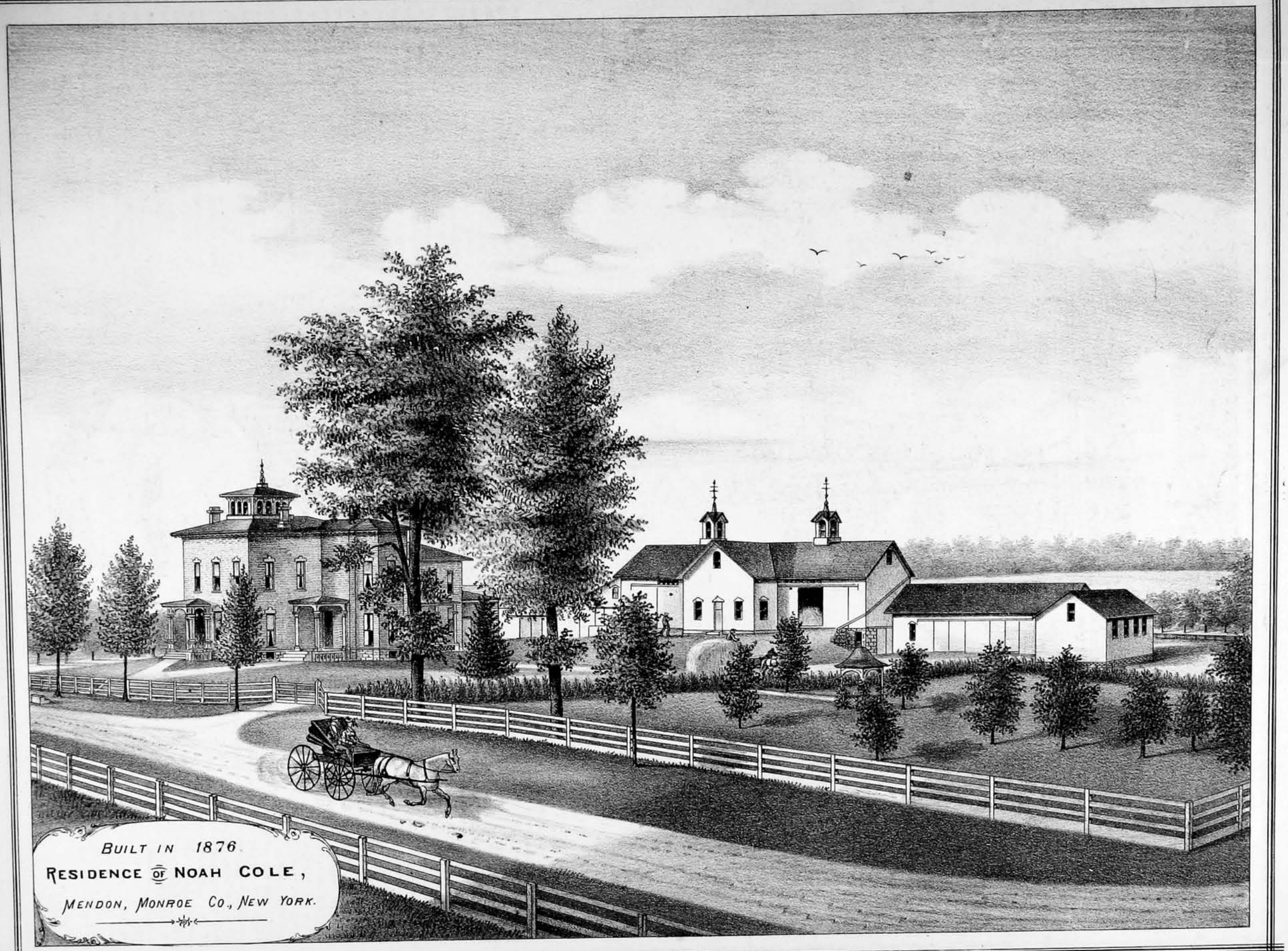
PLATE CXXX



BUILT IN 1876.
RESIDENCE OF NOAH COLE,
MENDON, MONROE CO., NEW YORK.

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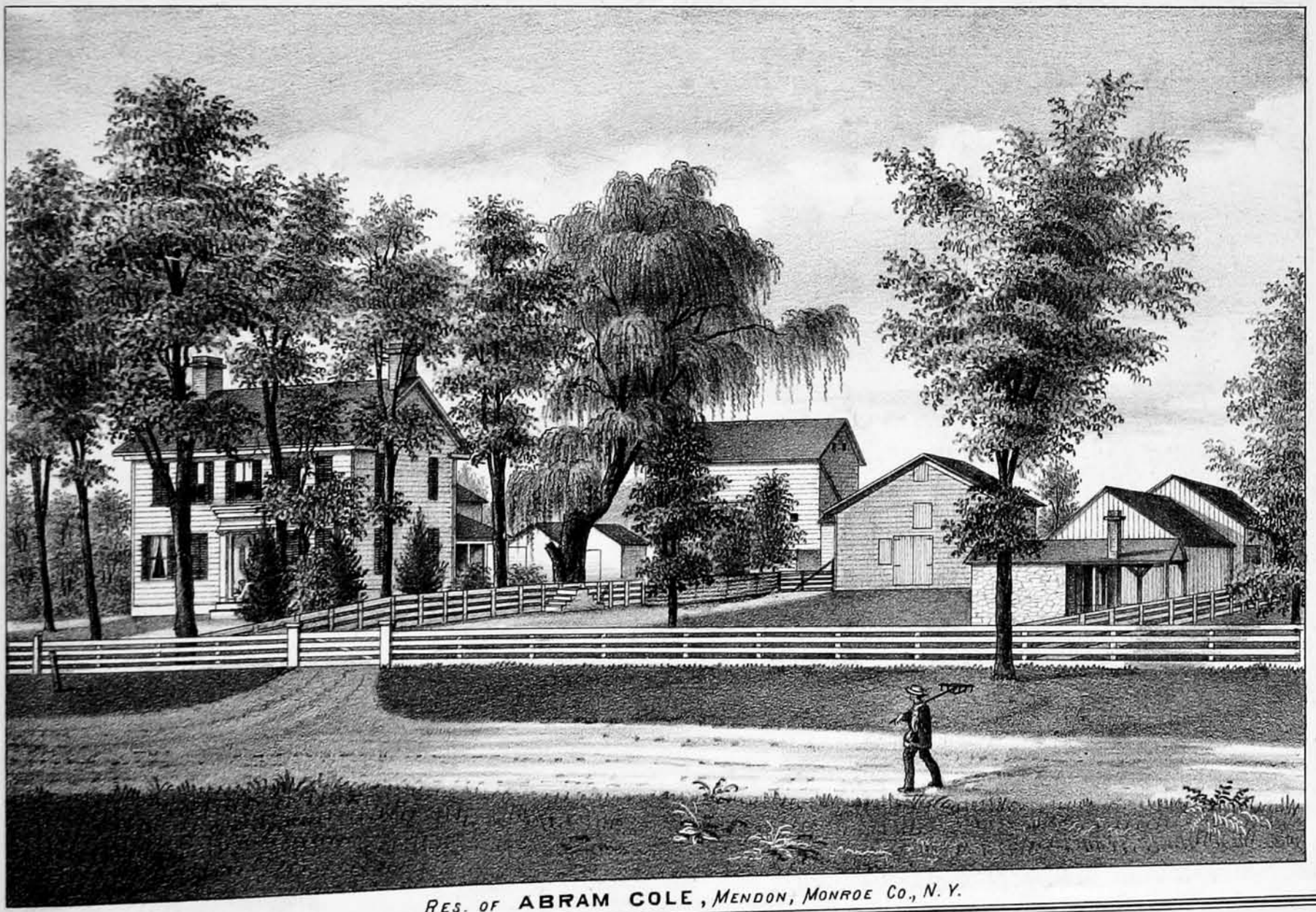
ABRAM COLE.

The subject of this sketch was born December 11, 1793, in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, to which place his parents had some time previously removed from Rhode Island. Three years later they removed to Springfield, Otsego county, where they resided until Abram was about eighteen years of age; when, after collecting together all the tools they could carry, they started with their horses and sleighs for their new home in Mendon, Monroe County. But the snow going off they were weeks making the journey, and did not get through until March 14, 1811, when they settled on the farm on which Abram Cole now resides. It was then a vast wilderness, and not a house near. On the second day after their arrival they felled trees and built a log cabin, in which they lived many years. Industry and economy marked the early life of Abram, and his decided opinions of right would never permit him to do or submit to a wrong. His judgment was so marked in early youth that it was sought in matters of business by those many years his senior. When but a boy he held positions of trust and honor. In 1812 he was sergeant through the war, when he passed through scenes calculated to make a heart naturally bold impervious to fear, and an iron constitution doubly insensible to fatigue. When scarcely twenty-one he was chosen assessor, to which he objected on account of his youth. Still, he was duly elected, and styled by his opponent, Major Rowel, the "*boy assessor*." This office he held for a long term of years. He married, December 30, 1818, Polly Benjamin, daughter of Nahum and Jerusha Benjamin, of Phelps, New York, a young lady of high character and deep religious convictions. She was born September 7, 1796, at Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Cole was subsequently chosen supervisor, which he held six years, besides other offices. The ballot-box in those early days was a hat, held by a young lady while the votes were being cast; which certainly seems to have given the fair sex a greater influence at the polls than in modern times. For the want of market facilities, Mr. Cole hauled his grain sometimes to Albany with oxen and sleighs. On one occasion, in 1813, he took a load of wheat there which he sold at one dollar per bushel, and brought back a large potash kettle for Mr. Hart, of Rochester, at that time a swamp, for which he was to receive three dollars per hundredweight as freight. There being no scales he weighed it by using two pair of steelyards, one on each side, marking it over six hundred pounds. His family consists of four sons and two daughters, all married save one son, and living but a short distance from their old home. Mortimer, unmarried, lives on the homestead with his aged father. Two sons have died. Mr. Cole is now in his eighty-fourth year, and retains his faculties to a remarkable degree. Sickness, by exposure three years since, has nearly incapacitated him for business. He lost his wife in 1842, and for the last few years his sister has been living with him, who, with Mrs. Winans, of Chili, are his only remaining sisters. He has two brothers living, one in Allegheny and another in Irondequoit. In the summer of 1813 his mother rode horseback to Otsego and back after money, one hundred and fifty miles, going fifty miles a day. Mr. Cole has been a valuable citizen in all relations of life, and by industry has accumulated a handsome estate, and contributed largely to the welfare and social improvement of his neighborhood.



ABRAM COLE



RES. OF **ABRAM COLE**, MENDON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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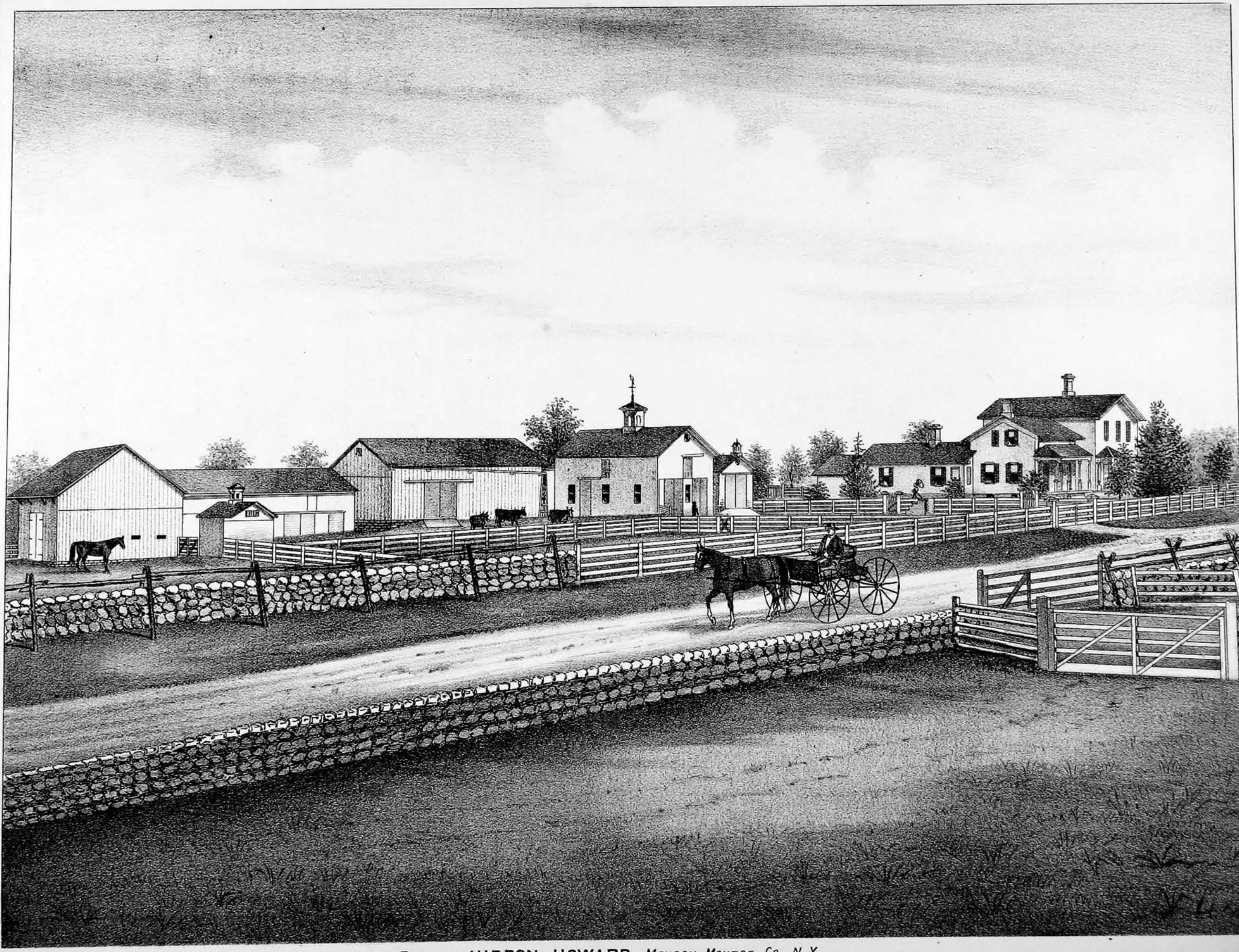

PLATE CXXXII

RES. OF **JUDSON HOWARD**, MENDON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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TRUMAN SMITH.

Truman Smith was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in December, 1800. His father, Joseph Smith, was a Revolutionary soldier, and a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Lydia Farnham, a native of Massachusetts. The former died in 1835, and the latter in 1840. In 1805 the elder Smith moved with his family, then consisting of seven children, one having died, to what was then called Bloomfield, Ontario county, and settled on one hundred acres, one mile west of the present village of East Mendon, where he built a log house and barn. After residing here five or six years, he sold out and removed to Mendon Centre, on a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, which he had purchased, from which, after a short residence, he again moved to another, a short distance north. Nine children lived to reach maturity, two having been born after leaving Vermont, only two of whom are now living,—Truman and a sister, Sylvia. In 1812 the subject of this sketch left his father's, and went to live with a married sister at East Mendon, which he made his home until 1828. Schools at that early day were few, but, improving every opportunity, he attended nearly every winter until twenty-one years old, when he commenced teaching. This he followed eight winters, at ten to fourteen dollars per month. In 1828 he married Sarah E. Wagoner, of Madison county, formerly from Saratoga county, and settled at East Mendon, where he resided until 1836, when he bought and settled on thirty acres one and one-half miles north of the Centre, upon which he still resides. In 1844 his barns, stacks, and implements were all burned, a very heavy loss, as he had just bought ninety acres, which, with his first purchase, comprises his present farm. His family now consists of himself, wife, four sons, and four daughters, all married but one son, and living within easy journey of the homestead. His two oldest sons, Truman F. and William H., enlisted at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, and served to its close, receiving no bounty, as they entered the service before any was paid. The latter lost his health in the service, and in consequence was for a time assigned to the Invalid Corps. The former was in the Red River expedition, under General Banks. He has had, besides his present children, one son and three daughters who have died. Mr. Smith has always been a careful and successful farmer, and by a long and active life has shown himself a man of character and a useful member of society. In politics a Republican, though not a rigid partisan, he has been called to many positions of trust by his fellow-men, which were faithfully executed. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, with which he has been consistent in all relations of life, and at the ripe age of seventy-six is still hale and vigorous.

BENJAMIN ECKLER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Otsego county, near the Herkimer line, May 26, 1790. He was the youngest son of Henry Eckler, who was commissioned captain by the Provisional Congress May 18, 1776, and served through the Revolutionary war. Jacob, the eldest brother of Benjamin, and seventeen years his senior, was kidnapped during the war by the *Oneida* Indians, when a child, and kept six years, or until recovered by presents given in exchange for him; and a sister, four years of age, was pierced through with a bayonet, and her body thrown in an apple-tree, by the same Indians. Captain Henry Eckler died March 3, 1820, near eighty-one years of age, and his wife January 21, 1841, over ninety-four years old. About 1810, Benjamin Eckler married Mary Cole, of Herkimer county, and in 1812 moved to Mendon, Monroe County, and settled on the farm where he died, January 15, 1877. Only four acres had been chopped off, and a rude log cabin was the only dwelling, into which he moved. Seven sons and five daughters were born to him, of whom four of the former and three of the latter are yet living,—David, Mason, and Benjamin, Jr., in Mendon, the latter on the homestead; John, the second son, Mrs. Sally Barker, and Mrs. Matilda Lusk in Pittsford, and Mrs. Esther Cate in Chili. Mr. Eckler had living forty-one grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren, all of a hardy, long-lived race, he having reached nearly the age of eighty-seven. His wife died July 19, 1864, at the age of seventy-three. In politics Mr. Eckler was Republican and a staunch patriot. He lived through the centennial year, and to vote for President one hundred years after his father received his commission in the war that gave birth to the republic.

DENTON G. SHUART,

the second son of Abraham Shuart, was born in the town of Plattekill, Ulster county, New York, on the 9th day of February, 1805. In 1806 he removed with his parents into the western part of the State, to a place then known as Charleston, Ontario county, now Lima, Livingston county; thence, some years after, to a place known as Shuart's Corners, about a mile northwest from the present village of Honeoye Falls, in the town of Mendon, Monroe County. Here he resided with his father, who was a farmer, working on the farm, attending and teaching school until the spring of 1825, when, having acquired a good academic education, he returned to his native place and commenced the study of law with John Cole, Esq., in whose office he remained until May, 1829. He then went to the city of New York, where he continued his study until May, 1832, when he was admitted to the bar as attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery, under the old practice. During the latter year he returned to the then village of West Mendon, now Honeoye Falls, and commenced the practice of law, where he has continued with a good degree of success to the present time. He is now one of the senior members of the bar of Monroe County.

On the 18th day of September, 1837, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Barrett, his present wife, daughter of Captain Stephen Barrett, of Honeoye Falls. Has had four sons. One is deceased; the three others, viz., William Herbert, Clarence A., and J. Irving Shuart, are all living. He has always taken a lively interest and active part in church and public affairs, having held the office of trustee of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College for over twenty-five years, and, aside from other public offices, in 1851 he was honored with an election to the office of surrogate of Monroe County, which he held with great acceptability for four years.

In October, 1866, he purchased and removed upon the farm then lately owned and occupied by his late father-in-law, Captain Barrett, in the village of Honeoye Falls, where he now resides. He has for the last ten years divided his time between his profession and looking after the interest of his farm.

His portrait and a view of his residence may be seen in this work, on plate cxxiv.

JACOB ECKLER.

Jacob Eckler was born April 18, 1802, in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, New York. He had three brothers and five sisters. He came to Monroe County about the year 1810, and settled in the town of Mendon. After three or four years' residence he returned to the place of his nativity, sojourning there for three years; he then returned to Monroe County, to Pittsford, where his parents had located. He married Sarah Gardner, of Pittsford, February 27, 1822. She was born October 19, 1803. His wife's parents were early settlers in that town, her father having helped to chop the trees and open the road from Auburn to Canandaigua, when there were but two white families in Ontario county. Jacob Eckler remained in Pittsford about one year after his marriage; then made a year's visit to Herkimer county and returned to Pittsford. Three years later he was drawn again to the place of his birth, remaining three years; after which he emigrated for good to Mendon, his place of residence ever since. He then purchased sixty acres of land, and by industry soon had it entirely paid for. In 1842 he exchanged this farm with his brother for a farm of one hundred and forty acres, where he now resides. He has raised a family of three sons and two daughters. His wife died June 8, 1874. The family record shows the following:

Celinda Eckler, born February 17, 1823; married to A. E. Rowel April 17, 1845; died December 10, 1863, leaving one daughter, Emma.

Abram Eckler, born December 14, 1826; married December 30, 1847, to Martha J. Thompson; children, one son, Nelson. Mrs. E. died March 11, 1850. Remarried January 8, 1852, Arthalinda York; two children, Burdett and Sarah Arabelle.

Elijah Eckler, born January 7, 1833; married Augusta L. Jenks, March 3, 1855; seven children, George, Charles, Minnie, Ida, Fred, Frank, and Burton.

Laura M. Eckler, born June 14, 1836. She resides at home.

Harry M. Eckler, born April 8, 1841. Resided with his father until July 26, 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, New York State volunteers. He went to Harper's Ferry, and was in the front at Antietam. At the latter point he contracted a fever and died in a few days, October 31, 1862. His body was conveyed home and buried at Mendon.

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE following articles were received too late for insertion in the proper place, and are given here, in order that they may be placed on the "page of history."

HENDRICK VAN BRUNT SCHANCK.

Something over a thousand years ago flourished Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, Emperor of the West. He was an extraordinary man,—a giant in stature and mental strength, an efficient ruler, and terrible as a soldier and general. His hands grasped nations, crushing or moulding them, and erected new ones. He enlarged and consolidated his empire, and was a great ruler, wise legislator, and the vanguard of civilization to Europe. For companions and instructors he selected the most exalted minds in religion, literature, science, and art; for courtiers, men of wisdom, valor, and force. As a recognition of superior merit, he sometimes granted the royal boon of wearing a coat of arms, thus founding, in ancient phrase, a noble family. Among these was the imperial chief butler or "grand seneschal," in the emblazonry of whose escutcheon shone the golden gobblets, and underneath the two words, "*Die Schencken*," or "The Butler," designating his office at court. A branch of this extremely ancient family reached this land in the "colonial days," and a sub-branch settled in east New Jersey. Of this last was the father of the subject of this sketch, Captain John Schanck, a brave officer in the Revolution, and celebrated for his "dash" and endurance. The wilds of east New Jersey were alive with the bold captain's exploits. He seemed to lead a "charmed life." During those seven years of war he knew but little of the comforts of his home, so eagerly was he sought by the public foe and his secret agents. Many nights he slept concealed in stacks. To wear him out in pursuit was impossible, and scarcely less so to find his hiding-places.

His sister Anna, on Long Island, overhearing a conversation of British officers, learned that a reward of fifty guineas was offered for his head dead or alive. She notified her brother of his danger, and presented him with a brace of pistols, with the earnest words, "John, never permit yourself to be taken alive." His enemies discovered that a certain hay-stack was his nightly covert. A plot was executed for the surprise and capture of the daring leader in his hiding-place. It was surrounded and burned, but to their chagrin no captain was found, he having discovered their plot. Gold was offered him from the beginning of the war, and every form of bribery. When asked what would secure his services for the king, his answer was worthy of the man: "The whole of Europe cannot buy me! Give me liberty!" On May 27, 1781, while the Revolution was at its height, Captain Schanck and his wife, Maria Denise, found their family increased by the advent of their *seventh son*, in unbroken order. When he was three weeks old, a fight occurred between the local militia and a detachment of the famous "Fifteen Hundred," that invaded Monmouth county. The skirmishers surrounded the homestead, which received a portion of the balls of the hostile soldiery. The mother with her infant betook herself to the *cellar* for concealment and safety. This circumstance subsequently became of historical importance, in aiding to determine the date of this memorable foray, known in tradition as the "Invasion of the Fifteen Hundred." Thirteen children were born to Captain Schanck, twelve of whom grew to maturity, and nearly all to a very advanced age, —from eighty-two to ninety-three. The names of his twelve children were Garrett, William, Tunis, Denise, Daniel, John, Lafayette, Polly, David, Hendrick V. B., Catherine, and Jane.

Hendrick Van Brunt Schanck, the eighth and youngest son, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 23, 1791. At the age of fourteen he entered a store, as clerk, at Middletown Point, where he remained about four years, then returning to his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he married Sarah, a daughter of Peter and Sarah Schanck, of Freehold, the same county. During the same year he volunteered in Captain Wright's rifle company (in the war of 1812 and 1814), and was soon after transferred to the cavalry. About one year after marriage he bought a farm near Middletown Point, now Mattawan, where he resided sixteen years, when, finding himself but little further advanced towards wealth, he resolved to try the Far West, as this country was then called. In the spring of 1830, with his wife and eight children, he removed to Bloomfield, Ontario county, where a sister then resided. He was seven days by line-boat up the Hudson river and Erie canal to Pittsford. He leased a farm in the vicinity for that season, and in September following bought the farm in Brighton, where he now resides. The same fall he and Joseph Combs, his brother-in-law, went to New Jersey in a wagon, and brought back about six hundred peach-trees, which he planted in the spring,—the first peach-orchard in Monroe County. From this he increased largely in peach-growing, in connection with cherries, introducing many of the finest varieties, and giving the first impetus to the culture of nursery stock. He increased his peach-orchard to twenty-five acres, of the choicest varieties known to horticulturists, from which he became widely known as "Peach Schanck."

Mr. Schanck reared eleven children,—five sons and six daughters,—all of whom reached maturity and married. Four sons and two daughters are now living, Peter and William W., contractors, in Rochester, John in Pittsford, Henry D., Mary D., wife of Samuel R. Hart, and Gertrude A., wife of C. K. Hobbie, in Brighton; the latter in the homestead with her father. Mrs. Schanck died December 31, 1871, aged nearly seventy-five. Until he was eighty-one years of age Mr. Schanck conducted his own business, and was able to do a full man's work. But a stroke of paralysis disabled him, and the management of his business fell to the supervision of his youngest son, Henry D. Schanck. He is a large man of commanding presence, with a clear intellect and foresight; steadfast in the accomplishment of his purposes, and just in his judgment of matters. A man with a nice sense of honor, that never encroached upon the rights of others, and a studious effort to retain the friendship and respect of his neighbors. He is a man of immense energy and force, and the most unswerving and spotless integrity. In politics he is a stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, and a patriot by blood and inheritance. He was assessor several years, but generally avoided office, preferring to give his whole attention to his business, in which he was abundantly successful.

MR. EDWARD DUFFY

was born in Dundalk, Ireland, May 21, 1808, of respectable and pious parents, who took a special care to instill into his mind at an early period those genuine principles of rectitude which became so thoroughly engrafted into his disposition as to form, by their constant practice in the various stages of his youth and manhood, his brightest characteristics.

His father, by dint of industry, honesty, and sound judgment, having acquired a handsome competency, retired from the active pursuits of mercantile life while the son was still of tender age, and with a laudable ambition to shape the future fortunes of the latter, under the influence of a suitable education, placed him at the best schools then known in Ireland.

While under the direction of an eminent teacher at Carlow, the subject of this sketch discovering no inclination to embrace a career in any of the learned professions, but believing a position in the commercial world would be far more consonant with his tastes, his father thought proper to gratify this predilection by placing him in the counting-house of George McBride, a prominent merchant at that time in the city of Dublin. This gentleman had for several years enjoyed a monopoly of the commercial business carried on between that port and the United States.

In this new sphere young Duffy's apt intelligence and courteous manners soon gained for him the marked esteem, not only of his chief, but also that of all his youthful associates engaged with him in the same office.

Having finished, with irreproachable fidelity, the service assigned to him under his mercantile instructor, in an adventurous spirit worthy of the highest commendation he determined to gain a livelihood by his own honest exertions, without the forced aid of relatives or friends. For this purpose, although scarcely turned of his eighteenth year, he quitted his agreeable home to enter the field of fortune at so distant a point as Demerara, in British Guiana.

Armed with influential letters of introduction, he found no difficulty on his arrival in that port in obtaining remunerative employment in one of the leading houses of commerce of that then flourishing colony. The same uniform observance of those commanding traits of character imparted to him under the paternal roof, joined to his well-disciplined habits of business contracted in the Dublin counting-house, soon secured for him the admiration and confidence of his employer.

In the year 1832 the prosperity of all the English colonies, where slavery had been tolerated, beginning to decline very perceptibly as a result of the great measure of general emancipation enacted by the British Parliament in the preceding session, Mr. Duffy was induced to relinquish his residence in Demerara and visit for the first time the United States.

Landing in Philadelphia, his first thought was to examine the situation of trade so far as it might admit an opening for his own interests, but finding none favorable to his views he proceeded to Canada. Here, after visiting several localities, he decided at length to settle in Peterboro, where he married the daughter of Colonel Crawford, a gentleman of popular standing in that section of the province.

Mr. Duffy did not realize in this new location the success in his operations which his sanguine expectations had led him to anticipate. Disappointed, but not despairing of an ultimate triumph elsewhere, and stimulated to still greater energy after his fruitless labors in Canada, he returned to the United States, and finally established himself, in 1842, at Rochester.

He has shown, since his long residence in this city, by his close application to his pursuits, his strict integrity in dealing, and affable manners to all approaching him, whether socially or on business, that he well merits the title of a much-respected and useful fellow-citizen.

ERRATUM.

On page 15, second column, and ninth line from top of page, is an error in date, of so palpable a form that we hardly need inform the reader that it should be 1821.

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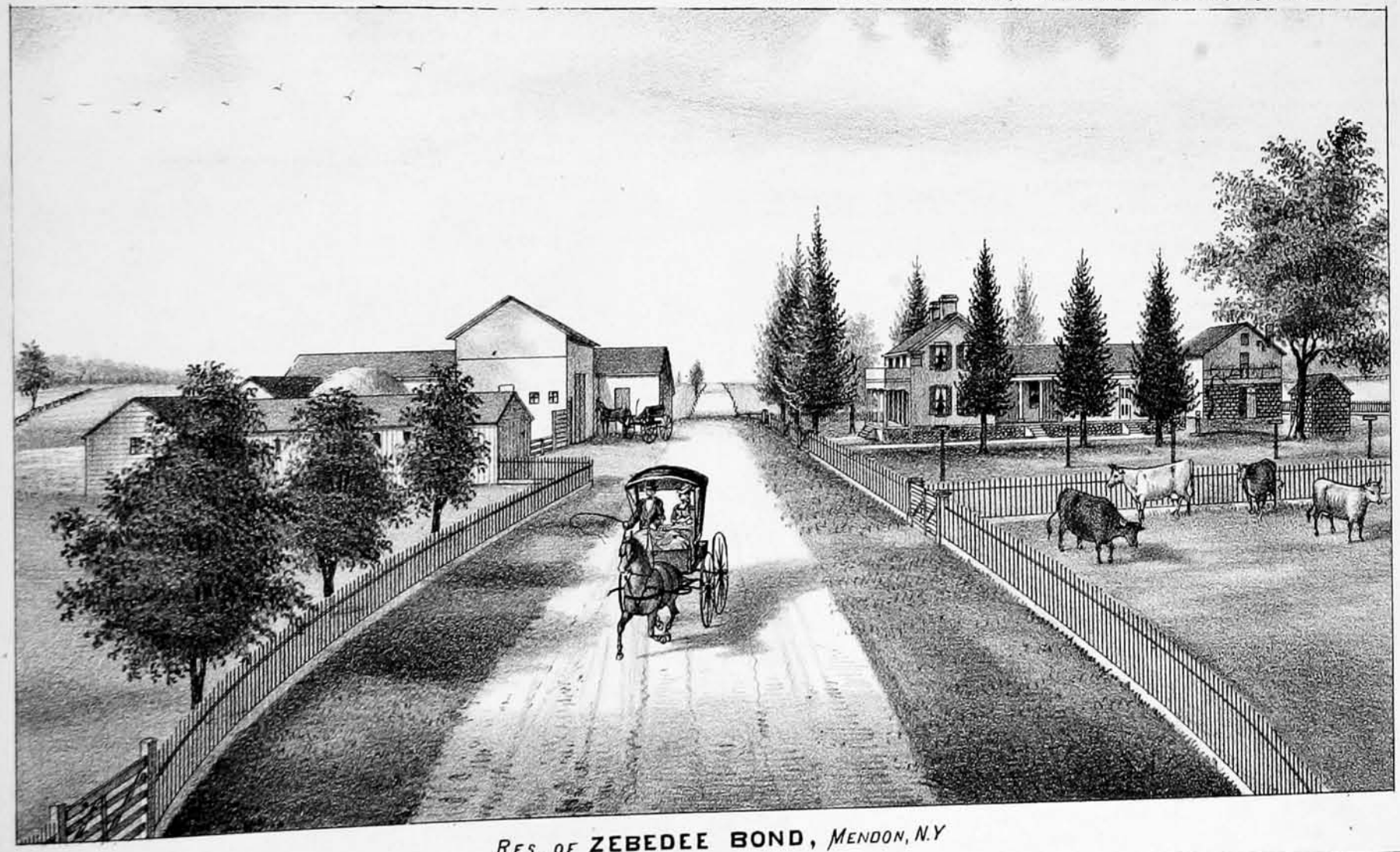
ZEBEDEE BOND.

Zebedee Bond, over seventy years a resident of Mendon, was the second child and eldest son of Abner Bond, and was born in New Jersey, January 6, 1796. In 1806, when ten years of age, he came with his father's family to Mendon and settled in the southeast corner of the town, on the farm now owned by Martin Burt. At that time there were but very few settlements in the vicinity, and a dense forest covered nearly the whole surface of the town. On January 14, 1819, Mr. Bond was married to Miss Amy Gardner by Elder Oliver Burr. Mrs. Bond was born in Pittsford, Monroe County, October 7, 1801. Nine children—five boys and four girls—have been born to them, four of whom, including one son, have died. About nine years after his marriage, Mr. Bond purchased and moved on the farm upon which he now resides, a short distance west of Mendon Centre, and which, by industry and judicious management, he has made one of the most productive farms and pleasant homes in the town. His children living are all residents of Mendon; and of five brothers and six sisters, only one besides himself is now living,—Ira Bond, in Ohio. His only surviving daughter is the wife of Ransom Sheldon, of Mendon. Now past eighty-one years of age, Mr. Bond is one of the few remaining representatives of a past age,—of that sturdy race of pioneers, who by the severest toil and privations have transformed a wilderness of woodland into the most attractive and productive section in the State. Still vigorous in body and mind, he bids fair to outlive many of his younger associates.



AMY BOND.



RES. OF ZEBEDEE BOND, MENDON, N.Y

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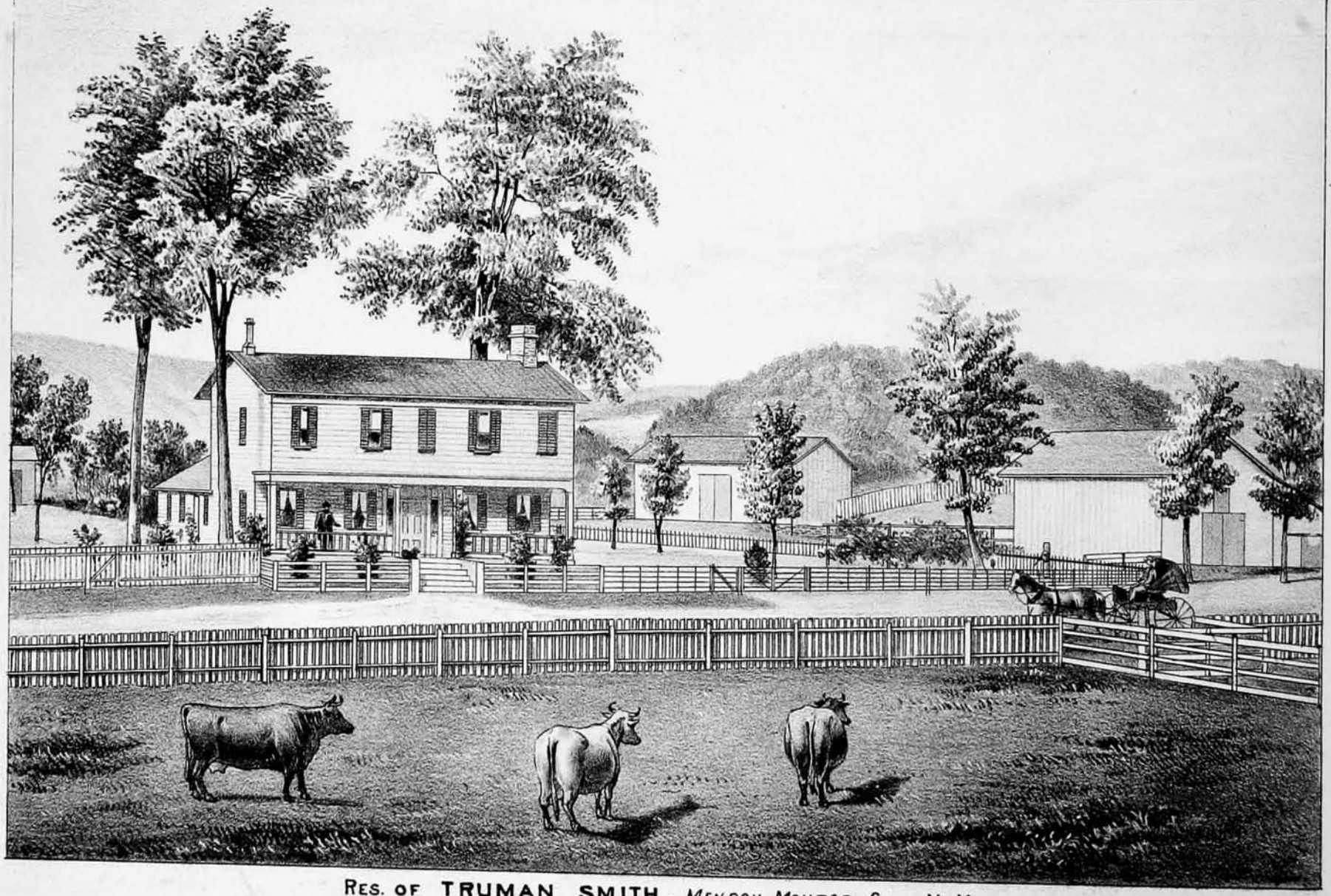
TRUMAN SMITH.



SARAH E. SMITH



RES. OF TRUMAN SMITH, MENDON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

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BENJAMIN ECKLER.



MARY ECKLER.



RES. OF **BENJAMIN ECKLER**, MENDON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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JACOB ECKLER.



SARAH ECKLER.



RES. OF **JACOB ECKLER**, MENDON, MONROE CO., N.Y.

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ROSTER OF SOLDIERS

IN THE

"WAR OF THE REBELLION," FROM MONROE COUNTY

ROCHESTER.

Attridge, Wm., 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. '63; died June 22, '64, of wounds.
Allen, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Amon, Barnard. Enl'd 1862; died June 18, 1864, of wounds.
Aldrich, George, 75th Inf. Re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Alling, Geo. W., Bat. Enl'd April, 1862; disch. 1865.
Anderson, John K., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; died Jan. 15, 1865.
Ashdown, Jonathan, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. '62; disch. 1865.
Ashdown, Thomas. Enl'd 1861; wounded and disch. 1864.
Ashdown, Geo. T., 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1863.
Attridge, Joseph, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Nov. 16, 1864.
Axtell, John. Enl'd July, 1863.
Angel, Wm., 81st Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; re-enl'd; disch.
Armstrong, Wm., 12th Inf. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. 1865.
Armstrong, Thos., 21st Inf. Enl'd June, 1861; killed by accident Dec. 21, 1863.
Anderson, John K., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died Feb. 1863.
Adams, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Arnold, Smith J., 16th H. A. Enl'd Oct. '62; trans. to V. R. C.; disch. '65.
Andrews, Anthony, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Amiet, Chas. V., lieut., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Allen, Wm. B., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Adams, Amasa, 28th Art. Enl'd Aug. 1861; re-enl'd; disch.
Ades, Elbert, 1st Art. Enl'd March, 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Allin, Charles. Enl'd July, 1864; never returned.
Adsit, Charles, 108th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1863; wounded.
Aylesworth, Morris. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Anderson, Chas. H. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. Sept. 1864.
Ausmier, Joseph, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Salisbury prison Nov. 10, 1864.
Auge, Charles, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enl'd.
Adams, George E., 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Attridge, Arthur, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Nov. 1864; disch. 1865.
Allington, John, 86th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Allington, William, 50th Eng. Enl'd July, 1861; prisoner.
Allington, George, Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Allen, E. Darwin, 102d Inf. Enl'd April, 1862; disch. March, 1863, for disability.
Allen, William, 4th H. Art. Enl'd April, 1863; disch. 1865.
Albstake, John R., 6th Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
Anters, Martin. Enl'd Jan. 1863; disch.
Anters, Frank, 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Allen, Geo. H., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.; wounded.
Allen, Lyman S., 100th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. Feb. '62, wounds.
Atkinson, T., sergt., M'td R'fls. Enl'd 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Appel, John, 94th Inf. Enl'd Jan., 1862; re-enl'd in Reg. Army.
Bennett, Thomas, 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Brewster, Lucas B., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Barker, Josiah B., 4th H. Art. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Baird, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1865; disch. 1865.
Bentley, Franklin. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Bentz, A., corp., 4th H. Art. Enl'd March, 1863; pro.; disch. 1865.
Benthier, Isaac, 78th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
Butler, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; trans. 108th Inf.; disch.
Bookmiller, John, 2d U. S. A. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. 1865.
Baker, William. Enl'd April, 1864; promoted; disch. 1865.
Burns, John, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Baker, Thomas F., 18th Art. Enl'd Nov. 1862; disch. 1865.
Barker, Richard.
Barker, Edmund, 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Bishop, Luther.
Bissell, Josiah H., second lieut. Enl'd Nov. 1862; disch. 1863.
Baker, Hayden, bugler, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch.
Baker, Richard, 22d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864; promoted; disch.
Baker, Henry, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Batey, John, surgeon, 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Burtis, John H. Enl'd May, 1861; wounded and disch. 1862.
Banker, Charles, 78th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1862; re-enl'd; disch.
Bauer, Fritz, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; killed at Bull Run.
Brill, Christopher, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1863; died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 3, 1864.
Brehm, Charles, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Brooker, John, 33d Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Beard, Henry F.
Brown, Frank C.
Barney, Hiram C., 21st Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; promoted; disch.
Boyle, Frank. Enl'd May, 1861; re-enl'd; wounded.
Boyle, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
Brown, William. Wounded.
Bapson, William, 50th Eng. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted to lieut.; disch.
Barber, Samuel S., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Barber, William, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Brown, Samuel.
Bessell, Joseph W., 98th Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; disch.
Brackett, John, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Britton, Edward, bugler, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Britton, Alanson, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Baker, William S., Navy. Enl'd Apr. 1863; disch. 1865.
Barnes, Henry C., ord. sergt. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. July, 1864.
Burroughs, Michael, 17th Bat. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch.
Burke, Michael, Navy. Enl'd Feb. 1865;
Boyle, Patrick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Bisgood, John, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Benjamin, W. H.
Bruce, David, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; in eleven battles; disch. 1865.
Bradley, James, 29th Inf. Enl'd 1862; in seven battles; disch. 1863.
Box, William, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch.
Butler, Edwin, 27th Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; wounded and disch. 1863.
Butler, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch.
Bower, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Bishop, James, 4th H. A. Enl'd 61; promoted to lieut.; re-enl'd.; disch.
Buckley, John, second lieut., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; wounded; disch.
Buckley, Thomas, corp., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; wounded; disch.
Boorman, John H., 1st V. Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; died in Andersonville prison.
Berthrony, Henry W., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Baker, Robert, 140th Inf. Enl'd July, '62; died July 25, 1863, of wounds.
Borrodaile, Wm. M., 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Borrodaile, Theodore. Enl'd Oct. 1863; discharged 1865.
Birdshill, Thomas, Navy. Enl'd Feb. 1862; disch. 1863.
Brady, John T., 151st Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded; disch. Dec. 1864.
Bryant, Michael, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; promoted; wounded; disch. 1865.
Bruce, James B., 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Bruce, Chester W., 18th Bat. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Bostwick, Albert S., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro.; disch. 1865.
Breese, John H., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Burns, James, 105th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1861.
Banker, Washington, 18th Art. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch.
Brachner, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862; trans. to 5th V. R. C.; disch.
Bailey, Wells S., 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; pro. 1st lieut.; disch.
Barry, Geo. H., capt., 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1864.
Beadle, John, sergt., 33d Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; disch. 1864.
Bingham, George, 133d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Brooks, David, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; 9 months in Andersonville prison; disch.
Boyde, Frank, 188th Inf. Enl'd Sept. '64; wounded; disch. Jan, 1865.
Bennett, Charles, navy. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1864.
Benson, John, 76th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; killed in battle Oct. 1863.
Bloss, John Jay, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Winchester Sept. 19, 1864.
Billings, Loyd N., 40th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1862; died March, 1863.
Bower, Wm. H. L., 1st Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1861; regular army.
Bailey, James M., 8th Art. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Barton, Charles C. Enl'd Nov. 1862; promoted to captain; disch. 1865.
Badger, Frank A., 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862; fate unknown.
Bristol, Geo. D., 14th H. Art.
Buckley, John, 33d Inf. Enl'd 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Butler, John, 26th Inf. Enl'd 1861; disch. 1862; disability.
Bell, Henry, 151st Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; killed July 9, 1864.
Bourne, George, 3d Cav. Enl'd July, 1862; disch.
Barnum, John, 98th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1861; disch. 1865.
Bacon, Wm. B., Cumb. Grays. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. 1863.
Briggs, Halsey, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch. 1865.
Brown, Edwin H. Enl'd Dec. 1863; promoted; disch. 1865.
Baker, George, 18th Bat. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. April, 1864.
Burds, Frederick W., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Bonnett, Alonzo H., musician, 21st Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863.
Brownell, John M., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; fate unknown.
Bristol, Wm. E., 14th Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1862; died June, 1863.
Bamber, Henry A., 105th Inf. Enl'd March, 1862; promoted; wounded; disch. June, 1865.
Bryan, Jacob, 12th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1861; re-enlisted.
Bostwick, David G., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Jan. 16, 1863.
Boylen, Bernard, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. '63; died Sept. 13, '64, of wounds.
Browster, Chas. H., 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; killed in battle, June 9, 1863.
Brath, Cornelius, 8th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1863; killed at Cold Harbor.
Brown, Francis, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. Jan. 1863.
Blood, Jas. W., serg't, 1st N. Y. Sharp Sh. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Boyd, John H., serg't, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Brady, William, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Bostwick, Geo., 98th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; died July 20, 1862.
Breck, Geo., 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Nov. 1861; pro. capt.; disch. 1865.
Boland, Francis, 49th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Bauer, Louis. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Dec. 1864.
Bowles, Wm. C., sergt., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Salisbury prison, Nov. 7, 1864.
Bachman, Gotfried, 107th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed in battle Oct. 19, 1864.
Barge, Frederick, 111th Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1864.
Bannestes, Thaddeus, lieut., 8th Cav. Enl'd May, 1863; died Sept. 1864.
Brooks, William. Enl'd Nov. 1861.
Babcock, Simeon, 22d Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
Babcock, A., 22d Cav. Enl'd 1862; wounded; re-enl'd.
Baylor, Giles. Enl'd Jan. 1862.
Brown, John T., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Brown, Richard F., 3d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1863; died July 16, 1864.
Blake, Patrick, 155th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Brown, Johnson B., 101st Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1862; disch. Feb. 1864.
Brown, John C., 101st Inf. Enl'd Nov. '61; disch. Nov. '62, disability.
Brown, Thomas K., 3d Cav. Enl'd Apr. 1861; disch. Apr. 1863.
Bannestes, Wm. C. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Briggs, Jacob, 20th Inf. Enl'd Apr. 1861; disch. Apr. 1863.
Barnes, Eli A., Sharp-sh. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1864.
Burton, Ferdinand. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1865.
Billings, Arthur L., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Burger, George, 10th Cav. Enl'd March, 1864; disch. 1865.
Burroughs, Wm., 98th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1861; pro.; wounded; disch. 1865.
Burtis, Chas. M., 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Barnes, James, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Boyce, Philip, 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Burroughs, Geo. H., 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. 1865.
Blair, Robert, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Brown, Robert J., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Jan. 9, 1865.
Beckman, Jos., corp'l, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Antietam.
Burke, Theodore F., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; died Dec. 3, 1862.
Brown, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died May 18, 1864, of wounds.
Brady, Joseph, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died in Andersonville prison Oct. 1864.
Blakeley, Samuel, 26th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd; disch.
Burke, William, sergt., Irish Brig. Enl'd 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Brinkerhoff, Byron, 28th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Beauman, William, 27th Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. with regiment.
Broy, George, Navy. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. Nov. 1864.
Briggs, Jas. E., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Brooks, Dennis, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Bower, Casper, 188th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
Bartell, Frederick, 8th Cav. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Berkel, Philip. Enl'd Sept. 1864.
Bertram, Philip, 130th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Jan. 1863; disab.
Bay, George, 8th Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.
Bower, Joseph, 8th Cav. Disch. 1865.
Baker, Henry, 162d Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1862; disch. 1865.
Brought, Philip, 2d Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
Bacon, Theodore, capt. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. Sept. 1864.
Bellman, Geo., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded.
Busch, Henry, 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Barry, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Beaurond, J., 102d Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1862; disch. 1862 on acct. of wounds.
Bartholomy, Conrad, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Buff, George, 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863.
Bechtold, Henry. Enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1864.
Burke, Isaac. Enl'd Oct. 1863.
Boosh, Jacob, sergt., 54th Inf. Enl'd 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Champney, F., 150th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed April, '65.
Cronall, John J. Enl'd April, 1864; killed June 15, 1864.
Castleman, Jos. J., 1st L. Art. Enl'd Nov. 1861; died Jan 1864.
Cooper, Daniel, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed Ma-

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Culp, Andrew B. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died Aug. 4, 1863, of wounds.
Chambers, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville prison Oct. 17, 1864.
Cromwell, Wm. B., 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Connoly, George, 105th Inf. Enl'd 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Connoly, P., 100th Inf. Enl'd March, 1862; pro. to capt.; disch. 1865.
Cramer, George, capt., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Cooper, Albert G. Enl'd May, 1861; pro. to capt.; disch. May, 1864.
Cantley, George, Bat. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.
Cramer, Philip. Promoted; wounded; disch. 1865.
Cramer, William, 41st Inf. Enl'd 1863; wounded; disch. 1865.
Carcoran, Thomas. Killed in battle Jan. 1865.
Cable, Thomas J., 4th H. Art. Enl'd Sept. 1863; wounded; disch. 1865.
Coleman, Bickford, 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1865.
Creelman, Wm., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Curry, Andrew, 194th Inf. Enl'd April, 1865; disch. June, 1865.
Campbell, David, 18th Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1863; died Feb. 11, 1865.
Crouch, Thomas E., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Collins, Richard, 10th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Callahan, John, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enl'd.
Campbell, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Connors, John, 14th H. A. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Chuppel, Hiram, corp., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Coombs, Elijah D., 3d Cav. Enl'd July, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1864.
Connell, Timothy, sergt., 8th Cav. Enl'd June, 1861.
Chamberlain, Henry, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Connors, Timothy, 105th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1861; wounded; disch. Feb. 1863.
Chatfield, Isaiah, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Cummings, Hugh S. Enl'd Dec. 1864.
Clark, William, 3d Cav. Enl'd July, 1861; re-enl'd; wounded; disch.
Cooling, Martin, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Clark, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Carroll, John, Navy. Enlisted Feb. 1865.
Coleman, Horace D., 178th Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; wounded; disch. July, 1864.
Cogle, John P., 21st Cav. Enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd; wounded, and disch.
Chamberlain, Jas., 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; pro. to capt. Jan. 1863.
Conners, Christopher, 8th Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1861; died in hospital.
Corrigan, Patrick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded at Richmond, April, 1865.
Chambers, John, Sharp-shooter. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Costello, Edward, Rey. Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1862; killed in battle of Gettysburg.
Charles, John H., 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863.
Cooney, Patrick, corp., 3d Inf. Enlisted Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Cooney, Daniel, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd. Dec. 1864; disch. Oct. 1865.
Clegg, Wm. H., 18th Bat. Enl'd. Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Carson, James, sergt., 140th Inf. Enl'd. Aug. 1862; taken pris. at Cold Harbor.
Castleman, Joseph, 24th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Cauthra, John, 15th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch.
Cole, John, 115th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. April, 1865, on account of wounds.
Coon, Wm. S., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted to lieut.; disch. May, 1863.
Clement, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville pr'n.
Clark, John C., 6th Cav. Enl'd June, 1863; disch. 1865.
Critchell, James, 102d Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1862; disch. Jan. 1863.
Copps, Monroe, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Cable, Wales, 125th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; died March 12, 1864.
Cockle, Geo. C., 98th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed in battle, May, 1864.
Curtis, Eugene, 21st Cav. Enl'd 1863; promoted to 1st lieut.
Christy, Alexander, sergt., 108th Inf. Enl'd June, 1861.
Cram, Frank, 22d Cav. Enl'd 1861; promoted to sergeant.
Campbell, Archibald.
Clegg, Daniel, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; trans. to 1st V. R. C.; disch.
Crampton, Fred., 27th Inf. Enl'd June, 1861; trans. to 1st Vet. Cav.; disch.
Cook, Joseph, 16th Inf. Enl'd June, 1861; disch. June, 1863.
Craddock, James, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch.
Craddock, Martin, 22d Cav. Enl'd March, 1864; disch. 1865.
Campbell, Thomas, 193d Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Cushman, Chas. H., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1864.
Cole, Henry, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. 1864.
Clark, Hiram, 3d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864; wounded; disch. 1865.
Corkhill, Henry, Navy.
Craddock, James, 105th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1862; promoted; died Feb. 21, 1865.
Card, Dalon T., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Clark, John R., 115th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in rebel prison.
Cassady, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Calnan, James, 105th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; killed in battle.
Calnan, Timothy, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1862; died May 13, 1863, of wounds.
Carr, Henry C, 8th Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1861; killed in battle, March 3, '65.
Cunningham, Patrick, 8th Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1862; killed.
Crowley, Bath, 1st lieut., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. Sept. '64.
Cable, Thomas, 4th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; promoted; disch.
Clark, W. I., capt., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted to lieut.-col.; disch. 1865.
Cox, Joseph, musician, 26th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1862; disch. 1863.
Caring, George, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Cook, John, 8th Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1862; re-enlisted; disch.
Corgan, James.
Carroll, John H., 18th Bat. Enl'd Nov. 1862; disch. 1864.
Carroll, Patrick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1862; disch. 1865.
[illegible]ick, James, 188th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
[illegible]ell, Charles E., 40th Inf. Enl'd June, 1861; killed.
[illegible]l, Charles, 40th Inf. Enl'd June, 1861; wounded; disch.
[illegible]bert B., 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863; transferred to 14th

[illegible]h, 160th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. to corp.

Calligan, James, corp., 105th Inf. Enl'd March, 1862; taken prisoner.
Cotter, Dennis, 140th Inf Enl'd Aug. 1863.
Craig, Michael, 105th Inf. Enl'd March, 1862; transferred to 94th Inf.; disch.
Craig, Peter, 15th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1864.
Cassady, Sanford, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Carter, Charles, Navy. Enl'd June, 1862.
Canaby, William, 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Coughlin, John.
Carson, Marshall, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch.
Campbell, Jas., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; pro. to captain; wounded; disch.
Castle, Frederick, assist.-surg. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Crenall, Wm. H., 1st Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. Aug. 1863.
Clark, Chas. H., col., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Collins, Emmett B., 21st Cav. Enl'd Oct. '63; promoted; wounded; disch.
Cahill, Daniel. Enl'd May, 1861; wounded.
Carter, Jas., Navy. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Conley, John, drummer, 19th Inf. Enl'd March, 1863; disch.
Clark, Wm. H., 18th Bat. Enl'd Jan. 1863; disch. 1865.
Carpenter, Simeon, 17th Regt. Enl'd March, 1862; disch. 1865.
Callen, Philip.
Cable, Jacob, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Cook, Reuben. Died in service.
Cowder, Jacob, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug, 1862; disch. 1865.
Coone, Cortland, assist. paymaster. Enl'd Sept. 1864.
Cobb, Rufus. Enl'd Sept. '61; pro. to capt.; disch. Jan. '63; disability.
Clark, Geo. L, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1863; disability.
Clark, Geo. W. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Cone, Horace C., lieut. Enl'd June, 1861; disch. Nov. 1861.
Callihan, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Chickirson, James R., lieut., 8th H. Art. Enl'd April, 1861; disch. 1865.
Cooney, William, 89th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. Dec. 1862.
Cummings, Wm. H., 8th Cav. Enl'd July, 1862.
Christian, Henry, 24th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Christian, Thomas, 4th H. Art. Enl'd April, 1863; disch. 1865.
Capithorn, Richard, 24th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Collins, William, 8th Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1864; disch. 1865.
Collins, Matthew. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
Christ, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Clark, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; wounded; disch. '63, disability.
Connolly, Dennis. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
Connolly, John. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
Case, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Feb. 1863, injury.
Collins, Thomas. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch.
Cribben, Henry, sergt., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; disch.
Cowles, Elon H., corp., 54th Inf. Enl'd '64; promoted; disch. Oct. '64.
Clark, Frank H., 22d Cav. Enl'd March 1, 1864; promoted; disch.
Cramer, Wm. J., 78th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1861; pro. to lieut.; disch. 1864.
Colby, Abraham, q. m. sergt. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Cash, Augustus, 14th H. A. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch. 1865.
Castello, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded; disch. 1864.
Carmichael, Geo., 22d Cav. Enl'd March, 1864; disch. 1865.
Cleggett, Isaac. Enl'd 1864; disch.
Casey, Miles, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died of wound Oct. 2, 1862.
Dorpner, Joseph, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Davis, Chas. E., 47th Inf. Enl'd March, 1865; disch. 1865.
Dye, Edward, 10th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Drake, Henry R., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. '61; disch. Aug. 1862, disability.
Daley, Edward, 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
Denning, C., sergt., 122d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
De Blas, Sebastian, 49th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Dean, Henry C., surg., 51st Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1864.
Daley, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1861; died Sept. 1863.
Dancy, Wm., sergt., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. March, 1864.
Doyle, Chas. W., 8th Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch.
Delevau, Joseph, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. on account of wound received at Antietam.
Devereaux, John, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1864.
Danser, John G., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Dryer, John, 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. 1865.
Davis, Thomas, 3d Cav. Died Dec. 16, 1864.
Dowell, Joseph, 105th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch.
Dingman, Harris, 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch.
Dingman, L. C., 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863.
Dingman, James, 22d Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch.
Dyer, George E., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Dner, Carl, 60th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch.
Dittman, E., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862, killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Drummond, Alex., 3d Cav. Enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd in 149th Inf.
Derusha, S., 11th H. Art. Enl'd June, 1863; d. of wound June 23, '64.
Dolbier, George, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Doyle, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch.
Dolan, Michael, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; promoted; disch. Oct. '64.
Dewey, David, corp., Col. Reg. Enl'd 1863; disch.
Dix, Samuel A., 24th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Doty, David R., 3d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; re-enl'd 14th Art.; disch.
Du Puy, H. A., 11th U. S. Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1863; wounded at Wilderness.
Doran, Patrick.
Doyle, Robert H., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro.; disch. May, 1865.
Duffey, Barnard, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Dillon, Edward, 2d H. Art. Wounded; disch. 1865.
Dillon, William, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Feb. 1864; promoted; disch. 1865.
Delaney, Edward, 188th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; died April 28, 1865.
Dusenberry, H. H., 14th H. Art. Enl'd July, 1863; died Oct. 31, 1864.
Dixon, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Wilderness.
Darrow, A, 27th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; died of wound Sept. 16, 1862
Darrow, William, 40th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch. 1865.
Donaldson, John. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Donaldson, Chas. E. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Deswick, Chas., 50th Eng. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Fredericksburg.
Dawson, Homer, 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died of wound June 16, '64.
Dixon, Chas. B., 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1862; killed in bat. of Wilderness.
Durkin, Michael, 64th Inf. Enl'd March, 1864; died in rebel prison Oct. 31, 1864.

Dugan, John. Enl'd July, 1862.
Davis, Philip, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Dickinson, David, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; died Sept. 15, 1864.
Donahue, Michael, 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1865.
Doyle, John, 105th Inf. Enl'd April, 1862; disch. 1865.
Douglass, Thos, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died of wound June 5, 1865.
Downing, Chas. F., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch.
Downing, Jas. P., Navy. Enl'd Feb. 1863; disch. 1865.
Dick, Jas. N., 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Drechsler, Frank, 18th Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Drechsler, George, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Daniels, Robert, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed in battle March 4, '63.
Deisenroll, Frank, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
Dunn, William G., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Drake, Philander, 18th Art. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Davis, Geo. P., 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1863; disability.
Deerhouse, Peter, 4th Heavy Art. Enl'd Feb. 1862; disch '63; disability.
Dillman, Chas., 21st Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Deverell, Jos., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1864.
Dentsch, Geo., 6th Cav. Enl'd March, 1865; disch.
Dillman, Christian, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Duffey, William. Enl'd March, 1865; disch.
Doehne, Jacob. Enl'd April, 1863; disch. 1865.
Davis, Edward, 184th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Dean, Daniel, 104th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Driscoll, Patrick. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. 1865.
Durkin, John. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Delorin, Peter, 122d Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
Dowley, Patrick W., 89th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Doyle, Stephen, 11th H. Art. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Dibble, Charles, 78th Inf. Enl'd Dec. '61; wounded, and disch. Feb. '63.
Dietrich, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Dunn, Edward, 22d Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Dickson, Geo. H., 44th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Eichorn, William, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Ernst, Louis, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1863.
Eckel, Adam, 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Englehart, Michael, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Edson, John B., 27th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; died in service.
Edson, Albert H., 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. '61; died July 3, '63, of wounds.
Ewing, Albert S. Enl'd July, 1862; died Feb. 22, 1863.
Ettridge, William, lieut., 14th H. Art.
Ettridge, Joseph, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Erwin, John A., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Erwin, Jas. H., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Sept. 23, 1863.
Erwin, William, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; wounded; disch. 1865.
Erwin, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Elwood, Alfred, 8th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Ely, U. S., surgeon, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Erwin, John, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Nov. 1862.
Esty, George, navy. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Ellis, Edwin, 1st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; promoted to lieutenant.
Egan, John, 26th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861.
Evans, Richard, 50th Eng. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch.
Eichorn, Geo., 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd May, 1862; disch.
Ehle, Geo., 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in rebel prison Dec. 3, 1864.
Ernst, Philip, 151st Inf. Enlisted Aug. 1862; pro'd; wounded; disch.
Eisenmenger, Peter, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Eaton, R., 1st N. Y. Sharp-shooters. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Ernst, Carl. Enl'd March, 1865.
Englert, Jacob, 108th Inf. Enl'd 1862; disch.
Erbacher, Frank, 12th Inf. Enl'd July, 1863; disch.
Evans, John A., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Evans, Franklin, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died in Andersonville prison Sept. 14, 1864.
Ewing, Matthew, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. March, 1863.
Ewing, Geo., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; wounded; disch. Oct. 1862.
Ernst, Jacob, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Evans, Chas. W., sergt., 21st Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Freeland, John H., 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Freeland, Wm. W., Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1864; promoted; disch.
Ferguson, Wm. H., 140th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Franklin, Albert H., 8th Art. Enl'd Jan. 1864.
Fogorty, Wm.
Fults, Joseph, 22d Cav. Enl'd April, 1863.
Ford, Daniel, 22d Inf. Disch. 1865.
Fordick, Chas. H., 186th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Ferguson, Daniel H.
Fraser, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Fickett, Franklin, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Frost, Henry C., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. to capt.; disch.
Foster, Henry, 11th H. Art. Enl'd Mch. 1863; transf'd to 4th H. Art.; disch.
Forbes, Martin, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch.
Flanny, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Farrall, William. Enl'd Oct. 1864; deserted.
Fox, Joseph, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Fry, Thompson W.
Fisher, Henry H., 111th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Farmer, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Farrall, Lewis, 105th Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1863; disch. Aug. 1864, disability.
Fisher, Willard L., 111th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; died in Andersonville prison.
Forkee, B. W., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Fuller, Charles, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Fox, Royal W. Enl'd Apr. 1864; disch. 1865.
Fonn, Chas. H.
Fee, Owen, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Fairbairn, Wm., 21st Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Fisher, Emil, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Framerly, John, 49th Inf. Enl'd [illegible]pr. 1861; disch. 1865.
Firman, Seneca A., 3d H. Art. Enl'd Oct. 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.

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Flood, Michael, 33d Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1863; died of wounds Dec. 22, '63.
Fowler, Mortimer. Enl'd Oct. 1, 1863; disch. 1865.
Fowler, Elijah, 4th H. Art. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
French, Marvin D., 105th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; wounded; disch. June, 1863.
Farll, James, 22d Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863; died Oct. 1864.
Fallis, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Feb. 1863, disability.
Farll, Matthew, 8th Cav.
French, Geo., 105th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; pro. to capt.; died Apr. 1865, of wounds.
Fox, James, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Mch. 1862; pro.; wounded; disch. '65.
Forbes, Charles, 54th Eng. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. Oct. 1864.
Folts, Andrew, 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Foley, James, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
French, Jas. H., 100th Inf. Enl'd June, 1862; died in Libby prison May 15, 1864.
Fees, Jacob, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed in battle Feb. 6, 1864.
Foley, Wm., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro.; wounded; disch. 1865.
Ford, Wm. H. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch. 1865.
Ford, Charles, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died July, 1864.
Fierney, Martin. Enl'd Dec. 1864.
Follitt, Edward G., 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861.
Force, Isaiah D., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. Nov. 1863.
Felix, Augustus, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug, 1862; died Dec. 27, 1862.
Force, Geo. B., capt., promoted major; killed at Antietam.
Frakley, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died July 11, 1864.
Flecker, Sebastian, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in rebel prison Dec. 26, 1864.
Fatzer, Solomon, 46th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. 1865.
Fiegler, Geo., 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Felsinger, Geo., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug 1862; disch. 1865.
Frasm, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
Fladd, John. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Fregal, John, 98th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1861; disch. 1865.
Franklin, Chas. A., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Ferguson, Alexander, 14th Inf. Enl'd March, 1864; disch. 1865.
Frisch, Lawrence, 3d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch.
Fox, Geo. H. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Frauen, Geo., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Forbes, Amos, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Fry, Geo., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enl'd.; disch. 1865.
Finly, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Finly, Alexander, 160th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Flannegan, Wm., Navy. Enl'd Jan. 1862; disch. 1865.
Felix, Victor H. Enl'd April, 1861; promoted; re-enl'd.
Fuller, John, 1st V. Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Fuller, Joseph, sergt., 23d Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Fritches, Louis, 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Gardner, Geo., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Oct. 1864; disability.
Gibbs, S. N., 3d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg.
Gordon, John, 3d Inf. In service 60 mos.; wounded.
Garvin, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Graham, Michael, H. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Grace, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Green, Dewitt, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Glosser, Michael, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Griswold, Linus. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Guile, Hiram, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. Aug. 1864.
Green, William, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Grosmer, M., 8th Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.
Gilbert, Wm., 14th H. Art. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Gordon, Wm., 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Gage, Theodorick, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Grinder, Jas., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865; wounded.
Graves, Charles, 8th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch.
Grube, Anthony, 14th H. Art. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. 1865.
Goodman, Thomas. Enl'd June, 1861; disch. June, 1864.
Goodenough, E. H., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Green, Thomas, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug., 1862; disch. 1865.
Gallus, Jacob, 90th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. Dec. 1864.
Gleinke, Henry, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; killed at Newbern, Nov. 10, 1862.
Gerhart, George, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Dec. 24, 1862.
Girard, Joseph F., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Oct. 14, 1863.
Goodenough, James H., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville, Aug. 15, 1864.
Gorham, E., 30th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Greig, John C., lieut. Enl'd Sept. 1861.
Grace, Freeman, 33d Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Graham, James. Enl'd Dec. 1864.
Gordon, Peter. Enl'd Apr. 1862; killed in battle, May 12, 1864.
Grover, G. B., 108th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1862; died in prison, Nov. 17, 1864.
Good, Peter. Enl'd May, 1861; killed in battle of Wilderness.
Galvin, Barnard, 94th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Gray, Thomas. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Gilman, S., Navy. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Gould, Seward F., 4th H. A. Enl'd Feb. 1863; promoted.
Gallagher, John, 22d Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Gallagher, Frank, 22d Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Gretter, Victor, Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Gifford, N. C., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Grisley, Thomas, 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted.
Gates, Henry P., 22d Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Gates, Charles, 1st N. Y. Sharp-shooters. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865; wounded.
Golden, Michael, 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch.
Gray, William W., 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd July, 1861.
Gilligan, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. May, 1863.
Gilligan, Joseph J., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. Apr. 1863.
Goebel, George, 151st Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded.
Gerth, Herman, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Gerling, Valentine, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Glascow, John, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Gomm, Thomas, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed.
Gierens, Theodore, 14th Regs. Enl'd March, 1864.
Gretter, Charles, Navy. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. 1865.
Gassner, Joseph, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Gardner, Peter. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch.
Gannon, Martin, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Gould, Edward P., 27th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; pro. to capt.; disch. '63.
Gibbs, Walter, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; promoted; disch.
Goldsmith, John.
Gilbert, Charles E., H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch.
Gust, Charles, 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862; discharged.
Grady, James O., 4th H. Art. Enl'd 1864.
Gregory, John, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; pro.; re-enlisted.
Gardner, Henry, 18th Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; trans. to 10th U. S. Art.
Grisway, A., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Greentree, Wm. Enl'd July, 1862; disch.
Grantzynn, Wm., capt., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. '62; pro. to col.; dis. '65.
Gibson, Law S.
Goodman, Benj. Enl'd June, 1861; resigned; re-enlisted.
Garthoffner, John, 12th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Gurnee, Sydney, lieut., 50th Eng. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Geyer, Joseph. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
Graham, John L., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; pro.; disch. 1865.
Gatens, Geo. M., 24th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1863; disch. 1865.
Gardner, James, 50th Eng. Enl'd March, 1865; disch. 1865.
Goodman, George.
Goodman, Daniel, H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Guthrie, Dugald, 3d Cav. Enl'd July, 1861; pro.; wounded; disch.
Good, Richard, 3d Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch.
Gosnell, Daniel, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Gallaher, John, 54th Inf. Enl'd 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Grove, Lucius H., 14th Regs. Enl'd April, 1861; four years in service.
Gafney, Thomas, 188th Inf. Enl'd Oct 1864; disch. 1865.
Hugeboom, H., capt., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. major; disch.
Hilligus, Philip, 8th Cav. Disch. 1865.
Hamblen, Oscar, corp. Enl'd Feb. 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Hall, Dwight H., 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; re-enl'd.
Hayden, Welland C. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
Horton, Nathan S., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Hamilton, Charles, 3d Cav. Enl'd April, 1861; pro. capt.; disch. 1865.
Hanford, Wm. Enl'd June, 1861; re-enl'd; promoted; disch. 1865.
Hensle, Wm., 139th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Holman, Friend H., 50th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Hopkins, Herman, 50th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Henry, Wm., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch.
House, Frederick, 89th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch.
Harris, Geo. H.
Hall, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch.
Hubbard, Daniel, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Howland, Albert, 8th Cav. Enl'd July, 1864; pro capt.; disch. 1865.
Hall, Charles, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; pro.; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Henry, Addison G., 3d Cav. Enl'd July, 1861; re-enl'd; disch.
Hart, Joseph, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enl'd; disch.
Hines, Alfred H., 22d Cav. Enl'd March, 1865.
Hannah, Philip, 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Hess, Peter, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. capt.; disch.
Harah, John A., 6th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 1862; disch.
Hamilton, Edgar. Enl'd Aug. 1864.
Haskins, William, 4th Cav. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1865.
Harris, Chauncey L., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; wounded; disch. '65.
Henderson, Myron, 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd July, 1864; killed.
Hyrlman, Thomas.
Hays, Andrew, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Hughes, Wm. H., Engineer.
Hibbard, Daniel, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Hall, Joseph, 3d Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1862; disch. 1865.
Hunt, Geo., 3d Cav. Enl'd Sept 1864; disch. 1865.
Heffer, John, 22d Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863.
Hoelzer, Michael, 26th Inf. Enl'd Nov. '61; wounded and disch. Jan. '63.
Heberger, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. corp.; disch.
Hodgson, John, 105th Inf. Enlisted March, '61; pro.; re-enl'd; disch.
Hogan, Hugh, sergt., 33d Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; killed.
Herwood, Edward, 21st Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Harrigan, Leroy, 18th Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Hines, Nelson R., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Feb. 1863.
Hess, Shelton H., Navy. Enl'd Aug. 1864.
Hewitt, Chauncey, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded at Gettysb'g.
Hamm, John, 140th Inf Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded at Wilderness.
Hughes, Francis L., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. Oct. 1864.
Hughes, Wm. P., 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch.
Hughes, Michael, 165th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; re-enlisted.
Heisner, Philip, Sharp-sh. Enl'd Sept. 1862; pro. to capt.; disch. 1865.
Hart, Chas. A., 2d H. Art. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. Nov. 1864.
Harris, Harvey, 3d Cav. Enl'd April, 1862; disch.
Hoffman, Ernest, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Hogeboom, Peter, 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863; pro. capt.; disch. 1865.
Harris, John F., 67th Inf. Enl'd 1861.
Hilbert, Augustus, 140th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Harter, Jacob, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. 1864.
Hooker, Horace B., lieut., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Huntington, Albert, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Hogan, Patrick, 26th Inf. Enl'd 1863; disch. 1865.
Hannah, Charles, 103d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enlisted.
Howell, Chas. D., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; fate unknown.
Hulbert, Wm. H., 33d Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Hall, Sidney, 21st Inf. Enl'd 1862; re-enlisted.
Hall, John T., 27th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; re-enlisted in 10th Cav.
Hurder, Geo., Battery.
Hayes, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Haller, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died May 6, 1864.
Hinkel, Matthew, 97th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1863; killed in bat. May 5, 1864.
Haslip, William, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Aug. 9, 1864.
Huber, Joseph, 22d Cav. Enl'd April, 1865; disch. 1865.
Hogan, Thomas, 1st N. Y. Shp.-shooters. Enl'd March, 1863; disch. 1865.
Harrison, Jas. H., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Handon, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville, Sept. 20, 1864.
Howard, Geo. H., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; killed at Fredericksburg.
Hollis, Richard, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Hurley, George, 19th Inf. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. June, 1864.
Haig, Lewis, 98th Inf. Enl'd 1861; disch. 1865.
Hicks, Geo. W. Enl'd April, 1861; pro. capt.; disch. 1865.
Harty, Peter, 22d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1863; disch. 1865.
Hoffmann, Augustus, 140th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1864; died in Andersonville, Dec. 16, 1864.
Howes, Samuel, 50th Eng. Enl'd Jan. 1864; died Dec. 11, 1864.
Hof, Lewis, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at C. Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Howard, Henry, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Hagard, Wm. W., 9th H. A. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1865.
Henry, James, 14th H. A. Enl'd May, 1862; disch. 1865.
Huber, Valentine, 94th Inf. Enl'd March, 1864; died Aug. 24, 1864.
Hoyt, Alfred R., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
Haskin, Henry, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Aug. 1863.
Hallings, Peter, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Hill, William J., 8th Cav. Enl'd March, 1865; disch.
Hoyt, Henry B., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Himmels, Anthony. Enl'd May, 1861; died June 5, 1863.
Hamilton, Thomas, 3d Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1864; died Oct. 2, 1864.
Horan, Patrick. Enl'd April, 1861; died June 5, 1862.
Hartman, Henry, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died June 1, 1864, wounds.
Hough, Chas. M. Enl'd Jan. 1864; died April 11, 1864.
Herrington, Michael, 27th Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; died Aug. 25, 1864, wounds.
Hendel, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Harley, Frederick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Wilderness May, 1864.
Hartwick, Jos., 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed in battle July, 1864.
Harvey, Richard E., Navy. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. Aug. 1864.
Hebard, Horace, 27th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1865.
Hebard, Alvin, 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1865.
Hebing, Anthony, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Hayes, Thomas. Enl'd 1862; disch. 1863.
Helfer, John. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch. 1865.
Hinold, Frederick, 147th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Hollis, William D., 15th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch.
Hertwick, Henry, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. Aug. 1864.
Hoag, Jacob, 10th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1863.
Hope, John G. Disch. 1865.
Hester, Andrew, Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch. 1865.
Hildreth, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Hurley, Wm., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Hall, Wm., capt., 78th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. 1864.
Hebert, Franz. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1864.
Hulbert, William.
Housam, John, 33d Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Hunt, Robert. Enl'd 1864; wounded; disch.
Heilbown, Christian, drum-major, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Hastings, Geo., 3d Inf. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. 1865.
Harlacher, Jacob.
Huck, Anthony. Enl'd Oct. 1862; disch. Oct. 1865.
Hull, Joseph J., 97th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Henchen, Frederick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Hinkle, Frank, 6th Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1864.
Harrison, Thomas, 15th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch.
Hoover, Joseph, 22d Cavalry. Enl'd March, 1865; disch.
Huff, Volney, corp., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Himmel, William, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Himmel, Joseph, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
Insewell, Geo., 178th Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
Isler, Reinhart, 89th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Inman, Isaac L., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Inman, Herman C., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Irwell, John O., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; promoted; wounded; disch.
Ives, Ralph O. Enl'd April, 1861; in rebel prison twelve months.
Ierô, Louis, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Isler, Benjamin, 9th Art. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Jones, George, 61st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Johnson, Peter, 4th H. Art. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch, 1865.
Jongh, Jacob, 20th Art. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1864.
Johnson, Richard, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Jenkins, John, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; promoted corp.; re-enl'd.
Johnson, Isaac A., 50th Eng. Enl'd Aug. 1863; pro.; disch., disability.
Jennings, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; died of wounds Aug. 24, '64.
Jones, Peter, Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1862; died.
Jones, William. Enl'd Aug. 1861; died May 24, 1864.
Johnson, Wm. H., 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Jones, William, Regular Army.
Jennings, Gilbert S., capt., 20th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg.
Justice, John, 22d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; promoted; disch. 1865.
Jordan, Joseph, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Johnson, Jesse, 8th Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Jones, Warren C. Enl'd 1861; disch. 1865.
Justice, Edward, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Dec. 18, 1864.
Janson, Frederick, 62d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1861; died Jan. 1865.
Jobes, James, 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Dec. 23, 1863.
Jenoy, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1865.
Jung, Adam, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Johnson, Henry, 3d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. Sept. 1864, wounded.
Johnson, Edwin. Enl'd Mch. 1865; disch.
Jearvis, Napoleon. Enl'd Apr. 1864; disch. Apr. 1865, wounded.
Judd, Lucius, 140th Inf. Enl'd May, 1863; disch. 1865.
Jones, Wm. E. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.
Kavanaugh, James. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch.
King, Nicholas, Excelsior Brig. Enl'd June, 1862; re-enl'd.
Klein, Peter, 50th Eng. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Kane, Francis. Enl'd April, 1863; disch. 1865.
Kelly, John C., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Kurfurst, Joseph, 3d Cav. Disch. 1865.
Klepper, Wm. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. 1865.
Kuntz, Stephen, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.

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Kraus, Valentine, 22d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Kies, Philip, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Aug. 10, 1863.
Kugan, Edward. Enl'd July, 1861; died April 15, 1862.
Kress, Otto, 18th Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Kinsel, John. Enl'd Aug. 1861.
Kennelly, Wm. Enl'd Nov. 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Koehler, Frederick. Enl'd April, 1861; disch. May, 1862.
Kearns, Nicholas, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; died Jan. 1, 1863.
Kehoe, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; wounded; disch. 1865.
Kramer, Joseph, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Knight, Charles, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Keefe, Timothy, 24th Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863; wounded; disch. 1865.
Kingston, Richard, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Keers, Matthew, 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 1864.
Knox, James H., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept, 1862; died Oct. 18, 1864.
Krause, Joseph, 111th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Kinney, Thomas, 6th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; died in rebel prison.
Kirby, Robert, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1861.
Kleinhaus, Adam, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; trans. to V. R. C.
Kramb, Philip, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Koeth, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Kelly, Ryan, 150th Eng. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch.
Klippert, Valentine, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. 1865.
Kane, John, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Nov. 1864.
Keiser, David, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Kemer, Jacob, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
King, William, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Wilderness, May 8, 1864.
Kusack, Peter, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville prison, Dec. 23, 1864.
Koeth, Lorenzo, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '64; killed by accident, Sept. '64.
Keen, James. Enl'd Sept. 1864; died of wounds, Feb. 3, 1865.
Kingsbury, Andrew, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; killed at Wilderness, May 7, 1864.
Killery, John, 21st Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Koeth, George, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; pro. 1st lieut.; disch.
Kinnyson, Henry C., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Kelly, James, 161st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; disch.
Kelly, John, 161st Inf. Disch.
Knapp, Myron H., assistant-eng. Enl'd Oct. 1862.
Kurtz, Vitus, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Keeler, William, 8th H. Art. Enl'd Feb. 1865; wounded; disch.
Kelly, Edmund J., 2d lieut. Lt. Art. Disch.
Klingel, John, 187th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1864; disch. 1865.
Kofer, Henry, navy.
Kern, John, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Koehler, John, corp., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. '63; pro.; wounded; disch.
Krabb, Michael, 50th Eng.
Killman, John S., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Klein, Chas. P., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. '62; died of wounds July 19, '63.
Larkin, John. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died 1865.
Loemeyer, Matthias, 150th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Luther, Charles, corp'l, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Luther, Peter, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Lockie, Alexander, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Little, William, 26th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; wounded; disch. 1864.
Little, Samuel, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Lee, John F., 22d Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Lettis, James, 10th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1861; disch. 1863.
Lady, William, 11th H. Art. Enl'd 1861; wounded; disch. 1865.
Leflet, George, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Leflet, Frank, 12th Cav. Enl'd June, 1863; disch.
Lee, Arthur S.
Leary, Philip, 18th Bat. Enl'd Jan. 1863; disch. 1865.
Lewis, Charles, 148th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Lees, John, Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.
Love, Andrew, 140th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; died Sept. 1863.
Latz, William H., 10th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1865.
Lewis, Geo. W.
Lee, Frank, 2d lieut. 26th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd 12th Cav.; resigned.
Locke, Andrew J., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. capt.; disch. 1865.
Lawrence, Charles W., 1st V. Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863; pro.; disch. 1865.
Lewis, James A. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1862.
Leisegang, Ernest, 78th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861.
Lennon, Jas. W., 14th H. Art. Enl'd June, 1863; disch.
Leibert, Christian, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Leibert, Casper, 91st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Look, James, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Lyon, Freeman, 140th Inf. Died Feb. 15, 1863.
Lester, Robt., 140th Inf Enl'd Sept. 1863; promoted; disch. June, 1865.
Lyons, John D., Roy. Bat. Enl'd Jan. 1861; disch. Dec. 1861.
Lord, William, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Nov. 1864.
Lynch, Douglas, 18th Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Lawrence, Levi M., 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; wounded at Wilderness.
Lord, John.
Lee, Erastus R. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died April 1, 1861.
Lockwood, Chas. S. Enl'd July, 1862; killed in battle, Oct. 1863.
Lawless, Wm., 89th Inf. Enl'd 1864; transferred to 8th Cav.
Lawless, John T., 89th Inf. Enl'd 1864; transferred to 8th Cav.
Lillie, Gilbert B., 8th Cav. Enl'd 1864.
Laforce, George, 26th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; died Jan. 14, 1863.
Laufer, Martin, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Lynch, Peter, 3d Cav. Enl'd April, 1865.
Laurence, Francis W., 91st Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1863.
Lee, George, musician, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
La Dew, Charles. Enl'd June, 1862; died.
Lawrence, Charles H., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863.
Lyons, George, 104th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Lawrence, Samuel, 50th Eng. Enl'd Feb. 1861; disch. 1865.
Love, Michael, 50th Eng. Enl'd Sept. 1861; died June, 1862.
Lee, William, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; killed at Antietam.
Leavenworth, George, 14th H. A. Enl'd Dec. 1861; disch. 1865.
Lechander, John B., 4th H. A. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch. 1865.
Lamoreaux, Jos., 76th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; killed in battle.
Linehart, Linehart, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Antietam, Aug. 1862.
Lehan, Bernard. Enl'd June, 1861; died Feb. 17, 1864.
Lay, James. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Lyons, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded.
Lyons, Thos. I., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died Sept. 15, 1863.
Lyons, Wm. P., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; killed at Laurel Hill May 10, 1864.
Langworthy, Ambrose, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died June 11, 1864.
Langdale, Alfred C., 108th Inf. Enl'd March, 1864; died May 10, 1864.
Loyd, John, 1st Sharp-shooters. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Lee, John, 6th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1865.
Lennox, Archibald, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch Oct. 1864.
Lavis, Richard, 27th Inf. Died Nov. 1862.
Lefflith, Joseph, 104th Inf. Enl'd 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
Lucy, Henry, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug 1862; disch.
Leach, Thomas, 54th Inf. Enl'd 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Leach, William, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Lavis, William, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug 1862; disch. 1865.
Lavis, Robert, 26th Inf Enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1864.
Lockner, John, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Lockner, Augustus, 21st Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Leahn, Caleb, 8th Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
Leitz, Leonard. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Leslie, James P., 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Lawrison, Wm., 14th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Lewis, Wm. W., major, 54th Inf. Enl'd 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Loy, Peter, 67th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch. 1865.
Lays, John, 21st Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch. 1865.
Little, Joseph. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Lorson, John, Navy. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch.
Lynch, Nicholas, 8th Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
Lettington, Horace, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; promoted; disch.
Leyden, Morris, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; pro. to capt.; disch. 1865.
Lyons, Lester, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Marsh, Ed'n F., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; w'nded; tak'n pris.; disch.
Mead, Edward G., drummer, 8th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Mead, Lucius H., blacksmith, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Mudge, Ashael, 3d Cav. Enl'd June, 1861; disch. 1865.
Meyer, Ferdinand, 4th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Murphy, Patrick, 4th H. Art. Enl'd June, 1864; disch. 1865.
Major, Geo. C., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Meyer, John, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Meagher, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Moroy, Thomas, 4th H. Art. Enl'd June, 1863; disch. 1865.
Miller, John, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Malone, Martin, 140th Inf. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. 1865.
Mosher, Adam, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Meyer, Michael, corp., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Morse, Frederick T., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Malden, James, 2d Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch.
Mace, Thos. R. Enl'd July, 1862; wounded; disch. 1863.
Meyer, Christian M., 3d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; w'nded; disch. Dec. 1861.
Mylacraine, John, 49th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Mylacraine, Robert, 27th Inf. Enl'd 1861; re-enlisted.
Miller, H. E.
Miller, Homan. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. Aug. 1863.
Mandeville, Newton, 22d Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. 1865.
Mandeville, Lucius M.; disch. 1865.
Marbinger, Jacob, 188th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
Marbinger, Augustus, 12th Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
McKanna, Chas., 105th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1862; wounded and disch. 1862.
McBlakesley, Lyman, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Miller, Sydney, 104th Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1862; wounded; disch. 1863.
Mendola, Theo., 20th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
Mulcreen, Michael, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Madden, William. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
McCaffery, John, Navy. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. 1865.
McCaffery, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; deserted.
McCaffery, Hugh, 4th H. Art. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1865.
McMann, Henry, 188th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
McLaughlin, Thomas, 105th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. 1863.
Miller, Tenman, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Muglee, Henry, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Miller, F., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
McNary, John, 4th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Martin, Peter, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Miller, Cyrus A., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; disch. Aug. '63; disability.
Miller, Edgar, 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Miller, Chas., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
McLaughlin, Edw'd, 18th Bat. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Miller, John, 26th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. Nov. 1862.
Miller, Chas., 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Matthews, John, Eng. Corps. Enl'd Dec. 1861; disch. 1865.
McNab, James W., 8th Cav. Enl'd March, 1865; disch. 1865.
McGuire, Barney, 3d Inf. Enl'd 1861; d sch. 1865.
Maix, John, musician, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; disch.
Morser, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed in battle Feb. 6, 1865.
McGrate, Jas., 150th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
McWicker, Duncan, major, 6th Cav. Enl'd May, '61; killed at Gettysb'g.
McLeod, Duncan, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died July 3, 1863.
Moore, John. Enl'd Nov. 1861; died Feb. 27, 1862.
Meyer, David, 26th Inf. Enl'd 1861; disch. 1863.
McKay, Wm., 4th Cav. Enl'd April, 1861; disch. 1865.
Matthews, Chas. H., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Mann, Francis W., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Moran, Patrick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; killed Sept. 20, 1864.
Moran, John, 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; died Aug. 1863.
Maloy, Thomas, 160th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863.
McCarthy, Wm. A., 26th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died May 9, 1864.
Matthews, Myron, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Oct. 1861; died Dec., 1863.
Murphy, Dennis, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865; disability.
Matthews, Geo., 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; pro. capt.; disch. 1865.
Miles, Frank, 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
McCarthy, Charles. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Sept. 1864.
McMannis, Patrick, 105th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1861; died Feb. 1864.
Meyer, Philip, corp., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Petersburg.
McKay, Samuel, 8th Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville, Aug. 12, 1864.
McCue, James, 188th Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
McCue, John, 24th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
McMahan, John, 105th Inf. Enl'd March, '62; pro. col.; disch. '65.
McKenzie, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Antietam.
McCormick, James, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died of wounds, '63.
Morrison, James, 89th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1861; pro. to maj.; disch. '65.
McMannis, Joseph, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Mason, Thomas. Enl'd March, 1865; disch. 1865.
Murphy, Hugh, 18th Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Marriott, Edward, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro.; disch. 1865.
McKee, George, 57th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '61; re-enlisted; pro.; disch. '65.
Mahoney, John, 3d Cav. Enl'd 1862; wounded; disch. 1864.
Murray, John, 81st Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1864; disch. 1865.
Morgan, Robert, 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Marsh, Wm. C., 78th Inf. Enl'd March, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Maser, Martin, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. Nov. '63, disability.
McGuire, Daniel, 14th H. Art.
McMullen, P., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. capt.; d. Aug. 23, '64.
Morris, J. M., sergt., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. '65.
McGray, Michael, 20th Inf. Enl'd 1862; re-enl'd; disch.
McKay, Charles E., lieut., Navy.
Maltbey, Geo., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1861; wounded; disch.
Marvin, Moses H., 108th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1862; disch. 1865.
McMannis, John, corp., 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; pro. sergt.; disch.
Martin, Francis, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Mason, Wallace E. Enl'd March, 1864.
Murray, Edward B., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
McCoy, James. Enl'd Aug. 1864.
McCoy, Charles B. Enl'd Dec. 1864.
Moore, James, 22d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864; promoted.
Mahoney, Patrick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug., 1862; disch. 1865.
Math, John, sergt., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; pro.; disch. Oct. 1864.
Mitchelson, H., 3d Cav. Enl'd Sept 1864; disch. 1865.
Mason, Isaac F. Enl'd March, 1862; disch. 1865.
Muldoon, Patrick, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1865.
Marsh, Parley, 26th Inf. Enl'd 1861.
McLaughlin, A. F.
Moore, Clinton, 22d Cav. Enl'd 1863.
Maynard, William. Enl'd April, 1861; wounded; disch. 1864.
Munn, Sydney J., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. Sept. 1864.
McLoud, Alexander, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Monagan, James, 25th Inf. Enl'd June, 1861; promoted; disch. 1862.
Monohan, Morris. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Martin, Marcus, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Marshall, James, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. July, 1863.
McKechney, William, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Miller, Wm. J., 7th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch.
Menk, Charles, 4th H. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Menk, Rudolph, 4th H. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Meier, George, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865, wounded.
Murdon, Wm. H., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. 1864.
McCarthy, James.
Morley, Richard, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Masters, Wm. H., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enl'd; promoted.
Marks, John, 188th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Marks, Patrick, 188th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch.
Meehan, John, 20th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '61; re-enl'd 14th H. Art.; disch. '65.
McDermott, James, 22d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch.
McDermott, Thomas. Enl'd Feb. 1864.
Michelson, Paul, 140th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1863.
McBeath, William, 18th Bat. Enl'd Nov. 1862; disch. 1864.
McDermott, John, sergt., 14 th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; pro.; disch. '65.
McDermott, Timothy, 128th Inf. Enl'd Apr. 1863.
McConnell, Archibald, sergt., 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. '62; pro.; disch. '64.
Morrill, Henry P., lieut., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Jan. 1863.
Myre, John W., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
McNish, Edward, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. 1864.
Marsh, Geo. P., 35th Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. 1861, disability.
Morrill, Dwight, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
Meeker, Johnson.
McGuire, Thomas, 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
McGuire, Charles, 4th H. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
McDonald, Wm. H., 11th H. Art. Enl'd Nov. 1863; promoted; disch.
McCormic, Richard, 22d Cav. Enl'd April, 1863.
Muloy, Thomas. Enl'd Aug. 1864.
McLinden, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; trans. to 11th H. Art.
Murray, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded at Antietam; disch. 1865.
McGillis, James, 8th H. Art.; wounded.
Maroney, William, 22d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch.
Mahann, Robert, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. May, 1864.
McCullum, Hugh, 14th H. Art. Enl'd May, 1861; killed at Petersburg Oct. 16, 1863.
McManniman, Patrick, sergt., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Morrison, Thomas, 27th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; re-enlisted in 108th Inf.; disch.
Morrison, John, corp, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
McMullen, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; pro. to capt.; disch. '65.
Martin, Wm.
McGuire, James, 12th Regs. Enl'd May, 1862; disch. 1865.
Morse, Edwin R., 18th Bat. Enl'd Jan. 1863; disch. 1864.
Myers, Daniel, lieut., 22d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch.
McMahon, John A., 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. April, 1864.
McCarthy, Daniel, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
McDermott, Luke, Bat.
Murphy, Richard, 20th Inf. Enl'd 1861; disch. 1865.
Montgomery, A. S., capt. Enl'd June, 1862; resigned Nov. 1862.
McElerney, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1861; re-enlisted; disch. 1865.

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McCarthy, Henry, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; wounded; disch. 1865.
McLennan, John, 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; taken prisoner; disch. 1865.
Martin, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Moran, Bernard, 108th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1862; disch. 1865.
Molson, William, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Molson, Ferdinand, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Moulder, Samuel, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Moore, James, 78th Inf. Enl'd March, 1862; disch. 1865.
Nigham, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Nellis, Albert D., sergt., 22d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1862.
Noyes, James, sergt., 49th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Nellis, Michael, 27th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; in rebel prison 13 months; disch. 1865.
Newcom, Charles, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Noyes, John, 188th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch.
Neninger, Lorenzo, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Norton, David, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Newbre, Wm J., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Natsin, Geo. A., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.
Nold, Lewis, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Nier, Philip, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Naylor, Martin, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Nellis, James H., lieut., 22d Cav. Enl'd March, 1864; disch. 1865.
Nutt, Michael, 185th Inf. Enl'd July, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.
Nodecker, Henry, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.
Newson, John. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. Aug. 1862.
Nudecker, Geo., 104th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1862; disch. Jan. 1864.
Newman, Charles, 54th Inf. Enl'd 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Newman, John, 54th Inf. Enl'd 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Ogden, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Oren, Charles, 26th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1863.
Ogden, Monroe, 8th Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch.
Ogden, William, 3d Cav. Enl'd July, 1861; promoted; disch. 1865.
Otis, Frank. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Orsban, Edward, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. 1865.
Orsban, James. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. 1865.
Olden, Oliver, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
O'Mara, John, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1865.
Ones, John, 14th H. Art. Enl'd July, 1863; died March, 1864.
Owen, Frank. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died June 14, 1864, of wounds.
O'Brien, Wm., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville prison.
Oaks, Augustus. Re-enl'd.
Oaks, Joseph, 16th Cav. Enl'd June, 1863.
O'Conner, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Dec. 27, 1863.
Obart ah, Phalix, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; pro. capt.; disch. 1865.
O'Hara, Joseph, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
O'Neill, Daniel. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch.
Oliver, Robert B., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
O'Brien, Dennis, 12th Inf. Enl'd June, 1864; disch.
Oswald, Geo. B., lieut., 188th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
O'Conner, Timothy, Art. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. 1864.
O'Neill, Charles, sergt., 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Osborn, Frederick, 74th Inf. Enl'd April, 1862; disch. 1865.
Ovenburger, Roman, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Oster, Charles, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1863; disability.
Orlup, Spencer, 25th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Ofer, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
O'Brien, John, 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863; died Aug. 1863.
Peters, John, 18th Bat. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Pettinger, David, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Preston, William, Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Pearce, John. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. 1865.
Plunket, Patrick, 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. 1865.
Plunket, James, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Peterson, William, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Powers, John.
Peat, Louis, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Parsons, Theron E., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch.
Parshall, John, Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Plmer, Wm., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; wounded and disch.
Pierce, Francis E., 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 1862; pro. to maj.; wounded; disch.
Pobsmus, Jas. H., 8th H. A. Enl'd Dec. 1863.
Peck, Geo. P., paymaster. Enl'd Aug. 1861.
Paine, Ozman S., surg., 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862.
Passage, Eugene, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch.
Peasr, Marshall. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. March, 1865.
Preston, Byron I., 22d Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Putnam, John, 3d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Putnam, E., 22d Cav. Enl'd March, 1864; disch.
Parsonson, John H., 155th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; killed at Petersburg Sept. 1, 1863.
Piccot, Francis, 14th H. A. Enl'd June, 1863; died Aug. 31, 1863.
Pollay, Geo. W., 3d Cav. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. April, 1862, disability.
Patterson, Louis. Enl'd 1861; promoted; disch. 1864.
Powell, Volney, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; pro.; wounded; disch. 1864.
Pritchard, John W., lieut., 160th Inf.
Prime, Geo., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Pritchard, Thos., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. Oct. 1863
Powers, Patrick, 4th H. A. Enl'd Sept. 1861; re-enl'd; promoted.
Prindell, E., 21st Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863; died July 4, 1864.
Pringle, Albert, 89th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1862; died in prison June 1, 1864.
Perve, James.
Perve, Frank, 22d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Pruyn, John S., 14th H. A. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. Jan. 1864, disability.
Patterson, Chas. H. Enl'd June, 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Penny, Sanford. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. 1865.
Penny, Francis A., 3d Cav. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. July, 1864.
Page, Clark A., 98th Inf. Enl'd 1861; disch. 1865.
Page, John G., 27th Inf. Enl'd 18 1; disch. 1865.
Pulford, Schuyler, 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Putnam, Jas. W., Cav. Enl'd July, 186 ; disch. 1865.

Plant, Henry, Bat. Enl'd April, 1862; disch. 1865.
Provost, I., 22d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1863; d sch. 1863, disability.
Parry, Chas. A, 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1865.
Pifer, Peter. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. 1865.
Pine, John O. Enl'd Aug. 1861; died July 28, 1863, wounds.
Page, Geo., 14th H. A. Enl'd May, 1862; disch. 1865.
Picher, John, Bat. Enl'd Oct. 1862; disch. 1865.
Plain, James, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded.
Peter, Conrad, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Pfeheler, John L., 8th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch. 1865.
Pletzer, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Pierce, Edward, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Qualthro, John, 6th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1865.
Quigly, James M., 102d Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. 1865.
Quigly, Geo. F. Enl'd Feb. 1862; disch. 1865.
Quinn, John, 94th Inf. Enl'd March, 1864; died in Salisbury prison Jan. 1865.
Quinn, Robert, 8th H. A. Enl'd Jan. 1863; wounded; disch. 1865.
Quinn, John C., 25th Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1864; wounded; disch. 1865.
Quinn, Peter, 108th Inf. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. 1865.
Quigly, Wm., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1863; disability.
Quinn, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1862.
Quinn, Michael, sergt., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Rice, Wm. H., 18th Bat. Enl'd Oct. 1862; disch. 1865.
Russell, Wm., 75th Inf. Disch. 1865.
Rohr, Sebastian, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded and disch.
Repholt, Theodore, Bat. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch.
Robinson, Samuel. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Reynolds, Jonathan, 108th Inf. Enl'd 1862; disch.
Ronnig, James, 22d Cav. Enl'd 1864; taken prisoner; disch.
Ross, Andrew, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Oct. 1862; disch.
Recraft, John, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch.
Riggs, Albert. Enl'd 1862; disch. 1863; disability.
Riggs, Edgar. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1865.
Riggs, Charles. Enl'd June, 1861.
Ray, Michael, 3d Eng. Enl'd May, 1861; died Feb. 15, 1864.
Russell, Richard, 8th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. '63; wounded at Cold Harbor.
Reid, Geo., 140th Inf. Discharged 1865.
Rassney, Edward, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Rhode, Christopher, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Ryan, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1863; wounded; disch. Feb. 1864.
Raymond, Wm. O., 8th Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1862; promoted.
Rochester, Montgomery. Enl'd April, 1861; promoted to lieut.-col.; resigned June, 1865.
Rummel, Barney, 151st Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1862.
Riley, James.
Rice, Chas. M., 4th H. Art. Enl'd 1862.
Riddle, Robert, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Rovenor, Pat'k, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; pro. capt.; disch. Feb. '65.
Rabow, Augustus, 22d Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch. 1865.
Roach, Wm. E., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Root, Augustus L. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Robinson, Rob't J., 8th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1863; died Jan. 1864.
Raffles, Christian, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1865.
Robbins, I. L. Enl'd June, 1862.
Raker, John B., 21st Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1865; wounded.
Raker, Wm., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; in service thirty-nine months; wounded.
Robinson, Wm. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed in battle June 8, 1864.
Roach, John, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Feb. 1864.
Riley, Martin, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch.
Roach, Thomas, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Robinson, James, 54th Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch. 1865.
Rider, Charles, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Reed, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died in Andersonville prison, Nov. 1864.
Reed, John, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Rochow, Eli. Enl'd March, 1865; disch. 1865.
Rhods, Cornelius, Bay. Bat Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. 1864.
Rhods, Adolph. Disch. Oct. 1864.
Redmond, Martin, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; killed at Fredericksb'g.
Ranch, Albert, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Jan. 3, 1863.
Raeppael, Eugene, 27th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills, June, 1862.
Ryan, Michael. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. 1865.
Richard, Paul, 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862; disch. 1865.
Richard, Anthony, Zouave. Enl'd 1862; disch. 1865.
Rahn, Charles. Disch. 1865.
Rice, Geo., 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862; disch. 1865.
Ranseler, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Ratt, Joseph, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. May, 1863, disability.
Reynolds, Joseph, Navy. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. 1865.
Rivest, Joseph E., ord. sergt., 22d Cav. Enl'd July, 1864.
Rees, David W., 185th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864.
Regan, John, 12th Inf. Enl'd Apr. 1861; disch. 1865.
Rice, Geo. T., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; wounded.
Russell, Hiram, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Russell, Geo. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. 1865.
Roberts, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Redmond, Richard, 54th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1863.
Rapido, Francis, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865, wounded.
Rockwell, Wm. D., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865, wounded; promoted.
Rabbit, Chas. R., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; resigned in 1863.
Rabbit, Thomas, ord. sergt., Art. Enl'd 1861; fifty-two mos. in service.
Rabbit, Edward.
Rabbit, John. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Reynolds, Gilbert H., 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Nov. 1861; promoted to capt.; disch. May, 1863.
Ryan, Chas. O., Bat. Enl'd Oct. 1864.
Rise, Charles.
Ragan, John.
Russel, Geo. W., Cav. Enl'd 1863; disch. 1865.
Rowbotham, John, 18th Bat. Enl'd Nov. 1862; disch. 1865.

Robinson, Samuel, 54th Mass. Enl'd Mch. 1863; disch.
Redout, Lucas I., 2d N. Y. Reg.
Regan, John O., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. Feb. '63, disability.
Roberts, Ralph, 22d Cav. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. 1864.
Regan, Timothy O., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Reily, Frank. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. 1864.
Ritter, Morris, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1861; killed at Wilderness, May 8, 1862.
Ridout, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in prison, Dec. 15, 1864.
Richards, Jos., 27th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; killed in battle, June 5, 1864.
Russel, Robert, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch.
Reilly, Robert, 50th Eng. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch.
Russel, William, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Reddy, Peter, 8th Cav. Enl'd Jan 1864; disch. 1865.
Reynolds, John A., capt., 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Oct. 1861; pro. colonel; disch. 1865.
Rowley, Huntington, 188th Inf. Enl'd April, 1865; promoted lieut.; disch. 1865.
Rench, Geo., 20th Inf Enl'd April, 1861; disch. 1863.
Roberts, Marion, 24th Cav. Enl'd 1864; wounded.
Reid, Wm. L. Enl'd 1862.
Richardson, Hamlet, 108th Inf. Enl'd 1862; promoted.
Rissinger, Joseph, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Dec. 14, 1863.
Rily, James, 50th Eng. Enl'd Dec. 1863; killed Dec. 9, 1863.
Roder, Wm., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Raw, Emil, 89th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch.
Reynolds, Wm. D., 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Rowland, Robert, 22d Cav. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. 1865.
Stounit, Wm., 36th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; died June 28, 1864.
Schmitt, Adam, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Stone, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Smith, James, 64th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch. 1865.
Stuler, Geo., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Sanford, Daniel, 8th Cav. Enl'd 1861; promoted 2d lieut.
Squires, Joseph, 20th Inf. Enl'd 1861.
Stair, Henry P., 3d Cav. Enl'd 1861; transferred to 22d Cav.; promoted.
Starr, George H. Enl'd 1861; promoted major.
Sanders, Wm., 25th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Smith, Horace.
Strong, Henry A., paymaster. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1865.
Southworth, Theodore, sergt., 184th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch.
Sanders, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
Stine, Wm. H., 22d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Smith, Giles C., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Dec. 1863.
Smith, Elliott, 3d Art. Enl'd Aug 1862; disch.
Singabaugh, Wm., Zouave. Enl'd March, 1861; disch. June, 1865.
Smith, Anthony, 105th Inf. Enl'd May, 1862; disch. May, 1864.
Swartz, Adam, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Nov. 1864.
Smith, Thomas, 22d Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1863.
Sutter, Nicholas, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; died of wounds, May 9, 1863.
Smith, Joseph, 1st V. Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
Schneider, John, 3d Cav. In service thirty-four months.
Shirtcliff, Thomas C., 8th Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1862; died Feb. 3, 1863.
Smith, B. P., Navy. Enl'd Sept. 1861; promoted; disch.
Schaib, Peter, 14th H. A. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Staub, Edward, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Staub, Clemens, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Seiser, Augustus, 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862; disch.
Shaw, Reuben, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Sharpe, Norman, Art. Enl'd June, 1863.
Sharpe, Charles S., 14th H. A. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. 1865.
Smith, Adam, 22d Cav. Enl'd March, 1865; disch. 1865.
Sarchfield, James, 22d Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch. Aug. 1864.
Sheridan, C. A., 21st Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Smith, Robert.
Sloan, Horace, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Scrantom, Romyn, capt., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
Sherman, Henry, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1864.
Spellard, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Petersburg.
Spois, Christian, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded; pro.; disch '63.
Selverstine, Morris.
Solomon, Robert, 61st Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; wounded; disch. 1864.
Spoor, Jas. H., H. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Spoor, Oliver, 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted capt.; disch. 1865.
Schott, Charles, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Seller, J. F., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor.
Sheas, Chas. H. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Sheas, Leonard, 3d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Schafer, John, 187th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1865; disch. May, 1865, disability.
Sutton, Nathl. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted capt.; resigned Sept. 1863.
Sheban, James, 8th Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Stribler, Michael, 21st Cav. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. 1865.
Schneck, Francis, 4th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Schmitt, Anthony, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Simpson, Henry, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Simpson, John, 18th Bat. Enl'd Dec 1863; disch. 1865.
Simmons, Theodore. Enl'd March, 1862; disch. 1865.
Shrenk, Laurence, 54th Inf. Enl'd 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Sawtelle, John A., com. sergt., 54th Inf. Enl'd 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Sutter, Christian, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1862, wounds.
Southard, James T., 126th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Scott, Charles, 21st Cav.
Scott, John, 21st Cav. Disch. 1865.
Sawtelle, Edward H., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; promoted capt.; disch. Oct. 1864.
Scott, David, 21st Inf. Disch. 1865.
Schrader, John. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Shipley, Peter, Bat. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.
Straucher, John, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Schyget, Sebastian, 151st Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Straus, Joseph, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Sauer, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. March, 1863.
Sauer, Adam A., 151st Inf. Enl'd 1862; disch. 1864.
Sauer, Adam, 26th Inf. Enl'd 1861; disch. 1862.
Shaffer, George, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.

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Scott, George, 94th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. 1865.
Sullivan, James, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Seitz, B., 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Stickee, Paul, 1st Vet. Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Strussner, Jacob, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Schmidt, Felsus, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Dec. 1864.
Stellwagen, Henry, 16th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Stanton, John, 16th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1863; disch. 1865.
Studley, Seymour, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Selbert, Leo, 91st Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1864; disch. 1865.
Somers, Alexander, 24th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch. 1865.
Selath, George, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Speigel, Peter, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Shane, John C., 151st Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted capt.; killed at Cold Harbor.
Smith, Conrad, 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862; killed Feb. 6, 1865.
Swab, Joseph, 28th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; killed March, 1864.
Shields, Robert, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Shields, William.
Savage, Jeremiah, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died March 21, 1863.
Singer, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed in battle.
Suggett, Joseph, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Oct. 1862.
Shields, Robert A., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1864; disability.
Souder, William. Enl'd Aug. 1861; wounded; disch. 1863.
Short, Patrick, 14th H. Art. Enl'd July, 1863; died Dec. 8, 1863.
Stimers, Philip, 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1863; disability.
Salmon, Daniel, 8th Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1863; disch. 1865.
Short, Peter, 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862; died Dec. 13, 1862.
Short, Isaac, 8th Cav. Enl'd 1861; died Feb. 1862.
Sargent, John S., 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd 1861; disch. Nov. 1864.
Seely, Charles S. Enl'd 1861; pro. col.; 42 months in service.
Stockwell, Jerome. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Sadden, Oliver D. Enl'd July, 1862; promoted; died May 10, 1863.
Shay, John, Navy. Died Aug. 20, 1862; wounds.
Smith, Charles, 24th Cav. Enl'd 1863.
Steele, Joseph H., 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Strong, Albert, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Stoddard, Cyrus, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Selinger, Geo. M. Enl'd July, 1863; disch.
Summers, Cyrus J, 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Shults, James M., 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Schott, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Dec. 25, 1862.
Sanders, John W., 108th Inf. Enl'd May, 1862; died Dec. 26, 1864.
Scheon, Frederick, 140th Inf. Enl'd 1862; died June 15, 1862.
Smith, Allen H., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died June 25, 1863.
Schalber, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Streeter, Leander, 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Simber, Franklin, 8th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1864.
Swart, Edgar, 94th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1862.
Smith, William. Disch.
Swift, John W., sergt., 4th H. Art. Enl'd March, 1862.
Smith, Vincent M., 2d lieut., 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; pro. capt.
Stufler, Christopher. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1861; disability; re-enl'd.
Scott, James, 89th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1863.
Strain, Geo. E., 8th Cav. Enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd in 8th Cav.
Swanton, Robert, 54th Inf. In service 3 months.
Schlagle, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1863.
Saunders, John, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861.
Stone, John, 94th Inf. Enl'd April, 1865; killed or died.
Schuyler, Chas. M., bugler, 22d Cav. Enl'd May, 1864; disch.
Shurn, Alfred, 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863.
Smith, Wm. B., 1st Cav. Enl'd March, 1864.
Stone, Wm. H., 105th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1861; re-enl'd.
Stone, John, 105th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1861; re-enl'd.
Sweeting, John M., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1861.
Schwarz, John, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Sweetman, Richard, 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Syme, Charles, 20th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; disch. 1865.
Steel, Frank, Navy. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Steel, Geo., 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Sutter, John, 8th Cav. Enl'd 1862; disch. 1865.
Sauer, Sutton, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Sauer, Adam, 20th Inf. Enl'd 1861; disch. 1861.
Sutter, Benj., 151st Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch.
Shove, Jos. A., 8th Cav. Enl'd 1863; disch. 1864; disability.
Shove, James M., 109th Inf. Enl'd March, 1865; disch.
Shove, Perry, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Spencer, Josiah S., 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Sunney, Patrick, 89th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1863.
Smith, Barney, 48th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. March, 1865; w'nded.
Steinhauer, Philip, 151st Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died Nov. 27, 1863.
St. Jermain, Hugh, 104th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1862.
Sidey, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded at Wilderness.
Sprague, Samuel, 18 ——. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch.
Steele, Henry, 26th Inf. Enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1863.
Storms, Wm. B., 16th H. Art. Enl'd Feb. 1862; wounded; disch.
Smith, Andrew, corp'l, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863.
Sachs, Louis, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Squire, James, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Sweetman, Albert R., 26th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Snyder, John C., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1863.
Sullivan, Cornelius, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch.
Simpson, Wm. H., 104th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch.
Simpson, John H., Cav. Enl'd May, 1861; promoted; disch.
Stallman, Frederick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enl'd; pro.; disch.
Sullivan, Patrick, sergt., 16th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1861; pris. 18 mos.; disch.
Sullivan, Mortimer, 16th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; promoted; disch. 1864.
Sullivan, Patrick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; pro. capt.; disch. 1864.
Smith, William H., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Cold Harbor April, 1864.
Sabin, Elroy, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; pro. major; w'nded; disch.
Schooley, Richard, lieut., 50th Eng. Enl'd Feb. 1863; resigned Oct. 1864.
Spring, Jacob, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Spring, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Smith, Orin L.

Sutton, Chas. S., 18th Bat. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Stetzenmyer, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Scholtz, Frederick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Smith, S. M., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. Mar. 1862; disability.
Smith, Henry L., 4th H. Art. Enl'd Sept. 1861; pro. capt.; resigned; disability.
Schirck, Geo., 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1861.
Stepe, John, 3d Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Sayre, John S., 105th Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. 1865.
Sayre, Wm., 33d Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. 1865.
Suse, Christian, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Sherman, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch.
Sullivan, John, 4th H. Art. Enl'd June, 1862; promoted; disch.
Schmidt, Charles, 18th Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1861; disch. 1865.
Schuab, Frederick, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Spencer, Josiah S., 18th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1864.
Tanner, Albert, 140th Bat. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865; wounded.
Thredgould, Wm., 140th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enlisted in 18th Bat.; disch. 1865.
Tappin, Thomas, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; promoted; disch.
Tappin, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd June, 1862; trans. to 1st V. Cav.; disch.
Teall, Chas. W., Enl'd March, 1864.
Twel, Geo., Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch.
Thrasher, Fletcher, corp., 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; pro.; wounded; disch. 1865.
Tuttle, Edwin C. Enl'd April, 1861; died June, 1861.
Tuttle, Albert H., 99th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; died Jan. 1864.
Thompson, Harvey, 11th H. Art. Enl'd Nov. 1864.
Thompson, Charles, 21st Cav. Enl'd Oct. 1863; disch. 1865.
Turley, Wm., Reg. Bat. Enl'd Jan. 1862; disch. 1864; wounded.
Turley, Andrew, Reg. Bat. Enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864; pro.
Teal, Abraham, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Teal, Isaac, 2d Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1861; re-enlisted 140th Inf.; disch.; disability.
Toplin, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Tambos, Anthony. Died of wounds.
Toplin, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Talbot, Amos T. Enl'd Nov. 1861; died Aug. 9, 1864, of wounds.
Templar, Jas. A., Navy. Enl'd 1864; died Feb. 1865, of wounds.
Tate, Thos. B., 98th Inf. Enl'd Nov. '61; killed at Petersburg Nov. '64.
Tate, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Tack, Jacob, 21st Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1863; wounded; disch. 1865.
Troop, Joseph, 188th Inf. Enl'd Feb. 1865.
Tack, Isaac, 14th H. A. Enl'd Jan. 1864; wounded; disch. 1865.
Taylor, James. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1863.
Taylor, Jos. R., 150th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died July 6, 1864.
Tann, Chas. H., Bat. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. Nov. 1864.
Tann, Edward, 140th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; wounded; disch. 1865.
Tibbits, Henry, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Tibbits, Frederick, Navy. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch. Aug. 1864.
Tolmie, Thomas. Enl'd Feb. 1864.
Twist, Richard. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch.
Twist, Frederick, 18th Bat. Enl'd 1862; disch. 1865.
Twist, Oliver W., 26th Inf. Enl'd 1861; disch. 1865.
Taylor, Elmer. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. 1865.
Twist, Wm., 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Aug. 1863.
Taylor, Wm., 24th Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1864; disch. 1865.
Tupper, John G., 9th Art. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. July, 1865, wounded.
Topham, Thomas, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; promoted; disch.
Thompson, James, Pa. Regt. Enl'd 1865.
Tower, Anson K., 22d Cav. Enl'd March, 1864; promoted first lieut.
Thornton, Henry H. Enl'd May, 1862.
Tenney, Robert. Enl'd Dec. 1864.
Taylor, Geo., 6th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1865.
Taylor, Wm. H., 26th Inf. Enl'd Apr. 1861; re-enl'd in Lt. Art.; disch.
Trangott, Christian, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Trangott, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Taylor, Albert B., 151st Inf. Enl'd 1862.
Townsend, Chas. C.
Thompson, Joseph, 4th H. Art. Enl'd June, 1863; disch. 1865.
Townsend, Gilbert, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
Trompter, Frank, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in rebel prison June 17, 1864.
Upson, Edwin, 22d Cav. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. 1865.
Vontana, Matthew, 8th Cav. Disch.
Vanderhoof, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. '65, wounded.
Van Maare, Harris, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Oct. 1862; disch. 1865.
Van Bergh, Tobias, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1861; promoted corp.
Vaugham, Robert, sergt., 108th Inf. Enl'd June, 1862; disch. Jan. 1863, disability.
Vaugham, Geo., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Vernan, John J., 50th Eng. Enl'd Jan. 1862; died Mch. 21, 1864.
Van Dolar, Henry, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Vanbergh, Tobias, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Van Dolar, Wm., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Venn, Charles, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Van Schuyver, Jos. Enl'd 1863; disch. 1865.
Van Schuyver, Wm. Enl'd 1863; disch. 1865.
Vogt, John. Disch. 1865.
Vincer, Charles, 14th H. Art. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Van Schuyver, Geo., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Van Schuyver, Edward, sergt., 21st Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Vandermark, Wm. M., chaplain. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Valcour, Dennis, 4th U. S. Inf. Enl'd March, 1864; disch. 1865.
Vogel, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Van Schuyver, Charles, 3d Cav. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1864.
Vandermark, Wm., 18th L. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted capt.; disch. 1865.
Vogler, Frank. Enl'd May, 1864; disch. 1865.
Welsh, John. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1864; wounded.
Williams, Roger, 108th Inf. Enl'd 1864.
Whittlesey, H. E., Cav. Enl'd 1861; promoted capt.
White, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862.
Wescott, James, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; pro. capt.; disch. '65.
Walker, Levi, 8th Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. April, 1862.

Williams, Samuel B., 50th Eng. Enl'd Dec. 1863; promoted.
Walsh, William, 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Wright, Richard, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. March, 1864.
Warren, Wm., 18th Bat. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Warren, Francis M. Enl'd April, 1861; disch. 1865.
Warren, George L., 18th Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. July, 1864.
Wanzer, George G., captain, 27th Inf. Enl'd June, '61; pro. major; disch. '65.
Williamson, Alb't, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. '62; disch. Nov. '62; disability.
Wheeler, Harlan P., corp., 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Warner, Thomas, 8th H. Art. Enl'd Dec. '63; wounded at Cold Harbor; disch.
Wood, Henry D. Enl'd 1861; wounded at Petersburg; disch. 1865.
Warfield, Richard H., 50th Eng. Enl'd Feb. 1863; pro.; disch. 1865.
Wade, Warren, sergt. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Wiseman, Albine, 27th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. 1865.
White, Henry. Enl'd Feb. 1862.
Witzel, Gaspert, 6th Cav., Enl'd Sept. 1861; re-enlisted; disch. 1865.
Walter, Michael, capt., 104th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1862; disch. Oct. 1864.
Willet, John, 22d Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; died June 6, 1864.
Welland, Joseph, 78th Inf. Enl'd Jan. 1862; died Oct. 9, 1864.
Wheeler, Geo., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; taken prisoner at Richmond.
Wheeler, Reuben, sergt., 22d Cav. Enl'd March, 1863.
Wels, Joseph, 4th H. Art. Enl'd May, 1863; disch. 1865.
Webb, H., 22d Cav. Enl'd March, 1865.
Wenk, Jacob, 55th Inf. Enl'd June, 1863; wounded; disch. 1864.
Wheeler, Thomas, 4th H. Art. Enl'd May, 1863; transferred; disch.
Wilson, Henry P., 26th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1864; promoted; disch. 1865.
Wooster, Frank M., 122d Inf. Promoted 1st lieut.
Wilson, James, 26th Inf. Enl'd Aug 1861; disch. 1863.
Washbourne, Geo. H., 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Welch, Patrick, 50th Eng. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Whalen, Thomas, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Wyman, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Woods, John, 54th Inf. Enl'd May, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Welch, John, 8th Cav. Enl'd Dec. 1863; disch. 1865.
Wark, Thomas, corp'l, 67th Inf. Enl'd June, 1861; wounded; promoted; disch. 1865.
Wilson, Wm. G., 8th Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Willis, Geo. W., 137th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Welderley, Wendel, Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Waddel, Frank, 22d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864; disch. 1865.
Welderley, Andrew, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Wilson, John M., 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1861; disch. Sept. 1864.
Wark, John T., 33d Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 1864.
Whithall, Elijah, Bat. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Wolf, Peter, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Wolf, Michael, 140th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Wisemiller, Robert, 102d Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1862; re-enl'd; pro'd; disch. 1865.
Wilber, Frederick, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; disch. 1865.
Walker, Henry, Bat. Enl'd Nov. 1861; disch. 1865; re-enlisted.
Wren, Frederick, 22d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Wagner, Herman. Enl'd Sept. 1864; disch. 1865.
Warner, Leopold, Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. 1865.
Walter, John, drummer, 49th Inf. Enl'd April, 1862; disch. 1865.
Weilet, Augustus, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. 1864.
Weilet, Augustus, Jr.
Wilber, Augustus, 108th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; w'nded; disch. 1863.
Wilson, Robert B., Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; pro'd; disch. May, 1863.
Wagner, Augustus, serg't, 14th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; pro'd; w'nded; disch. 1862.
Whittley, Thomas, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Whittley, Henry, 14th H. Art. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. 1865.
Williams, Henry, 14th H. Art. Enl'd July, 1863; disch. 1865.
Willitt, Homer B., 110th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Wich, Christopher F. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1863; disability.
Whitney, Geo., 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept. 1861; disch. 1865.
Warner, Joseph, 188th Inf. Enl'd April, 1864; resigned June, 1864.
Walker, James, serg't, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
Whitney, John L., 81st Inf. Enl'd Oct. 1861; re-enl'd April, 1865, in 22d Cav.
Walker, Wm. H. Enl'd April, 1861; wounded; disch. 1864.
Woods, Nicholas. Enl'd 1862.
Whalon, Lawrence, 22d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1864.
Wangus, James.
Whalon, Michael.
Webb, Geo. W., 34th Inf. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. 1863.
Woods, Frederick, gunner. Enl'd Sept. 1863; disch.
Whiting, Addison, lieut., 140th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. May, 1863.
Wright, John, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
White, James, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Dec. 23, 1864, in Salisbury prison.
Waldo, John, 3d Cav. Enl'd Jan. 1862; disch.
Wagner, Adam, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville prison, Oct. 1864.
Winkstein, Fritz, 6th Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1864; disch. 1866.
Weitzel, Henry, sergt., 54th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.
Wilson, Wm., 140th Inf. Died.
Willis, John A. Enl'd June, 1863; disch. 1864.
Whitley, Wm., 18th Bat. Enl'd Nov. 1863; disch. 1865.
Walker, Thomas, 11th Regs. Enl'd March, 1862; promoted; wounded.
Wyman, David W., 3d Cav. Enl'd Aug. 1862.
Williams, Mobile, 120th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch.
Williams, Elliott.
Wright, George, 8th Cav. Enl'd Nov. 1862; disch. 1865.
Wright, Frank, 49th Inf. Enl'd July, 1864; disch. 1865.
Walter, Philip, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Aug. 18, 1863.
Weismiller, John J., corp., 151st Inf. Enl'd 1862; disch. 1865.
Werner, Michael, 104th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; wounded; disch. 1865.
Wofart, John, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted corp.
Weigand, George, 100th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1861; wounded; disch. 1864.
Wahl, Frank, 22d Cav. Enl'd Feb. 1865; disch. June, 1865.
Young, Frederick, 140th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.

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Young, Jacob, 3d Cav. Enl'd April, 1864; disch. 1865.
Yerton, Edward, 8th Cav. Enl'd July, 1861; disch. 1865.
Yaales, R., 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1863; disch.
Yankerwitch, Wendelin, 151st Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; died Aug. 31, 1864, wounds.
Yawmans, Matthew, sergt., 4th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 1862; disch. 1865.
Yocker, Jacob, 108th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1862; disch.
Zorn, Joseph, 26th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; disch. April, 1862.
Zoreh, Augustus, 1st Lt. Art. Enl'd Aug. 1861; wounded; disch. 1864.
Zoreh, Frank, corp., 108th Inf. Enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded; disch.
Zoreh, Bruno, 54th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 1864; disch. Oct. 1864.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Abbott, Millard, capt., enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted major; disch. 1865.
Austin, Andrew L., enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded and disch. July, 1863.
Braham, Charles, enl'd 1861; disch. 1863.
Brigham, L. D., enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1863.
Baker, Thomas, enl'd May, '61, disch. June, '64, on account of wound.
Benjamin, Smith C., 2d lieut., enl'd April, '61; promoted capt.; disch. Feb. 1863.
Bishop, Thomas, enl'd April, 1861; promoted capt.; disch. 1864.
Brown, Henry, enl'd Aug. 1862; died in Andersonville prison Oct. 9, '64.
Babcock, John H., enl'd May, 1861; disch. Nov. 1861, disability.
Buckley, Chas. C., enl'd May, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Bauman, Casper, enl'd May, 1861; killed at 1st Bull Run.
Bowles, Julius, sergt., enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1863.
Burns, Patrick, enl'd May, 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1861.
Bailey, Wm. L., enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. June, 1863.
Bishop, Richard, enl'd Sept. 1861; in service nine months.
Baird, James, enl'd May, 1861; wounded and disch. 1862.
Beckwith, Wm., enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Banter, Aaron E., enl'd Aug. 1862; died July 12, 1863, of wounds.
Bemish, Samuel, enl'd Aug. 1862; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Buff, Michael, enl'd Jan. 1862; disch. March, 1862, disability.
Bertram, Philip, enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Jan. 1863, disability.
Beuschinater, Wm., capt., enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. March, 1863, disability.
Creelman, John, enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Feb. 1863, disability.
Cryder, John, enl'd April, 1861; deserted.
Cook, Leopold, enl'd May, 1861; killed at Bull Run.
Cormoda, Charles, enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Cook, William H., enl'd May, 1862; re-enl'd; promoted; taken prisoner three times; disch. 1865.
Cooper, David L., sergt., enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1863.
Cochran, Wm. J., enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1864.
Conmore, Jacob, enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1863.
Caudle, William L., enl'd April, 1861; disch. 1863.
Capthorn, John, enl'd Sept. 1862; killed in battle May 6, 1864.
Cotter, John, enl'd May, 1861; promoted; re-enl'd; disch. 1864.
Conners, Michael, enl'd May, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; disch. May, 1862.
Cooper, Albert G., enl'd May, 1861; pro. capt.; disch. May, 1863.
Crane, John, enl'd May, 1861; disch. Feb. 1862.
Cromwell, Victor, enl'd May, 1861; re-enl'd; disch.
Clancay, John, enl'd May, 1861; disch. Sept. 1861.
Cooley, Elijah, enl'd May, 1861; re-enl'd in 1st V. Cav.; pro. capt.
Churchill, William; wounded; discharged.
Duffey, Patrick, enl'd Dec. 1862; wounded; disch. 1864.
Doyle, Owen, enl'd May, 1861; disch. Sept. 1861.
Doud, Jerome, enl'd April, 1861; promoted; disch. 1863.
Dickinson, Abram, enl'd June, 1861; transferred to 3d Cav.; disch. 1863.
Darling, Richard A., enl'd May, 1861; wounded; disch. 1862.
Donaldson, Robert, enl'd April, 1861; wounded; disch. April, 1863.
Dietrich, George, enl'd Sept. 1862; w'nded at Wilderness; disch. 1865.
Dewey, D. M., major; enl'd 1861.
Ervin, John, enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. 1862.
Fitch, Giles H., enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Fletcher, Peter, enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1863.
Frinch, Edward, enl'd April, 1861; transferred to 1st V. Cav.; disch.
Frazer, R. S., enl'd April, 1862; promoted; disch. 1862.
Fess, Frank, enl'd Aug. 1862; died March 2, 1863.
Flanegan, John, enl'd Jan. 1862; died Sept. 27, 1863.
Faber, Christian, enl'd Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Gregg, Sherman, enl'd April, 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.
Gilbert, Edwin S., enl'd May, 1861; pro. lieut.-col.; died Feb. 1863.
Gorham, Herbert A., enl'd April, 1861; pro.; re-enlisted; disch. 1865.
Groves, John D., enl'd April, 1861; wounded at Bull Run, and disch. in Aug. 1861.
Guilford, Wm. H., enl'd April, 1861; wounded; disch. April, 1863.
Gotwing William, enl'd May, 1861; killed in battle, Aug. 1862.
Gurtroll, George, enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Graham, James, enl'd May, 1861; promoted; disch. 1865.
Gould, Lindsey M., enl'd April, 1861; re-enlisted Aug. 1862, in 140th Inf.; disch.
Glos, Jacob, enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded; disch. June, 1863.
Hulbert, Edwin, drummer, enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
Hulbert, Edwin N., enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. Jan. 1863; disability.
Hulbert, Geo. R., enl'd May, 1862; wounded by shell and disch.
Higgins, Michael, enl'd Dec. 1862; disch. March, 1863; disability.
Hatch, Edward V., enl'd May, 1861; killed at Richmond.
Harper, Joseph, sergt., enl'd May, 1861; trans to 1st V. Cav.; disch.
Harah, Charles, enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1862; disability.
Hilbert, John, enl'd May, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. 1865.
Hackett, Patrick, enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1865.
Harris, Geo. W., enl'd April, 1861; disch. 1865.
Hawkins, Albert, enl'd June, 1861; promoted; disch. 1863.
Halliday, George, enl'd April, 1861; disch. May, 1862.
Halliday, John, enl'd April, 1861; promoted; wounded; disch. Apl. 1863.
Hynes, Myron, enl'd April, 1861; pro. lieut.; disch. April, 1863.
Harris, Benj. F., enl'd May, 1861; promoted capt.; disch. 1863.
Hawkins, William G., enl'd May, 1861; promoted; disch. May, 1863.
Hilligns, George; fate unknown.
Harvey, Thomas, enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd 14th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
Hatter, William, enl'd April, 1861; died Sept. 6, 1862.
Hayes, Thomas, enl'd 1862.
Hoffman, Jacob; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Jones, Warren C., enl'd April, 1861; disch. Oct. 1861.
Jordan, Thomas, enl'd May, 1861; pro. lieut.; disch. May, 1863.
Kline, Jerome, enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
Kline, Samuel A., enl'd May, 1861; promoted; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Kenney, Louis, enl'd April, 1861; promoted; disch. 1863.
Kress, Joseph, enl'd 1862; transferred to 140th Inf.; disch. 1865.
Kehoe, James, enl'd 1861; disch. 1863.
Kuhles, Conrad, enl'd April, 1861; promoted; taken prisoner; disch. April, 1863.
Knopp, Henry, enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1863.
Kirk, John M., enl'd May, 1861; promoted; wounded; disch. 1863.
Kennedy, Thomas, enl'd May, 1861; transferred to 140th Inf.
Knight, George, enl'd May, 1861; disch.
Kleinhans, Geo., enl'd Aug. 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
La Rourke, Joseph, enl'd Nov. 1862; died of wounds July 10, 1863.
Lomp, Henry, enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
Lane, Frederick A., enl'd April, 1861; died Dec. 15, 1864, of wounds.
Little, David, enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1863.
Lomp, Ferdinand, enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1863.
La Barge, John, enl'd May, 1861; disch. Dec. 1861.
Langtry, Robert, enl'd 1861; disch. 1863.
Lattimer, John H., enl'd April, 1861; promoted; disch. 1862.
Love, Richard, enl'd April, 1861; disch. 1863.
Lynch, James H., enl'd Apr. 1861; promoted; died Aug. 9, 1864.
Labedia, Wm. C., enl'd Apr. 1861; killed by accident, Apr 8, 1865.
Loy, John, enl'd May, 1861; promoted; wounded; disch. 1863.
Leach, Thomas C., enl'd Oct. 1861; disch. June, 1863, disability.
Mix, Lucien C., enl'd Apr. 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. 1864.
Mentor, Adelbert H., enl'd May, 1861; died May 12, 1865.
Miller, Henry, enl'd Apr. 1863; transf. to 54th Inf.; disch. 1865.
Miller, Albert, enl'd Apr. 1861; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
Miller, Stephen N.; in service 9 mos.
Megerle, Jacob, enl'd Aug. 1862; transf. to 140th Inf.; disch. 1865.
McGin, Timothy, enl'd Apr. 1861; promoted; re-enl'd; disch. 1865.
McCanty, Harry, drummer, enl'd Sept. 1862; disch.
Matthews, James, enl'd May, 1861; disch. July, 1861, disability.
McCarthy, James, enl'd Nov. 1862; died July 20, 1864, of wounds.
Murray, Peter M., enl'd Apr. 1861; disch. 1865.
Morse, Ashael B., enl'd Apr. 1861; re-enl'd; promoted; wounded; disch.
Morse, Lewis E., enl'd Apr. 1861; re-enl'd in 140th Inf.; disch.
Mosier, George, enl'd Apr. 1861; in rebel prison 4 mos.; disch. 1863.
Marshall, Matthew, enl'd Apr. 1861; disch. June, 1862, disability.
McDonald, Michael, enl'd May, 1861; disch. Aug. 1861.
Moore, Franklin, enl'd 1861; transf. to 24th Cav.
McMullen, James, enl'd May, 1861; transf. to 3d Cav.
Murks, Thomas, 1st lieut., enl'd Sept. 1861; re-enl'd.
Maple, Ferdinand, enl'd May, 1861; promoted; wounded; disch. 1863.
Meyering, John, musician, enl'd June, 1861; disch. Oct. 1861.
Noble, Adolph, capt., enl'd May, 1861; disch. Nov. 1861.
Neal, Joseph, enl'd May, 1861; disch. 1863.
Ortner, Andrew, enl'd April, 1861; died Feb. 17, 1864.
Owen, George E., enl'd May, 1861; died Dec. 13, 1864.
Oldfield, Nicholas, enl'd May, 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
Ovenburger, Jacob, enl'd Dec. 1861; re-enl'd in 140th Inf.; disch. 1865.
Omepeyer, Frank, enl'd Aug. 1862; promoted; killed at Gettysburg July 4, 1863.
Preston, Albert W., enl'd April, 1861; promoted capt.; disch.
Putnam, Geo. C., capt.; enl'd April, 1861; disch. June, 1862.
Page, Daniel, enl'd May, 1861; killed in battle June 27, 1862.
Quimby, Isaac F., colonel, enl'd April, 1861; disch. Sept. 1861.
Quigley, James H., enl'd April, 1861; killed at Bull Run.
Riley, Charles, enl'd May, 1861; re-enl'd in 4th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
Rogers, Thomas, enl'd May, 1861; wounded; disch. May, 1862.
Rose, Alexander G., enl'd Aug. 1862; died July 9, 1863, of wounds.
Regan, John, enl'd April, 1861; disch. Sept. 1861.
Robinson, Samuel, enl'd April, 1861; disch. July, 1861; disability.
Riston, Frederick, enl'd Aug. 1861; pro.; died May 19, 1864, of wounds.
Rowe, Geo. D., enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
Rosenberg, Geo., enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
Reardon, Daniel, enl'd May, 1861; fate unknown.
Sullivan, Jeremiah, 2d lieut., enl'd May, 1861; transferred to 1st V. Cav.; promoted major; killed March 4, 1864.
Shove, William, enl'd May, 1861; died in prison July 21, 1861.
Savage, Charles, enl'd April, 1861; killed.
Sinnovald, Louis, enl'd 1861; disch. 1863.
Smith, John A., enl'd April, 1861; transf. to 4th H. Art.; pro.; disch.
Stewart, Johia W., enl'd May, 1861; pro.; re-enl'd in 194th Inf.; disch.
Scott, Alexander, enl'd May, 1863; disch.
Stilwell, Mortimer, 1st lieut., enl'd April, 1861; disch. Feb. 1862.
Sutton, Robert B., enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
Sharpe, Chas. B., enl'd Aug. 1861; re-enl'd in 94th Inf.; disch. 1865.
Stockwell, Alex., enl'd Aug. 1862; disch. Feb. 1863; disability.
Schneck, Charles, enl'd Sept. 1862; transferred to 140th Inf.; disch. '65.
Scott, Edward T., enl'd Oct. 1862; died Dec. 20, 1862, of wounds.
Smith, John, enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd; wounded; disch. 1865.
Seitz, Frederick, enl'd April, 1861; wounded; disch. Sept. 1861.
Smith, Peter, enl'd May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
Spalding, Jas. A., enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd in 22d Cav.; promoted; disch. 1865.
Scofell, Francis, capt., enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1864.
Spears, Isaac, enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd 14th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
Slager, Michael, enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1863.
Stull, Homer, enl'd April, 1861; promoted lieut.; disch. April, 1863.
Shove, Wallace W., enl'd April, 1861; died Feb. 6, 1863.
Schreiber, Richard, enl'd April, 1861; promoted captain; disch. Nov. 1863; disability.
Spears, Stephen, enl'd Aug. 1862; died Oct. 15, 1863.
Scott, James, musician, enl'd May, 1861; re-enl'd; disch.
Shank, Stephen, enl'd April, 1861; disch. Oct. 1862; disability.
Sullivan, Cornelius, enl'd May, 1861; re-enl'd in 14th H. Art.; wounded; disch.
Toole, Edward, enl'd May, 1861; re-enl'd in 21st Cav.; wounded; disch. 1865.
Taylor, Robert F., capt., enl'd May, 1861; promoted colonel; disch. May 18, 1865.
Tulley, William, enl'd Aug. 1861; promoted captain; re-enl'd; disch.
Tallon, Christopher, sergt., enl'd March, 1862; disch.
Wendel, Carl, enl'd Sept. 1862; wounded; disch.
Wagner, Ined, enl'd 1861.
Wright, Geo. W., enl'd May, 1861.
Watson, John, corp., enl'd May, 1861; disch. Feb. 1862.
Wickerly, Frederick, enl'd Sept. 1863.
Wensel, John, enl'd April, 1861; promoted; killed May 5, 1862.
Williams, Samuel, enl'd 1861; disch.; disability.
Whiting, Albert A., enl'd Sept. 1862; disch. 1865.
Williams, Henry B., capt., enl'd April, 1861; disch. Oct. 1862.
Weiland, John, lieut., enl'd April, 1861; resigned; re-enl'd as capt. in 8th Cav.
Williams, Elliott I., lieut., enl'd April, 1861; re-enl'd Oct. 1863, in 1st V. Cav.; promoted major.
Wilson, James H., enl'd April, 1861; disch. April, 1863.
Wynkoop, Henry J., enl'd May, 1862; pro.; wounded; disch. Nov. 1863.

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SWEDEN.

Armstrong, Charles B., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged May, 1863.

Adkins, Robert, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Dec., 1862, for disability.

Allen, David W., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Gettysburg.

Ashley, Lucius W., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged; re-enlisted Jan., 1864, in 22d Cav., Co. C; discharged 1865.

Bangs, Edward, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; name dropped from roll Aug., 1863.

Buckley, Thomas, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Borrodale, Wm. M., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Brewer, James, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Feb., 1863, for disability.

Bourne, George, saddler, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Burch, Albert, farrier, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Boyd, Andrew, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to 2d lieut. July, 1864; to 1st lieut. Dec., 1864; to captain Feb., 1865; wounded in battle of Wilderness.

Burns, John A., Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; sent to insane asylum.

Brown, George G., Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; detached service; discharged May, 1863.

Butler, David J., Co. H, 21st Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; promoted; in battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek; discharged June, 1865.

Banta, Wm. C., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; in battle of Bull Run; deserted in Aug., 1861; re-enlisted, 1862, in 140th Inf.

Barnes, Isaac, Jr., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Bowles, James, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted at Falmouth Feb., 1863.

Brownyar, Jos., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Buchanan, John, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; in battle of Bull Run; deserted.

Brower, Samuel, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, etc.; discharged May, 1863.

Burroughs, Augustus, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1863; re-enlisted Feb., 1864, in 22d Cav.; discharged Aug., 1865.

Beedle, Almeron, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.

Bowles, William, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; deserted Feb., 1864.

Beedle, James, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.

Billington, Edward H., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864.

Barre, George H., Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; wounded; discharged.

Barre, Frederick, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; 1st lieut.; came home March, 1862.

Bennett, James, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1864; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.

Beedle, Randle, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1864; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.

Brockway, Lorenzo, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; deserted in Rochester.

Bowen, ———, color-bearer, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; wounded in battle Wilderness; died of the wound.

Brockway, Hiel, 2d lieut., Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861.

Barnhardt, John, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Cooper, John, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted Aug., 1862, in 3d Cav., Co. M; wounded at Malvern Hill; discharged 1865.

Coats, Cornelius, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Coats, Francis, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in hospital Sept. 6, 1864.

Carrington, Eugene, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted July 31, 1863.

Church, Owen, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Colen, John, Co. H, 21st Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1863; in battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek; discharged 1865.

Coy, Levi, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Cotter, Edward, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; detached as driver; discharged 1865.

Clark, Francis T., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted 1862; discharged, 1864, for disability.

Cooley, Franklin, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1863, for disability.

Courtney, Lewis B., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted sergeant Feb., 1863; 2d lieut. July, 1863; 1st lieut. June, 1864; captain Oct., 1864; discharged 1865.

Coward, Richard, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Collins, Patrick, Co. G, 105th Inf. Enlisted 1862; discharged.

Connor, Wesley W., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; 3d sergeant; transferred in 1863 to 25th Inf., and promoted captain.

Coon, George W., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; died of a wound.

Clark, Edward, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1865.

Connor, Thomas, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; transferred to 140th Inf.

Cornes, James P., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; promoted; transferred to Co. K, May, 1865; discharged Aug., 1865.

Caldwell, William, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.

Caldwell, James, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; killed in Rochester Feb., 1864.

Chase, Oscar, Co. F, 105th Inf. Enlisted March, 1862; wounded at Antietam, and discharged shortly after.

Close, Thomas, Co. F, 105th Inf. Enlisted March, 1862.

Copeland, Andrew, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died in 1863.

Chapman, Franklin, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died of wound received in Shenandoah Valley.

Church, Samuel, blacksmith, Co. C, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died in March, 1862.

Coats, Martin, Co. H, 21st Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1863; discharged 1866.

Dauchy, Orville, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted Jan., 1863.

Draper, Jerome, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Dean, John, sergeant, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted at Gettysburg July, 1863.

Doran, Barney, Co. G, 105th Inf. Enlisted 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg.

Dayton, Edwin A., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; cashiered; re-enlisted in 94th Inf.; promoted to major; re-enlisted in 22d Cav.; discharged 1865.

Dingman, George W., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged, 1861, for deafness.

Du Planty, Albert, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan. 1864; discharged 1865.

Dolph, Francis G., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died.

Dolph, John W., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.

Dodge, Frank E., Co. F, 105th Inf. Enlisted March, 1862; discharged Nov., 1862; re-enlisted Aug., 1863, in 1st Vet. Cav.; promoted; discharged July, 1865.

Doty, Orin, Co. F, 105th Inf. Enlisted March, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg.

Dudley, George W., Co. D, 1st Vet. Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; discharged 1865.

Dodge, John, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died in hospital in 1863.

Day, Edwin, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged 1864; re-enlisted; discharged in 1865.

Ebler, Edward, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Edwards, Franklin, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged 1865.

Edmonds, James, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; deserted at Rochester.

Fosbender, Frederick, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Sept., 1863, for disability.

Freeman, Philander, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Fuller, Eugene P., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; resigned; re-enlisted Aug., 1862, in 108th Inf., Co. C; promoted; resigned in June, 1863.

Fordham, Milton, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Fuller, Heber, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged for disability; re-enlisted July, 1862, in 22d Cav.; taken prisoner on Wilson's raid; exchanged Dec., 1864; died in hospital.

Fox, Michael, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.

Farnham, John T., 6th Co. Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Guyon, Francis, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.

Gommell, Henry, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Jan., 1863.

Griffin, Chas. H., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Green, Henry H., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted Jan., 1863.

Green, Darwin, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted Jan., 1863.

Grunwell, Jos. D., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged in 1862 on account of wound.

Gordon, Robert J., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged.

Gifford, Jerome, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.

Gridley, Geo. E., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864.

Genther, George, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; left regiment in March, 1862.

Hammond, Henry C., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted; discharged May, 1863; re-enlisted Feb., 1864, in 22d Cav.; taken prisoner on Wilson's raid; discharged Aug., 1865.

Hack, William J., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; deserted in Aug., 1861.

Hinman, Byron, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; wounded in battle of Bull Run.

Hopkins, James D., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1861; disability.

Howes, George, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1863.

Hopkins, Robert, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; deserted 1861.

Hoyt, George, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in battle Wilderness.

Hewitt, Thomas, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Laurel Hill May, 1864.

Heley, John, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Aug. 24, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Howard, Orville L., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to captain of 1st U. S. Colored Volunteers Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.

Hart, Ezra Y., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged.

Hyler, Thomas A., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted Sept. 11, 1862.

Howard, Lucius, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; transferred; discharged 1865.

Harris, Harvey, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Holmes, Ira, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to captain 23d Cav., Jan., 1865; discharged 1865.

Harvey, Thomas, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Hunt, Marryatt, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Jan. 27, 1863.

Hartigan, Matthew, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged May, 1863.

Jenner, Chas. H., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died at Giesboro Point, May, 1864.

Joslyn, William H., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; taken prisoner at battle of Bull Run; in prison twenty-one months; discharged; re-enlisted in 21st Cav.; promoted; discharged 1866.

Knowlton, Eli S., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Kelly, William, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run; in prison twenty-one months; discharged.

La Due, James, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Dec., 1862.

Lathrop, Henry, Co. E, 8th Cav. Died in 1862 while home on a furlough.

Larkin, James W., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan, 1864; discharged 1864; disability; re-enlisted in 3d Cav.; discharged.

Luce, Oscar C., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged; disability.

Leeper, Jos. M., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to captain and assigned to Co. E, Dec. 12, 1863; resigned.

Langdon, Harry, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged; disability.

Miller, Spence, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; promoted; deserted 1863.

McCarty, John, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.

Monroe, James, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; in many battles; wounded three times; discharged 1865.

Markey, Thomas, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Mulvaney, James, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Morehouse, Alonzo, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; hospital steward; discharged 1865.

McCullouch, Albert, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted Dec. 21, 1863.

McKee, Robert, Co. G, 105th Inf. Enlisted 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; in Andersonville one year.

McDonald, Wm. C., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861.

Meinhardt, Peter, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; deserted Aug., 1861.

Morgan, Charles, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines' Mills; discharged 1863.

McIntyre, William, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1863.

McBride, Edward, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1863.

Minot, Bartlet, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.

Mirch, Hiram, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; deserted in fall of 1864.

Mosher, Amos, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.

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Mowers, Henry, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
Mowers, John, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
Moore, Abram, Co. F, 105th Inf. Enlisted March, 1862; discharged 1865.
Maxon, George, 105th Inf. Enlisted March, 1862.
Nobles, Geo. A., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1863.
Nelson, Chas., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; wounded; discharged; re-enlisted Nov., 1864, in 22d Cav., Co. C; discharged 1865.
Newel, Robert, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Oct. 23, 1864.
Newel, Joseph, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged March, 1863; disability.
Nichols, Henry H., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Osborn, Stephen, Co. H, 21st Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; killed in Aug., 1864.
O'Brien, Thomas, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Antietam.
O'Brien, Patrick, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Ogden, Frank, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
Pierce, Darwin, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; taken prisoner on Wilson's raid, and died in Andersonville prison.
Peachy, Charles, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
Peachy, Noah, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died of fever, at Winchester, in Oct., 1864.
Parker, Wm. J., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died in hospital.
Pear, L. Peter, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863; re-enlisted in 4th Heavy Art.; promoted; discharged 1865.
Pease, Geo. R., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865; re-enlisted; now in service.
Perry, Jos. A., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted Sept. 12, 1862.
Percell, Edward, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Perry, Chas. A., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1864.
Pond, Nathan, captain, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to colonel in 1863; transferred to 2d U. S. Colored Cav.; discharged 1865.
Page, Thomas R., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
Rogers, Joseph, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Rosevelt, Geo., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Rockafellow, Geo. W., wagoner, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Robinson, John, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Root, Chas. W., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to corp., Feb., 1863; to sergt., 1863; taken prisoner on Wilson's raid; sent to Andersonville; discharged 1865.
Richardson, David, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1862; disability.
Richardson, John W., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; promoted; discharged 1863.
Raymond, Almon, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; taken prisoner in battle of Bull Run; in prison twenty-one months; discharged 1863.
Reed, Jay F., Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
Root, Reuben, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died in May, 1864.
Smith, Edward, Co. K, 98th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; discharged Jan., 1864; re-enlisted; wounded; promoted to 1st lieut.; discharged Aug., 1865.
Sandford, Willard, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died in hospital at Mount Pleasant.
Soles, Joel H., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; killed at Fredericksburg.
Saunders, Rowland, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; transferred from Co. K to F; discharged 1863.
Stoddard, Wesley, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged.
Sedgwick, Frank, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
Soles, Geo. H., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged on account of wound received at Gaines' Mill, July, 1862; re-enlisted.
Steves, John W., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted in 1862.
Secor, Orlando, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died of fever Jan., 1864.
Sparlan, Alanson C., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Schonton, Henry W., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Snyder, John B., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1863; disability.
Starks, Milo L., captain, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to major, Nov., 1863; killed in battle of Wilderness May, 1864.
Shaw, Patrick, Co. H, 21st Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1863; discharged in fall of 1864.
Shorey, Wilber, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Spring, Chas. E., Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Antietam; discharged; re-enlisted in 22d Cav.; discharged Aug., 1865.
Spears, John W., blacksmith, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Soules, Jedediah, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862, promoted to corporal in 1863; to sergeant in 1864; discharged 1865.
Shelton, Hunt, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted in Sept., 1862.
Sheffield, Thomas, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Soules, Alonzo J., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Sloan, William, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Sloan, Robert, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Snyder, Albert, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Sloan, James, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Sloan, David, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Nov. 3, 1863.
Sandford, Joseph, Co. C, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
Tozer, James, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died March 18, 1863.
Taylor, Charles L., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in battle of Wilderness May 5, 1864.
Taylor, Herbert C., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in battle of Gettysburg.
Thomas, H. J., captain, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; resigned.
Toofe, Samuel, 6th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Taylor, Edwin, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1864.
Vanderhoef, J. B., Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted to 1st lieut. Aug., 1862; wounded while on picket; discharged 1863.
Vayo, Charles, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged.
Van Tine, Chester W., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged on account of wounds received at Hanover Court-House.
Wood, Enos B., Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; discharged 1863.
Whipple, Thos. B., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Wright, George A., Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Wilson, John, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Feb. 19, 1863, disability.
Webb, Charles M, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
Webb, William C., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
Williams, George H., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Webster, Jerome, Co. C, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died at Winchester.
Warren, Charles, 2d lieut., Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; left regiment in March, 1862.

HAMLIN.

George H. Ostrom, 1st lieutenant, 105th N. Y. V. Enlisted Nov. 22, 1861.
Thaddeus B. Burch, 2d lieutenant, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; promoted March 1, 1865.
Geo. M. Wernette, 1st sergeant, 26th N. Y. V. Enlisted April 26, 1861; re-enlisted Sept. 20, 1864; discharged June 17, 1865.
Andrew Wilson, sergeant, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in thirteen battles.
Wm. H. Ransom, sergeant, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted, and died from wounds Aug. 3, 1864.
Theodore Ross, sergeant, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.
Horace Howard, sergeant, 9th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; wounded.
Elippas Bidwell, corporal, 105th N. Y. V. Enlisted December 16, 1861; re-enlisted in 24th N. Y. Cavalry; wounded.
Geo. R. Storer, corporal, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; died Jan. 19, 1863, in Washington.
Geo. W. Walker, corporal, 129th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; transferred to 8th H. Artillery; wounded.
Geo. H. Howard, corporal, 8th N. Y. H. Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; transferred to Vet. R. Corps; wounded at Petersburg.
Orville Dauchy, corporal, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862.
Emory Butler, corporal, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 3, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded at Petersburg.
Ira T. Kimball, corporal, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted April 6, 1865.
Theron Ainsworth, private, 1st S. S. Enlisted August 12, 1862; taken prisoner Aug. 19, 1864; discharged Sept., 1865.
John C. Parker, private, 1st S. S. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; taken prisoner Jan. 17, 1863.
Jackson P. Nichols, private, 1st S. S. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died in Andersonville.
Homer H. Hoyt, private, 1st Vet. R. Corps. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; re-enlisted; wounded; discharged Nov. 14, 1865.
Hector A. Butler, private, 1st S. S. Enlisted August 25, 1862.
Hiram Cusick, private, 2d Wis. V. Enlisted April 20, 1861; re-enlisted March, 1864.
Americus Doty, private, 2d Minn. V. Enlisted Aug 31, 1862; killed at Chickamauga, May 14, 1863.
George Cutts, private, 5th N. Y. V. Enlisted March 25, 1865.
Henry Murray, private, 6th S. S. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862.
James L. Shoals, private, 11th N. Y. V. Enlisted March, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
Henry Cusick, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted April 23, 1861; re-enlisted Sept. 20, 1864, in 25th Battery.
Franklin Cusick, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted April 20, 1861; wounded twice.
Joseph Parker, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted May 4, 1861.
Alva M. Douchy, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Nov. 27, 1861; died April 12, 1862, at Fortress Monroe.
Joseph Thompson, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted May 2, 1861; died Oct. 6, 1861, at Georgetown.
Thos. G. Warren, private, 52d N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug 20, 1863; discharged Dec. 1, 1863.
Homer G. Arnold, private, 78th N. Y. V. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1861; died Oct. 20, 1864, in Andersonville.
William Skillam, private, 104th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec., 1861; re-enlisted in 94th N. Y. V.
Stephen W. Warren, private, 64th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1863; wounded; discharged September 3, 1863.
Daniel Castleman, private, 104th N. Y. V. Enlisted Jan. 10, 1862; in twelve battles; wounded; discharged June, 1865.
John T. Hall, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded at Antietam.
Francis G. Welch, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862.
George Vroman, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 3, 1862.
Charles Weed, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted July 28, 1862.
John Shepler, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; lost an arm.
Thomas Shay, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted July 27, 1862; wounded at Antietam.
Geo. W. Elliott, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 17, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
John King, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; taken prisoner twice; died at Andersonville.
Chas. H. Skillam, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted July, 1862.
James Smith, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; killed April 20, 1864, at Petersburg.
Matthew Cusick, private, 8th Mich. V. Enlisted April 20, 1861; re-enlisted in 4th N. Y. H. Artillery.
Luther Wiers, private, 129th N. Y. V. Enlisted July 30, 1862; transferred to 8th H. Artillery.
Albert Bills, private, 129th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to 8th H. Artillery.
Milton Crandall, private, 129th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to 8th H. Artillery.
Griffin La Due, private, 129th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to 8th H. Artillery; taken prisoner.
Francis Reynolds, private, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Nathaniel E. Hulbert, private, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; transferred to 91st H. Artillery.
James Ready, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1863.

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Oscar Overton, private, 147th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1863; wounded.
Andrew G. Secor, private, 3d Artillery. Enlisted March 24, 1864; transferred from 24th N. Y. Artillery.
Wm. Vroman, private, 14th N. Y. H. Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 3, 1862; transferred to 1st R. I. Artillery.
William Nosey, private, 18th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Sept. 19, 1864; transferred to 25th N. Y. Battery.
Monroe C. Shoals, private, 21st N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Aug. 17, 1862; transferred.
Robert Bullock, private, 24th Ind. Battery. Enlisted Oct. 21, 1861; prisoner in Andersonville.
Oliver G. Parmele, private, 24th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Oct. 16, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864.
Hiram Root, private, 24th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Oct. 11, 1864.
John O. Harman, private, 24th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1861.
Julian Turgen, private, 24th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
Charles W. Otis, private, 24th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Oct. 11, 1861; transferred from 3d N. Y. Artillery.
George Miller, private, 24th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Oct., 1861; re-enlisted; taken prisoner.
Franklin D. Otis, private, 24th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; died April 5, 1863, at Plymouth, N. C.
Sylvanus King, private, 24th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; died May 25, 1864, at Andersonville.
William Ainsworth, private, 24th N. Y. Battery. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1861; died Sept. 18, 1864, at Andersonville.
Francis A. Smith, private, 25th Ind. Battery. Enlisted Jan. 21, 1864; discharged July 31, 1865.
George E. Pavo, private, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; in five battles; wounded; discharged Oct. 28, 1864.
Milo Hoskins, private, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862.
James McRoberts, private, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted July 28, 1864.
Samuel O. Gardener, private, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded; died in Salisbury, N. C.
John McKinney, private, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1863; died at Newbern, N. C., Oct. 11, 1864.
Thomas Goice, private, 22d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 2, 1863; died at Andersonville, Sept. 25, 1864.
Charles Skillam, private, 22d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
John H. Miller, private, 22d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Nov., 1863.
Lewis H. Amsden, private, 22d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Nov., 1863.
Thomas G. Warren, private, 23d N. Y. Cavalry. Wounded; discharged July 20, 1865.
William A. Welch, private, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 15, 1863.
Richard Ketchum.
Edwin Munger.
Lewis Thayer, Volney Thayer, Henry J. Clow, wounded.

PARMA.

Alonzo Merritt, lieutenant, 1st N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted July 12, 1864; missing—supposed killed.
Ambrose E. Sawyer, sergeant, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec., 1861.
George Efner, sergeant, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Nov. 21, 1861.
Buel Emsley, sergeant, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted April 23, 1861.
Warren Firman, sergeant, 26th N. Y. V. Enlisted Oct., 1861.
Theodore Barlow, 1st sergeant, 105th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 8, 1861.
William H. Teller, sergeant, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1863.
George Henry, sergeant, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted August 15, 1862; re-enlisted in 15th U. S., Oct. 16, 1863.
Albert Horton, sergeant, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted August 6, 1862.
Samuel Thayer, sergeant, 188th N. Y. V. Enlisted Oct. 10, 1864.
Lyman Talmage, sergeant, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1862.
Charles M. Webster, sergeant, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted August 4, 1862.
John Van Geison, sergeant, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted August 8, 1862; wounded at Beale's Station.
Franciscus Harrison, sergeant, 188th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864. At Lee's surrender.
Henry B. Carpenter, corporal, 26th N. Y. V. Enlisted May 27, 1861; re-enlisted in 2d Cavalry, Sept. 21, 1864. Promoted sergeant.
Patrick Morarty, corporal, 2d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 17, 1861.
Charles H. Cook, corporal, 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted August 12, 1862.
James Hughes, private, 5th O. V. Enlisted June, 1862; wounded in hand.
Adelbert H. Beeman, private, 6th N. Y. Cav. Enlisted August 14, 1862; died May 4, 1864.
Robert McKinney, private, 8th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; never heard from—supposed killed.
Charles J. Tinker, private, 11th Sharp-shooters. Died June 6, 1863, of wounds.
Theran Trimble, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
Byron Trimble, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
Charles P. Tinker, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
Wheeler Sowls, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
George W. Raymond, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
James Parrinet, private, 11th Sharp-shooters. Killed in battle.
Marcus McDougal, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
Albert Knowles, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
Andrew Hicks, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
Warren Goodell, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
Theodore Sands, private, 11th Sharp-shooters.
Edwin A. Bush, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 15, 1861.
George Boomhower, private, 13th N. Y. V.
W. C. Billings, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Jerome Bence, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Henry S. Bennett, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1861.
John Bailey, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1861; re-enlisted in Cavalry.
Alonzo P. Barringer, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Dexter C. Burritt, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1862; died June 6, 1863, in hospital.
Elihu S. Bancroft, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Jan., 1862; killed at Gaines' Mills, Va.
George H. Clark, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Irving I. Collins, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec., 1861.
Alva M. Damly, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Albert H. Gould, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1861.
Seeley S. Hayford, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Edward Hathaway, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Duane Hiscock, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Robert T. Logan, private, 13th N. Y. V.
William Morris, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Peter Patterson, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Frank Sanders, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Nov., 21, 1861; taken prisoner.
John Wheeler, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Andrew Wilson, private, 13th N. Y. V.
F. W. Wright, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Charles Young, private, 13th N. Y. V.
Sidney Efner, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Nov. 29, 1861; re-enlisted in Heavy Artillery.
Sidney Austin, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1861; re-enlisted in 50th Engineers, April, 1865.
William Miller, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Nov., 1861; re-enlisted in Cavalry.
James P. Kavanaugh, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Jan., 1861; re-enlisted in 4th Artillery.
Silas F. Hayford, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec., 1861.
David S. Wellman, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
John Wellman, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
William Trimmer, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862; injured in service.
William Mulligan, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Charles Stoneman, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enl'd Dec. 15, 1862; died July 17, 1864, of wounds.
Phillip A. Banger, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted March 13, 1861; re-enlisted in 21st Cavalry; wounded twice.
James Hiscock, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1861.
Henry Hontland, private, 13th N. Y. V. Sept. 18, 1862; died Oct. 25, 1862, in service.
Albert Donehee, private, 13th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 15, 1862; died May 4, 1863, in hospital.
Byron Knowlton, private, N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 15, 1861; killed June 16, 1862, at Antietam.
Dudley G. Tinker, private, 14th U. S. R. Enlisted April 4, 1864.
Nicholas Camp, private, 21st N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept., 1863; taken prisoner; never heard from.
Martin Welsh, private, 21st N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 10, 1863.
James N. Lapp, private, 22d N. Y. V.
Hanford Bass, private, 26th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862.
Edward A. Chittenden, private, 54th N. Y. M. Enlisted Oct., 1864, for U. S. service.
William H. Brown, private, 78th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1861; wounded in 2d Bull Run; crippled.
John Randolph, private, 78th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec., 1862; wounded in both legs.
Robert McKinney, private, 100th N. Y. V.
Charles Miller, private, 100th N. Y. V.
Adelbert Bass, private, 100th N. Y. V. Enlisted Nov. 13, 1861.
John E. Webb, private, 102d N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1861.
Alonzo Wright, private, 105th N. Y. V. Injured at South Mountain.
Silas Wright, private, 105th N. Y. V.
Charles Hayford, private, 105th N. Y. V. Taken prisoner.
Levi Camp, private. Enlisted in Iowa, June, 1864; re-enlisted, 1865.
William G. Buell, private, 108th N. Y. V. Died in hospital.
Nehemiah Billings, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Perry S. Blackwell, private, 108th N. Y. V.
George Buell, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Robert McCullough, private, 108th N. Y. V. Died of wounds, May 17, 1863.
Charles Vancourt, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted June 10, 1862; re-enlisted in 8th Cavalry; died Sept. 12, 1863.
C. H. French, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Calvin French, Jr., private, 108th N. Y. V.
Charles Gardner, private, 108th N. Y. V.
H. Hazen, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Manly Herrick, private, 108th N. Y. V. Wounded.
John Kirby, private, 108th N. Y. V. Died in hospital.
Chatman C. Kirby, private, 108th N. Y. V.
James Ketch, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Cyrus Lap, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Patrick McDonald, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken prisoner.
George Manchester, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
William McCullough, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Daniel Meech, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to 59th Regiment, N. Y. V.
Arthur P. Newton, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1861; wounded; in eleven battles.
Guerdon E. Pendleton, private, 108th N. Y. V.
John Reynolds, private, 108th N. Y. V.
David Stairs, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Seymour Stairs, private, 108th N. Y. V.; killed at Antietam.
Emerson Smith, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
Peter Tenny, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.

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Charles Taylor, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.
James Welch, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; re-enlisted in 50th Engineers.
Patrick Welch, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
William H. Welch, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.
Hiram Wright, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Henry C. Williams, private, 108th N. Y. V.; wounded at Gettysburg.
Lyman Wolcott, private, 108th N. Y. V.; wounded at Fredericksburg.
Edward Wadhams, private, 108th N. Y. V.
Wesley Wood, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Dec., 1861; re-enlisted March, 1865.
Charles E. Coats, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
Henry H. Hill, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted March 29, 1864; transferred to 59th Regiment, N. Y. V.
Peter Bush, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted March 10, 1864.
John G. Parker, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Jan. 18, 1864; died June 16, 1864, of wounds.
Truman E. Miller, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Oct. 6, 1862.
Jared H. Judd, private, 108th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
David W. Allen, private, 140th N. Y. V.; killed at Gettysburg.
Elijah Burch, private, 140th N. Y. V.
J. E. Cole, private, 140th N. Y. V.
John C. Cole, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Charles Davis, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Simeon Derider, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Jarius N. Heath, private, 140th N. Y. V.
William Henry, private, 140th N. Y. V.
David Hull, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Andrew Hiscock, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Alfred Howard, private, 140th N. Y. V.
J. J. Jackson, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Richard Kine, private, 140th N. Y. V.
William Kine, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Anthony Lowles, private, N. Y. V.
Alvah Mills, private, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Allen Merritt, private, 140th N. Y. V.
George Olmstead, drummer, 140th N. Y. V.
Andrew Robinson, private, 140th N. Y. V.
William C. Trimmer, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Charles Vaughn, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Michael Berden, private, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
John Dorin, private, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; missing.
Shadrach Jackson, private, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Harley Hasen, private, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862.
Samuel Hasen, private, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862.
Richard Kane, private, 140th N. Y. V.
William Kane, private, 140th N. Y. V.
Reuben Harmer, private, 140th N. Y. V.
George Parker, private, 155th N. Y. V. Enlisted June, 1861.
Wm. E. Davis, private, 161st N. Y. V. Enlisted August 27, 1861.
Patrick Mulligan, private, Irish Brigade. Enlisted December, 1861; re-enlisted in the 94th Regiment.
Martin Randolph, private, infantry. Enlisted 1861.
Henry G. Losey, private, 50th Eng. Enlisted March 15, 1865.
Zachary Coffin, private, 50th Eng. Enlisted June 15, 1862.
Henry P. Randall, private, 50th Eng. Enlisted April 4, 1865.
Walter S. Bronson, private, 4th Heavy Artillery.
Howard Ketchum, private, 4th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December 29, 1863.
Eugene Dutton, private, 8th Heavy Artillery.
Charles E. Hathaway, private, 8th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted June 15, 1864; wounded severely.
Conrad Boomhower, private, 8th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; killed in battle.
Jacob Rosecrantz, private, 1st N. Y. C. Enlisted September, 1864.
H. G. Austin, private, 3d N. Y. C.
Thomas Baldwin, private, 3d N. Y. C.
Stephen Cronkbite, private, 3d N. Y. C. Died June 16, 1862, in hospital.
Henry Cook, private, 3d N. Y. C. Enlisted August 12, 1862.
George M. Cook, private, 3d N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Newbern, April 28, 1863.
George Deyo, private, 3d N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; died in hospital.
Edward Peck, private, 3d N. Y. C.
Henry Van Zile, private, 3d N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; imprisoned at Andersonville.
Charles Webster, private, 3d N. Y. C.
Thos. M. Baldwin, private, 3d N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken prisoner.
Calvin H. French, private, 3d N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862.
Thomas King, private, 3d N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862.
Martin Ruland, private, 4th N. Y. C. Died Oct. 14, 1863, in North Carolina.
James Riley, private, 6th N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
William Coats, private, 8th N. Y. C. Died in hospital.
William C. Hunt, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in hospital.
Stephen King, private, 8th N. Y. C.
Peter Post, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862.
John Swyting, private, 8th N. Y. C.
John G. Servis, private, 8th N. Y. C.
Acherman Vanderbeck, private, 8th N. Y. C.
Alva H. Wynkoop, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; wounded near Richmond.
Edward Williams, private, 8th N. Y. C.
John Van Wormer, private, 8th N. Y. C. Died in hospital.
Andrew Robinson, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862.
Frank Huber, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Ira S. Ruland, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted March, 1865.
Henry H. Ruland, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted March, 1865.
John Grover, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted March, 1865.
John A. Vanderbeck, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Daniel Vanderbeck, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Oct., 1861.
Leonard Sage, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug., 1861; re-enlisted Dec., 1864.
Charles Vahne, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
Barnabas Hynes, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted March, 1865; re-enlisted.
Isaac C. Hooper, private, 8th N. Y. C. Enlisted Dec. 26, 1863.
Foster J. Smith, private, 54th N. Y. M. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1864.
Thomas Darling, private, U. S. N. Enlisted June, 1864.
James Randolph, private, U. S. N. Enlisted Nov., 1864; gun-boat "Essex."
Albert S. Knowles. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1862.
Robert McKinzie. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted and wounded.
Harry Wellman.
George Gavett, private.
Edward A. Chittenden, private, 54th N. Y. M. Enlisted Oct., 1864, for U. S. service.
John H. Parish, private. Enlisted Oct., 1864.
Joseph Pease, private, U. S. N. Enlisted Feb. 4, 1862, on gun-boat "Colorado."
Dalton Anderson, private. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1864.
David Jackson, private. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1864.
Abner Adams, private. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1864.
William Henderson, private. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1864.
Walter Bishop, private. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1864.
John R. Clark, private. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1864.
Ezra Annis, private. Enlisted Sept. 26, 1864.
Thomas McDougal, private. Enlisted Sept. 28, 1864.
James Burns, private. Enlisted Sept. 28, 1864.
Louis P. Thayer, private. Enlisted Oct. 5, 1864.
Isaac Brock, private.
John Everson, private.
Thomas Crow, private.
William Benson, private.
George E. Lester, private.
William Bruce, private.
Edward Case, private.
Henry Harrison, private.
Newton Bates, surgeon, U. S. N. On gun-boats "Seneca" and "Benton."
Samuel Holman, assistant surgeon, U. S. N. Formerly in 13th Regiment, N. Y. V.
John Rendymaker, private, U. S. N. On gun-boat "Cuyler."

OGDEN.

William C. Davis, private, Co. H, 78th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 9, 1862; re-enlisted Feb. 10, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.
Ira D. Harroun, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 23, 1862; wounded battle of the Wilderness; discharged March 13, 1865.
John C. Harris, sergeant, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 24, 1862.
Edward W. Bangs, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; promoted to 1st lieut. 4th U. S. Colored, and captain July 20, 1864.
Birdsley N. Curtiss, 2d lieut., Co. K, 24th Cav. Enlisted July 24, 1862; promoted 1st lieut. Nov. 12, 1864.
Henry A. Osman, wagoner, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 24, 1862; discharged May 28, 1865.
George F. Ball, wagoner, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 23, 1862; discharged May 28, 1865.
William Willgate, private, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
Benjamin L. Keeler, private, Co. C, 4th Cav. Enlisted July 23, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Orlando McIntyre, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; wounded in front of Kinston; discharged June 1, 1865.
William Melvin, bugler, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged June 9, 1865.
Michael Tye, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged June 9, 1865.
Elmore B. Frink, private, Co. G, 105th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged May 28, 1865.
William H. Bromley, private, Co. F, 105th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 25, 1861; discharged for disability; re-enlisted 21st Cav.; discharged Aug. 11, 1865.
Henry W. Garnsey, private, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 20, 1861; discharged for disability Oct. 25, 1861.
Frank A. Handy, private, Co. I, 13th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1862; served two years; joined 50th Eng.; died of typhoid fever, Aug. 12, 1864.
Charles W. Wheeler, artificer, Co. L, 50th Eng. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; had been a soldier of the Mexican war; discharged June 19, 1865.
George H. Ball, musician, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1862; remained in service after the war.
Linville C. Chapman, private, Co. I, 14th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; discharged for disability Nov. 20, 1862.
Jarvis W. Ring, private, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 26, 1861; promoted 1st lieut.; discharged June 10, 1864.
Oliver S. Baldwin, private, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 26, 1861; taken prisoner at Bull Run; exchanged; died April 17, 1863.
John Nichols, private, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 26, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; leg amputated; died Aug. 8, 1861.
Henry Lovejoy, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; died at home before regiment left.
John Eberhart, private, Co. K, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; killed at battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Edward Gott, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1863; died of typhoid fever Feb. 28, 1864.
George W. Tonn, private, Co. B, 93d Inf. Enlisted Nov. 9, 1861; wounded in the Wilderness; nine days without treatment; died May 27, 1864.
George Saunders, private, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Jan. 7, 1864; died of pneumonia March 26, 1865.

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Oreb T. Hubbell, private, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted July 23, 1862.
Henry G. Emmons, private, Co. D, 4th Art. Enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; transferred to Invalid Corps Feb. 25, 1865.
Martin C. Vanderpool, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Ottawa Bridge, Virginia, May 8, 1864.
Edson Williams, private, Co. H, 78th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 17, 1862; killed at battle of Antietam, and buried on battle-field, Sept. 17, 1862.
Barney Hammill, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 15, 1862; the first volunteer from town for 108th; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
David A. Rice, private, Co. I, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 15, 1862; died of pneumonia April 25, 1863.
Orrin B. Kellogg, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; died of typhoid fever Dec. 3, 1863.
Merton Fairbank, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; remained in service after close of the war.
Robert Ware, corporal, Co. M, 18th Bat. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1864; discharged Aug., 1865.
George W. Monroe, private, 14th Art. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1864.
Jasper D. Hinckley, wagoner, Co. K, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 23, 1862; discharged May 28, 1865.
Edward A. Meeker, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 28, 1862; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness; discharged June 14, 1865.
Charles H. Baker, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted corporal; taken prisoner; confined at Andersonville; discharged April 28, 1865.
John S. Bowen, sergeant, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
Samuel W. Vroom, private, Co. B., 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged for disability Dec. 23, 1862.
Robert Grundy, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; promoted to sergeant, and served out his full three years.
Hubbard J. Parmele, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; promoted to corporal, and served out the three years.
Joshua L. Coleman, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 26, 1862; discharged for disability, and re-enlisted 22d Cav., Co. K; discharged June 15, 1865.
John Kehoe, Jr., private, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Nov. 5, 1861; re-enlisted same regiment; promoted to color-sergeant; discharged 1865.
Daniel Kehoe, private, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct. 25, 1861; promoted to sergeant; re-enlisted in same regiment; discharged 1865.
John O'Rourke, private, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862; prisoner at Richmond.
John H. Hursh, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
William O. Cotrell, private, Co. I, 27th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged for disability Sept., 1861.
John Maher, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.
Moses Brow, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; promoted corporal; discharged June 9, 1865.
Charles Nobles, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; promoted corporal; discharged June 9, 1865.
Harry H. Ring, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; promoted sergeant, and to 2d lieut.; discharged June 9, 1865.
Jerome McIntyre, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Jan. 21, 1864; remained in service after the war.
John Mansler, private, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; still carries a rebel ball in his hip; discharged May 17, 1865.
Simon Myer, private, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; deserted before regt. left Rochester.
Richard Clinton, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; only five months in service.
John H. Wright, sergeant, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; promoted to captain.
Oscar P. Colby, corporal, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; discharged May 20, 1865.
Patrick Callan, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.
James Callan, private, 14th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 18, 1865.
James W. Randall, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.
Joseph Woodmansy, musician, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted June 2, 1863; promoted corporal.
Charles McGrone, private, 9th Art. Enlisted May 10, 1862.
Edward L. Ambrose, corporal, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; prisoner at Salisbury ten months.
Sigmond Stettner, private, 50th Eng. Enlisted Jan. 23, 1864; discharged with regt.
Alonzo Wright, corporal, 105th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 28, 1862; wounded by shell.
Silas Wright, private, 10th Cav., Miss. Enlisted July 15, 1864; remained in service after the war.
John Mason, private, Co. I, 27th Inf. Enlisted April 25, 1861; re-enlisted in 21st Cav.
George Mason, private, Co. L, 26th Inf. Enlisted July 28, 1861; re-enlisted in 21st Cav.; wounded at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.
William Mason, private, Co. C, 21st Cav. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; remained in service.
Wm. T. Roycraft, private, Co. B, 93d Inf. Enlisted Nov. 9, 1861.
Reves C. Gun, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; promoted to sergeant.
William Cæsar, private, 89th Inf. Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864.
Lewis W. Hamilton, 2d lieut., Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Andrew McKever, private, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863.
William C. Slayton, surgeon, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Patrick Hamlon, private, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; promoted corporal.
Horatio G. Spafford, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; discharged June 9, 1865.
Julius Spafford, Jr., private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged June 9, 1865.
John N. Coleman, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 24, 1865.
John L. Bell, musician, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; remained in service after June 1, 1865.
John L. Bell, Jr., private, Co. E, 27th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; served time out; joined 21st Cav., and remained in service after June 1, 1865.
Electus Pratt, private, Co. B, 93d Inf. Enlisted Nov. 9, 1861; lost an arm.
Ellwood S. Corser, 1st lieut., Co. B, 93d Inf. Enlisted Nov. 9, 1861; discharged 1863.
James New, private, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged for disability, 1863.
William C. Hemmett, private, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1861; deserted.
Frank H. True, private, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1864.
Thomas Cranston, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Antietam.
Addison Keyes, private, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted July, 1862.
Silas Lapp, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; died in hospital, Oct. 7, 1863.
James Melvin, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862.
Andrew Lyle, private, Co. I, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 25, 1862; deserted.
Daniel H. New, private, Co. I, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Robert Parker, private, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 25, 1861.
James Roth, private, 188th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1864; wounded at Cedar Run; died June, 1865.
Dennis Murphy, 1st sergeant, Co. H, 26th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; deserted.
William C. Johnson, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Augustus Chilson, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Charles H. Griffin, private, Co. M, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862.
Stephen Hitchcock, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Edward Goblemeur, private, Co. E, 27th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; transferred to 1st Lincoln Cavalry.
James Roach, private, Co. B, 187th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
Jacob Meyers, private, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted May 14, 1861.
Wesley H. Osborne, private, 54th Inf. Enlisted July 26, 1864.
James Lane, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 29, 1862.
George Ross, private, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged June, 1862.
Woodruff H. Brown, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1861; killed in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
Fred. G. Banning, private, Co. H, 78th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1862.
Walter Banning, private, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
John Allen. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
John Mack, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted May 14, 1861.
Daniel E. Gott. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864.
William O. Cotrell, Navy. Enlisted June 22, 1863; with Com. Porter at the capture of Vicksburg.
Robert Wore, Navy. Enlisted August 28, 1861; on board the "North Carolina."
John Clory, seaman, Navy. Enlisted Jan., 1865.
Isaac H. Andrews, captain's orderly, Navy. Enlisted July, 1864.

RIGA.

Albert Adams, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; died of fever Sept. 19, 1862.
Henry C. Allen, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-enlisted in regular army July, 1864.
Eugene C. Austin, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted to 2d lieut.; discharged April, 1863.
A. E. Adams, 13th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; discharged May, 1863, for disability.
James H. Bushnell, Navy. Enlisted Sept., 1858; discharged Oct., 1861; re-enlisted Nov., 1861, in 105th Inf.; promoted; discharged March, 1863.
Michael Brackett, 1st N. Y. Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died in Salisbury prison, Jan., 1865.
William P. Bassett. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died at New Orleans, June 11, 1863.
Charles Bailey, 98th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; died Dec. 25, 1862.
John Bettiridge, drummer, 151st Inf. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged in May, 1865.
Sylvester Bassett, sergt., 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; re-enlisted; discharged June, 1865.
Patrick Bruton, 89th Inf. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
Christopher Bruton, 18th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; wounded and discharged Oct., 1863; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Kleber Bingham, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged Nov., 1862, for disability.
Franklin L. Ballintine, 8th Cav. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
Justin Bingham, 140th Inf.
William Campbell, 1st lieut., 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; promoted; discharged 1865.
Lucien B. Collister, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Feb., 1862, for disability.
Elijah Collister, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
A. Franklin Collister, 22d Cav. Enlisted Nov., 1863; promoted to 1st lieut.; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
George W. Carlton, 22d Cav.
James Carlton, 22d Cav.
John Doud, 13th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at second Bull Run; paroled; discharged Feb., 1863, for disability.
James Dawson, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
James E. Davis, 1st L. Art. Enlisted May, 1862; killed by accident June 29, 1863.
Benjamin F. Davis, Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; killed in battle Dec. 18, 1864.
Peter Dailey, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
James Dennis, 50th Eng. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged June, 1865.
James Easton, 50th Eng. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged June, 1865.
James Edwards, corporal, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1864, for disability.
Isaac H. Edwards, 8th Cav. Promoted; killed in battle April 3, 1865.
James English, 22d Cav. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
John R. Emerson. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Henry Edwards, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
Adolphus Goodrich, Reynolds' Bat. Enlisted Nov., 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
Richard Gough, 1st L. Art. Discharged 1865.
Shepard Glauson, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted lieut.-col.; died June 18, 1863.
Germaine Goodrich, 3d Cav. Enlisted April, 1861; died Feb. 12, 1865.
William H. Gilman, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; discharged 1865.
Asa L. Goodrich, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in battle April 3, 1865.
Alfred Harrison, 13th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; re-enlisted in 22d Cav.; discharged 1865.
Willis C. Hadley, 27th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1862; musician; wounded; discharged Dec., 1863.
James Hinds, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.

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Thomas Halpin, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in hospital Dec. 9, 1862.
James Hatch, 22d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Feb., 1863, for disability.
Jeremiah B. Howard, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; wounded; discharged 1865.
Edmund Hall, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Jan., 1863, for disability.
William G. Johnson, 22d Cav.
John Johnson, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; died in hospital Aug. 6, 1864.
John Jarden, 100th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, June, 1862.
Richard Jones, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted; promoted; discharged July, 1865.
Frank M. Jameson, 108th Inf.
John Karns, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in battle.
Jeremiah Keenan, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Frederick Kogle, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; discharged May, 1865.
James Leak, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; promoted; discharged 1865.
Jacob La Force.
Joseph Lyon, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Barney McGivern, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died in hospital May 15, 1865.
Nelson E. Murdock. Enlisted Feb., 1864; died in hospital July, 1864.
Henry E. Mattoon, 151st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged July, 1865.
Aaron Meeker, 2d Art. Enlisted Feb., 1861.
Seeley Meeker, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged Feb., 1865, for disability.
Robert A. McVeetee, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
William McVeetee, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
James McIntyre, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
John McFarlin, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Matthew McFarlin, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
John Nelson, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded; promoted; discharged 1865.
David O'Connell, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Samuel Parnell, 2d Cav. Enlisted March, 1865.
Andrew Philips. Enlisted June, 1864; discharged Sept., 1864.
Chauncey Philips, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Frank M. Palmer, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Isaac D. Richards, surgeon. Enlisted June, 1862; discharged 1865.
Aaron S. Rowley, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded three times; promoted; discharged 1865.
Timothy Ratigan, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
John M. Rulifson, 3d Cav. Enlisted July, 1861; promoted to captain; re-enlisted; discharged Dec., 1864.
Henry E. Richmond, 1st lieut., 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-enlisted; promoted to captain; discharged 1865.
Addison H. Richmond, drummer, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
Levi D. Rugg, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
John J. Rasor, 11th H. Art. Enlisted May, 1863; promoted; disch. Sept., 1863, for disability.
John Robertson, 50th Eng. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged June, 1865.
James A. Rowley, 61st Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; died of wounds June 14, 1862.
E. H. Shedd, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; wounded; discharged June, 1865.
Nelson Satter, 8th Cav. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged July, 1865.
William W. Sedgwick, 25th Bat. Enlisted Sept., 1864; died in hospital April 1, 1865.
Frederick Smith, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; died at Annapolis Oct. 18, 1864.
Thomas Stevens, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; died in hospital Aug. 11, 1863.
Charles M. Stone. Enlisted Aug., 1861; died in hospital Feb. 11, 1863.
Alonzo Stripp, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died of fever Aug. 24, 1863.
George Stripp, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged June, 1865.
Edward A. Spaulding, 8th H. Art. Enlisted June, 1864; wounded; discharged 1865.
Charles W. Spaulding, 1st N. Y. Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
David Strunk, 18th Bat. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged July, 1865.
Alvah J. Smith, 4th H. Art. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted to captain; disch. June, 1865.
Thomas J. Snow, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; wounded; discharged 1865.
Charles Schneider, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; discharged June, 1865.
Daniel Schneider. Enlisted Oct., 1861; re-enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged June, 1865.
Jeremiah Savage, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
William W. Trenholm, 50th Eng. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged June, 1864, for disability.
Albert A. Tupper, 4th H. Art. Enlisted June, 1863; promoted; discharged June, 1865.
Barney S. Thomas, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died at Falmouth June 20, 1863.
Patrick Weldon, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; wounded; discharged 1865.
Weldon, George, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
Frank Whalen, 63d Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; wounded; discharged; re-enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged 1865.
Morris Welch, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
Bartholomew Welch, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; died May 6, 1864, of wounds received in battle of the Wilderness.

WHEATLAND.

Peter B. Anthony, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged Oct. 5, 1865.
Daniel Armstrong, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; shot while on picket.
Martin V. B. Annis, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; in battles Bull Run, Antietam, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, etc.; discharged Oct., 1864.
Albert Annis, Mack's Bat. Enlisted 1862.
Myron Annis, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; in battles of Bull Run; wounded at Antietam; died Sept. 24, 1862, from the effects of the wound.
Archibald Armstrong, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; killed.
William Beckwith, Co. C, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1863; transferred in May, 1863, to 140th Inf., Co. G; discharged 1865.
Lowry Blackburn, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Gettysburg, etc.; discharged; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Patrick Barry, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
James Blair. Enlisted 1861; died in Andersonville prison.
Patrick Boyle, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
David Brown, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
John Burbidge, 44th Inf. Enlisted 1861; wounded in the battle of Bull Run.
William Brown, Co. L, 8th Cav. Discharged.
Joseph Chapman, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Matthew Cook, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; deserted.
Robert Calt, 140th Inf. Died in hospital.
George Childs, Ind. Bat. Enlisted Oct., 1862; Spanish Fort and Fort Blakesly; discharged 1865.
David Clark, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; wounded.
Horace Chapins, 147th Inf. Killed at Petersburg.
Ralph Croft, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; Fredericksburg; second Bull Run; Antietam; killed at Gettysburg.
Peter Clark, Co. C, 13th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
George Cates, Co. F, 140th Inf. Died in hospital.
Thomas Cox, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; burned on board a ship.
Edward E. Cox, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
James W. Clark, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; transferred to hospital; discharged 1865.
Patrick Clark, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; transferred to Co. M; discharged 1865.
Peter Cane, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; died in hospital.
Thomas Cook, Navy. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
Bryas Cox, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted; in battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, etc.; resigned 1863.
Lewis Cox, Co. H, 3d Cav. Enlisted 1861; Antietam, Fredericksburg, second Bull Run, etc.; died in Salisbury prison.
J. Summerfield Croft, 26th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
John Coleman, 26th Art. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
James H. Cameron, 26th Art. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Hugh B. Cameron, 18th Bat. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Charles Cone, 21st Cav. Enlisted 1863; promoted; killed in battle of Wilderness.
Frederick Deitz, Co. L, Reg. Bat. Enlisted Oct., 1861; in many battles; wounded in battle of Wilderness; discharged 1865.
Darius Deitrich, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
Patrick Dunn, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
George De Forest, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; discharged on account of wound.
Daniel Dorris, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; transferred to Co. M; died in hospital.
John Dailey, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
John Deitz, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; wounded Aug., 1862; discharged the same month.
George Deitz, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1863; in many battles; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; sent to Andersonville.
Thomas Duer, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; discharged; re-enlisted; discharged.
Alonzo Deitz. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
E. Eastman. Enlisted 1862; discharged.
Thomas Eno, Navy. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Frederick Eastman. Enlisted 1862; still in service.
James B. Estes. Enlisted 1861; killed.
Peter Farley, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; in Libby prison; discharged 1865.
Patrick Faulkner, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; deserted.
Michael Fitzgerald, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; re-enlisted; promoted; resigned in 1865.
Arthur Franks, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed at Fredericksburg.
John Francis, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; Bull Run, Antietam, etc.; discharged 1863; re-enlisted; discharged 1864, disability.
Michael Foley, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861.
John Ford, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; never returned.
James Garbutt, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; Bull Run; killed in 1862.
James Gilson, Co. C, 3d Cav. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1864.
David B. Gray, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; Bull Run; discharged Aug., 1861.
Abner O. Green, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged 1862; re-enlisted; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc.; discharged 1865.
Frank Gleason, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1862; promoted; resigned in 1864.
Shepherd Gleason, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; transferred; promoted; died in hospital.
Patrick Glenning, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1864; re-enlisted, and was killed.
Alexander Graham, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted 1862; in Salisbury prison; discharged 1865.
Andrew Guthrie, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
Thomas Golden, 18th Bat. Enlisted 1862; transferred to 26th Bat.; at Port Hudson, Red River, etc.; discharged 1865.
Wells Hollenbeck, Co. L, 18th Bat. Enlisted 1862; taken prisoner, paroled, and deserted.
Dennis Hollenbeck, Co. L, 18th Bat. Enlisted 1862; deserted.
John Haver. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Edwin Hubbard, Co. L, 18th Bat. Enlisted 1862; deserted.
John Hume, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; wounded in battle of Wilderness; discharged 1864.
David Huftalen, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; sent to Salisbury; died on way home.
Daniel Huftalen, Navy. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1864.
George Hawley, Navy. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
David Haws, 140th Inf. Enlisted 1862.
William Hyde, Navy. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
Eldridge Hyde, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1862; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; died in Salisbury prison.
James Hughes, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1861; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; sent to Salisbury; discharged 1865.
Ezra Hutson, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

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William Johnson, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed at Antietam.
Richard M. Johnson, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Thomas Johnson, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; died in hospital.
George Kendrick, 14th Art. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
John Kendrick, 14th Art. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
John Lampher, 26th Art. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
George Lampher, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Christopher Lowe, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; killed.
Samuel Law, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
George Munson, Sharp-shooter. Enlisted 1862.
James Maginnis, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; deserted.
Peter Maginnis, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; deserted.
Duncan McPherson, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; promoted; discharged 1865.
Henry D. McNaughton, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1862; re-enlisted; promoted.
James Melbourne, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Frank Munson, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc.; discharged; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
William C. McNaughton, Sharp-shooter. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Scott Munson, 44th Inf. Enlisted 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
John B. McNaughton, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; died of the wound.
Stephen Mosher, musician, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1862.
Thomas McNicholas, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
Frank McPhillips, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
William D. McNaughton, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died in hospital.
Thomas Miller, 8th Art. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
Edward Muar, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Rice Mastin, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, etc.; died of a wound.
Jos. F. Moon, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; Fredericksburg, Wilderness, and Laurel Hill; served as hospital steward; discharged from service March, 1866.
James Morrison, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; killed at Fredericksburg.
Frank Mallory. Enlisted 1861; wounded in 1863, and discharged on account of wound.
John D. McNaughton, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1862, on account of disability; re-enlisted; promoted.
Andrew Mains, Co. F, 140th Inf. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Michael Maher, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; killed in battle of Wilderness.
Bernard McGuire, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged Oct., 1865.
John McGuire, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged Oct., 1865.
Michael McCabe, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
John McIntyre, 36th Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted 1864, in 4th Art.; discharged 1865.
John McKalvay, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; discharged 1863, on account of wound.
Michael McNicholas, Co. D, 89th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; Antietam, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, etc.; promoted; discharged 1864.
Hugh McPhillips, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; wounded at Cold Harbor.
Romanta Miller, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1861; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; wounded in 1864; discharged on account of wound.
James McKalvay, Co. C, 3d Cav. Enlisted 1861; in thirteen engagements; discharged 1864.
Michael McCarthy, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1865.
Captain John J. McVean, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; in twenty-one engagements; discharged 1865.
Charles McVean, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; taken prisoner on Wilson's raid, and died in Charlestown prison.
Archibald McVean, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; died of a wound which he received at Bull Run.
William Marsh, Co. C, 4th Art. Discharged 1865.
Bishop Marshall, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1865.
Edward Meehan, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
James Nellis, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1862; killed at Antietam.
Robert Orr, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Patrick Powers, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
John Parker, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; in fifteen engagements; discharged 1865.
Patrick Quinn, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; in many engagements; discharged 1865.
Stephen Richardson, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; in many engagements; promoted; wounded in battle of Wilderness, and discharged on account of wound.
John Riley, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1862; died in prison.
John Ryan, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Augustus Rowe, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted July, 1861; transferred in 1861 to 26th Inf.; discharged; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Joseph Reisinger, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Harris Rogers, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1861; discharged 1865.
Eugene Richards. Enlisted 1862; never returned.
Jason Richards, 44th Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Solomon Richards, 44th Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Thomas Radband, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; in many battles; discharged 1865.
Silas Remington, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; wounded.
Henry Steinbratz, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863, on account of disability.
Moses O. Smith, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1862; Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; discharged 1865.
William C. Smith, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; died in hospital in 1862.
John Stewart, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861.
Warren Smith, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1865.
George Shadbolt, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; taken prisoner on Wilson's raid, sent to Libby prison, exchanged; discharged 1865.
Peter Sheffer, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; died in Andersonville prison.
William Sparks, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1864, on account of disability.
Walter Scott, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged.
Henry Sill, musician, Co. C, 4th Art. Discharged 1864.
Charles Spring, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Willard Smith, Navy. Enlisted 1864; taken sick, returned, and died.
Brainard Tarbox, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted; killed at Antietam.
Fisk Tarbox, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1862.
Eli M. Trayhorn, musician, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Willis F. Ward, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Charles R. Wilcox, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died of sickness.
Albert Wilbur, 8th Art. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
William Wilson, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died 1862, of sickness.
Harlan P. Wheeler, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, etc.; discharged 1864, on account of disability.
Seth Wells, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; discharged 1865.
John Weston, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; in battle of Bull Run.
James White, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; died in Andersonville prison.
James Walker, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted 1861; killed in battle of Wilderness.
Benjamin Wilber, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, etc.; discharged 1865.
John Weigel, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, and discharged on account of wound.
Captain James Wood, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; transferred in 1863 to 4th Art., Co. C; resigned in 1864.
William L. Wallace, 26th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
Elmer Wicks, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1862, on account of disability.
Frederick Wallace, 21st Cav. Enlisted 1863; promoted; discharged 1865.
Frank Youngs, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1861; killed in battle of Antietam.
Abraham Zimmerman, 18th Bat. Enlisted 1862; discharged in 1863, on account of disability.

CHILI.

John Dailey, Jr., private, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec. 22, 1863.
Lawrence Houters, private, 22d Cav.
Matthew McFarley, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1862.
James Kelly, private, Co. I, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862.
William Kelly, private, Co. I, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Hugh McPhillips, private, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1861.
John McFarley, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1863, on account of wounds.
Peter Boyle, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; wounded and discharged Sept. 17, 1864.
Thos. Boyle, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Ira E. Dexter, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862.
Erastus West, private, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862.
Thomas G. Brown, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862.
William H. Brown, private, Co. H, 120th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864.
Albert H. Jones, private, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863.
George W. Wood, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862.
Andrew Main, private, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 26, 1862; discharged May 28, 1865.
Erastus D. Davis, sergeant, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; promoted captain.
Zimri Widner, private, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Francis Goodwin, private, 49th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted corporal.
Charles W. Roberson, private, 8th Bat. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
Charles Collins, private, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862.
Henry Burdett, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862.
Rulandas B. Pitts, private, 76th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Warren N. Ressegnie, private, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 26, 1862.
John F. Quinn, private, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1861; promoted corporal.
George Brokaw, private, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; promoted corporal.
William Brown, private, Co. A, 104th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1861.
Dewitt Lynn, private, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; promoted sergeant.
James McDermott, private, 7th Inf. Enlisted April 5, 1861; discharged Oct. 19, 1864.
Fletcher Thresher, corporal, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 23, 1862; promoted 1st lieut. Co. F.
David Stewart, private, Bat. Enlisted Nov. 11, 1861; promoted sergeant.
John Irving, private.
John C. Ballintine, private, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861; promoted sergeant.
Volney T. Smith, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862.
Charles N. Smith, private, Co. F, 13th Inf. Enlisted May 14, 1861.
Henry B. Smith, private, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted sergeant.
John Moore, private, Co. H, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; promoted sergeant; discharged Aug. 1, 1864.
Bernard McBride, private, 21st Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; promoted sergeant.
Michael McGraw, Jr., private, Co. H, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862.
Ira B. Smith, private, Co. C, 11th Ohio Cav. Enlisted Dec. 8, 1861; discharged April 1, 1865.
Hamilton Dunning, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted sergeant.
Charles Dingman, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862.
William Cox, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862.
Charles Gascoigne, private, 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
John H. Kirby, private, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; promoted sergeant.
Henry W. Dingman, sergeant, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 25, 1862; promoted orderly sergeant.

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Alden T. Drake, private, 1st Art. Enlisted July 17, 1864; discharged Oct. 11, 1864.
James Johnson, private, 49th Penna. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1861.
Patrick Riley, private, Co. E, 22d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862.
Robert McElroy, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 29, 1862.
Francis E. Herrman, sergeant, Co. I, 13th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1861.
Joseph R. Hawkins, sergeant, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Travis Wells, com. sergeant, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862.
Hugh McVay, Jr., private, 10th Ohio. Enlisted Nov., 1862.
Thomas Markey, private, Co. K, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862.
Warren Hudson, private, Co. I, 13th Inf. Enlisted Feb. 14, 1862.
John Quigley, private, 34th Bat. Enlisted March, 1864.
John Haight, Jr., private, Co. H, 4th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Alfred Trim, private, 13th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 1, 1861.
Walter Crawford, private, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862.
William Hery, private, 14th Inf. Enlisted March, 1862.
Michael Labey, private, Co. A, 69th Inf. Enlisted May 14, 1861.
George S. Farwell, sergeant, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862.
Karen Fox, private, 27th Bat. Enlisted Jan. 7, 1864.
William Gascoigne, private, Co. E, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 17, 1862.
James B. Root, captain, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Melvin B. Campbell, 2d lieut., Co. F, 2d Ohio Cav. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1861.
Edwin Hoare, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862.
John H. Buckley, private, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
John C. Storen, private, Co. A, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 25, 1861.
Milton B. Root, private. Enlisted June, 1861; sergeant; disch. Dec., 1861.
John Lutch, private, 5th Art. Enlisted Nov. 10, 1862.
Chester Desmond, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861.
John A. Raynor, private, 10th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862.
Andrew Fox, private, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.
Peter Halney, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.
Jeremiah Quick, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Patrick Fox, private, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 25, 1861.
Joseph Brady, private, Mack's Bat. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
Edward H. Smith, private, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1862.
William Penning, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 6, 1863.
James Haryden, private, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862.
Kearen Haryden, private, Co. D, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Wm. Cunningham, private, Co. C, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
George A. Waffle, private, 100th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1862.
Charles L. Ressegnie, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Edward H. Smith, 2d sergt., Co. D, 39th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted 2d lieut.
William Wardell, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in the service.
Andrew Rowe, private. Enlisted March, 1865.
William Wittleton, private, 1st Art. Enlisted Feb. 18, 1862.
Edward Maxwell, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Henry Davis, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862.
John H. Garrison, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862.
Silas J. Wagner, 2d lieut., 77th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Michael Benson, Jr., private, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Nov. 12, 1861.
Thomas Corbett, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
Albert C. Sheldon, private, Co. I, 3d Cav. Enlisted Oct. 8, 1864.
Oscar Sheldon, private, Co. I, 3d Cav. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted 1st lieut.
Samuel C. Pierce, 1st lieut., Co. I, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861; promoted lieut.-col.
Charles Wood, private. Enlisted Nov., 1863.
Byron Sheldon, private, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died in the service.
Samuel Ballintine, private, 3d Cav. Died soon after discharge.
Lodowick M. Wooden, corporal, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 25, 1861.
Smith Payne, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Abner Dingman, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept, 1862; went to Canada.
George Dougherty, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
George Giles, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
John R. W. Chase, private, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 23, 1862.
William C. Pitt, private, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862.
David E. Evans, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862.
John Evans, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 29, 1862.
William Reynolds, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
William Hall, private, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1862.
Edward Jones, private.
Robert C. Scofield, private, 4th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
David Waffle, private, 140th Inf. Died Dec., 1864.
Kinzy Stottle, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Albert H. Neely, private.
James W. Neely, private.
Charles Hulbert, private. Enlisted Dec., 1863; killed June 18, 1864.
George Brown, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Nov., 1861; died Feb., 1862.
Robert Quayle, private.
Hiram Dunning, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 18, 1862; went to Canada.
William J. Smith, marine. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1864; carpenter.
Charles Gascoigne, 13th Inf.
Walton Crawford, 27th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died Feb. 26, 1863.
Edward Crawford, 22d Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1863; died at Andersonville Sept. 15, 1863.
Melvin Dexter, 9th Cav. Enlisted July, 1862; killed Oct. 9, 1863.
Bradly F. Dann, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
C. Fox, 22d Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
Arthur Franks, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died May, 1864, of wounds.
Lyman E. Hayward, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills, June, 1862.
Dennis Kerwin, 77th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died Feb. 27, 1864.
Frank McPhillips, drummer, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
Jas. A. Miller.
William Penwing, 4th Art. Enlisted 1863.
Gustave Spaho. Enlisted April, 1861.
Henry G. Stewart, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Wilderness 1864.
Herman P. Sheffer, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; died Dec. 23, 1864.
James Vincent, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in rebel prison 1865.
Z. Widener, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
William Waugh, 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died Dec., 1863.
Anthony Wise, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died in Salisbury prison 1864.
Patrick Boyle, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863.

GATES.

Delos Allen, 119th Ill. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to lieut.; discharged 1865.
J. C. Blair, 140th Inf.
Albert Blom, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded three times; discharged 1865.
Cronstaudt Bohl, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Julius A. Booth, 14th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to lieut.; discharged 1865.
Allen Beebe, sergeant, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged.
John S. Bowers, sergeant, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged in 1864; wounds.
Allen Barnes, 151st Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
John Brough, 140th Inf.
J. Anset Booth, 140th Inf.
Peter Cabic, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
Jacob Cabic, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
William Chauncey, 140th Inf.
George Curtis, 140th Inf.
George M. Curtis, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to 2d lieutenant; discharged 1865.
George Dandle, 108th Inf. Enlisted June, 1863; discharged.
John Evans, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
Marcus French, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
Frederick French, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Francis Flora, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Dec., 1862.
John Fitzgerald, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
Peter Frederick, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1862; discharged 1865.
Michael Furlong, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
William Green, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Charles Hoffman, 14th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Manly W. Hart. Enlisted 1861; in service three months.
Edward Keeler, 140th Inf.
Emery Kremear. Enlisted Nov., 1861; discharged Feb., 1863, disability.
James F. Kimpton, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Casper Lewis. Enlisted Jan., 1862.
Peter Luder, 18th Bat. Enlisted Jan., 1862; discharged July, 1864.
Charles Miller, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Nelson Moore, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1863; discharged Jan., 1865.
John M. Martindale, brigadier-general. Enlisted 1862.
Sylvester Mason, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged 1865.
Jasper Mills, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Henry Maltby, 140th Inf.
Charles Marsh, 140th Inf.
Peter Myers, 108th Inf.
Charles Miller, 140th Inf.
Robert Niven, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1862; promoted to captain; discharged 1865.
Peter Oliver, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged 1865.
Lewis Oliver, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1863.
John Oliver, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1862.
Alexander Oliver, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Monroe Oakley, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1865.
Stephen Otis, captain, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to brigadier-general; discharged 1864.
Henry Playes, 140th Inf.
Charles Powers, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to colonel; wounded; discharged 1865.
Thomas Poppins, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Lyman Potter, 108th Inf.
Charles Rowe, 108th Inf.
Beecher Sperry, 108th Inf.
Theodore Sperry, 140th Inf.
John Smalley, 140th Inf.
Charles Storms, 25th Inf. Enlisted March, 1861; discharged Nov., 1863.
George Smalley, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
George Smith, 22d Cav. Enlisted March, 1863; wounded.
Lewis Siler, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged.
Philip Stoll, 8th Cav. Enlisted Nov., 1861; discharged Nov., 1864.
H. C. Stephens, captain, 15th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1862; resigned 1863.
George Schlenck, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Theodore Sperry, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted sergt.; discharged 1865.
George B. Sperry, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted corporal.
Andrew Trust, 22d Cav. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
Stephen Vahugh, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded; discharged.
Harrison Wilson, 1st Conn. Enlisted April, 1862; discharged.
William Waight, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
John White, 140th Inf.

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GREECE.

Albert Long, 21st Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; killed July 24, 1864.
James Hannahs, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; died July 23, 1864.
Henry C. McMullen, 3d Cav. Enlisted July 17, 1862; died March 13, 1865.
A. S. Harris, 8th Art. Enlisted Oct., 1863; died Sept. 25, 1864.
Samuel D. Janes, 104th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; died Jan. 19, 1863.
Michael Burns, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; died Aug., 1863.
Edward S. Boist, 5th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; died Aug. 17, 1864.
Felix McGuire, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; died Aug. 22, 1864.
Sirenus Force, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; killed.
Christopher McGee, 164th Inf. Enlisted Nov. 19, 1862; died July 4, 1864.
John Wenglein, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed May, 1863.
Cornelius Sheen, 8th Art. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; died March 11, 1865.
James N. Harvey, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; killed Aug. 30, 1863.
Adams Coon, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862.
Henry C. Wilder, 3d Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1864; died in Salisbury Jan. 9, 1865.
Frederick Wahl, 6th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863.
William Long, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 7, 1864.
Alonzo Corey, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1862.
Henry Westcott, 18th Art. Enlisted Dec. 3, 1863.
Milo Estes, 3d Cav. Enlisted Feb. 6, 1864.
Eldridge Estes, 3d Cav. Enlisted Feb. 6, 1864.
Malverton Danley, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
Mortimer Danley, 3d Cav. Enlisted Feb. 6, 1864.
William McKee, 8th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 8, 1864.
James Croft, 188th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1864.
Hiram Cook, 18th Art. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1863.
Byron Cook, 18th Art. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1863.
Giles Holden, Jr., 179th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
Edward Pollard, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 9, 1864.
Franklin Pollard, 188th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1864.
Patrick Clancy, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
John Clancy, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
John London, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
John McGuire, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec. 17, 1864.
Barnard McGuire, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec. 17, 1864.
John McGee, 15th Art. Enlisted Nov., 1864.
Michael Kelley, 89th Inf. Enlisted March 10, 1864.
William Lambert, 176th Inf. Enlisted June 18, 1862.
V. J. Garbutt, 26th Art. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
Henry T. Hayden. Enlisted Nov., 1861.
Chumasero Olmsted, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
William H. Skinner, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862.
Seth Taft, 3d Cav. Enlisted July, 1861.
Leopold Fritz, 188th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1864.
Henry Adams, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Andrew Schultz, 164th Inf. Enlisted April, 1864.
Augustus Reniff, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Stephen Garlock, 50th Eng. Enlisted March, 1864.
James Kelly, 100th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
Michael Riley, 13th Inf. Enlisted June 8, 1864.
Charles Ready, 21st Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
Peter Pear, 4th Art. Enlisted Jan. 9, 1864.
Francis Hind, 4th Art. Enlisted Jan. 9, 1864.
James Sharp, 100th Penna. Enlisted Feb., 1864.
Francis L. Sage, Vet. Eng. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1864.
John L. Sage, Navy. Enlisted April, 1864.
Edward Spangler, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed July 3, 1863.
Joseph E. Conway, 105th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; killed July 25, 1864.
Nehemiah Billings, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; died Jan. 15, 1865.
Henry Rhodes, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; killed July 3, 1863.
John Howard, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1862.
Daniel W. Walfrom, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; died Dec., 1862.
Frank G. Carpenter, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Oct. 27, 1864.
William W. Rowley, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died Nov. 11, 1862.
Henry L. Bridgman, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; killed.
James W. Whiting, 13th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 3, 1862; killed Aug. 30, 1862.
John F. Colwell, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; died May 23, 1865.
James M. Wadsworth, 13th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 13, 1861; killed July 17, 1864.
John Fitzner, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; killed July 3, 1863.
Charles G. Foster, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; died Oct. 24, 1864.
Thomas Welsh, 89th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1863; died Sept., 1864.
Adam Cunby, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862.
William Budery, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; killed June, 1865.
Stephen Cole, 21st Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1863; died.
Thomas McHibbin, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 3, 1862; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
John Smith, 89th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1862; died Feb. 27, 1863.
Warren L. Card, 108th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 21, 1861.
John Flood, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
James Milan, 61st Inf. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1864.
Robert T. Logan. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1861.
Robert Haslip, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862.
Joseph B. Bushron, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862.
Joseph Neary, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862.
Patrick Melloney, 50th Eng. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
Allen Veder, 21st Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
Alfred C. Sperry, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862.
Henry Howard, 3d Cav. Enlisted July 29, 1862; discharged June 8, 1865.
Henry C. Storey, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; died.
Joseph Davis, 10th Inf. Corps. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862.
Martin Dorety. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
Russell Coons, 21st Cav. Enlisted May 4, 1861.
Cornelius Darcey. Enlisted Aug., 1864.
James Cassidy, 50th Eng. Enlisted Feb., 1864.
Henry Paradise, 2d Cav. Enlisted March 9, 1865.
Siloam Wilcox, 22d Cav. Enlisted March 5, 1861.
Homer Wilcox, 5th Art. Enlisted Dec. 5, 1861.
Ralph Thrasher, 26th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Sylvester S. Green, 193d Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
Albert Covert, 21st Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1863.
George Fulton, 21st Cav. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.
Ambrose A. Rogers, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1862.
Charles Hayford, 105th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861.
James M. Rose, 108th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 16, 1862.
J. B. Aldridge, 1st Art. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862.
William H. Clark, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862.
George H. Rowland, 13th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1862.
Daniel Davey, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1862.
Samuel S. Covert, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862.
Chatman C. Kirby, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
George C. Ramsford, 21st Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged May, 1865.
Chauncey Davis, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.
Benjamin Wait, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862.
Jesse K. Howe, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June 12, 1865.
Thomas H. White, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
William Bowman, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
George F. Herman, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
Michael Burns, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 21, 1861.
George Greene, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
Franklin Garlock, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
John Reed, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
Edward Britton, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
Alanson Britton, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
Frederich Shaffner, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861.
William Bailey, 188th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
James Bailey, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Henry H. Jones, 8th Cav. Enlisted Jan. 6, 1863.
Augustus F. Hall, 50th Eng. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Benjamin F. Stowell, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Milton Darling, 50th Eng. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
James F. Van Alten, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861.
David Croft, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862.
Irving H. Garbutt, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861.
Edward M. Garbutt, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
James McAdams, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 21, 1862.
John Coughlan, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Obadiah Hanson, 52d Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
George Soper, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862.
Oscar W. Grant, 3d Cav. Enlisted June 16, 1861.
Frederick Ambrose, 25th Inf. Enlisted June 22, 1861.
George Clark, 8th Cav. Enlisted May, 1862.
William Linton, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
Lewis Racie, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 30, 1862.
Watson Morse, 24th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
Frederick Newcomb, Naval Service. Enlisted March, 1863.
Joseph Lucas, 14th Art. Enlisted April 17, 1863.
Myron Andrews.
James Aldred. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted and discharged.
Thomas Burns, 140th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1862.
John Clancy, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Adam Coon, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
George Doudle, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Francis Downing, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1861; corporal; wounded.
Henry Fulton, 11th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
John Hart, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Owen Keel, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Nicholas Losie, 6th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
Francis La Mott, U. S. V. E. Enlisted Oct., 1864.
John La Mott. Enlisted April, 1864; promoted.
Alfred Loper, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
Barnacia Newcomb, 8th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1865.
John Russell, 8th Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1865.
George Shaffner, 108th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861.
Daniel A. Sharp, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.
Henry Udams, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

IRONDEQUOIT.

Everill C. Vinton, private, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died in hospital, Fredericksburg.
Crawford White, sergeant, Co. F, 108th Inf.
Frank Simpson, private, 8th Cav.
Edward Brownyard, private, 78th Inf.
Andrew Snider, private, 140th Inf.

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Frank Hessing, private, 1st Art.
Henry S. Rice, private, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 13, 1862.
George Cumming, private, 8th Cav.
Henry Cumming, private, 22d Cav.
Erhard Swarts, private, 140th Inf.
John Semm, private, 22d Cav.
Sebastian Flumm, private, 108th Inf.
John Saider, private, 140th Inf.
James Hooker, captain, 40th Ill. Inf.
Anthony Coleman, private, 3d Art.
Jacob Salzer, private, 68th Inf.
Enos Hinsler, private, 108th Inf.
James Coleman, private, 3d Art.
Frederick Huntinger, private, 108th Inf.
Joseph Brownyard, private, 8th Cav.
John Fritts, private, 87th Inf.
Charles Gray, private, 78th Inf.
Daniel A. Brown, private, 8th Cav.
Irwin Paine, corporal, 108th Inf. Wounded at Bull Run.
Erastus Ganyard, private, 1st Art.
Allen Ganyard, private, 1st Art.
George Smith, private, 108th Inf.
Abner Ganyard, private, 1st Art.
Henry Livingston, private, 8th Cav.
Peter Willman, private, 140th Inf..
Augustus Willman, private, 140th Inf.
Eugene Willman, private, 140th Inf.
Peter Huffman, private, 78th Inf.
Joseph Rinald, private, 100th Inf.
George Happ, private, 1st Art.
Jacob Haberly, private, 8th Cav.
Edwin Loder, 1st lieut., 1st Art.
George Loder, 2d lieut., 1st Art.
Henry Bodell, private, 108th Inf.
Peter Cornhiser, private, 140th Inf.
Frank Rhor, private, 140th Inf.
John Carter, private, Co. K, 8th Cav. Died typhoid fever March 26, 1863.
Henry Hahn, private, Co. K, 8th Cav. Died typhoid fever Oct., 1863.
John Singer, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Killed in battle July, 1863.
James Briggs, corporal, Co. B, 108th Inf. Killed at battle of Wilderness, May, 1864.
John Debois, private, 3d Cav. Died of typhoid fever, Virginia, 1863.
Joseph Rod, private, 108th Inf. Killed at Petersburg, June 29, 1865.
Burt Hallings, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1861; ten months in Andersonville.
Dumont E. Dake, corporal, 46th Pa. Inf. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1861.
William S. Curley, sergeant, 9th Pa. Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861.
Richard Baker, private, 12th Inf. Enlisted June 25, 1862.
Alonzo D. Baker, private, 89th Inf. Enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; wounded in hand.
Karmond Sidler, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1865.
Joseph Wirth, private.
John Wagner, private.
Garat Grafen, private.
James Simpson, private, 12th Inf.
Henry L. Achillis, captain.
Valentine Quenthenbeck, private.
George Sherry, private, 1st Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; wounded in right arm.
Conrad Bodenstein, private, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; promoted sergeant.
John Bailey, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.
Webster Eaton, private, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1861; promoted sergeant.
Henry Loder, private, 26th Pa. Inf. Enlisted June 16, 1862.
Christian Scrodar, corporal, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1861.
David A. Carter, private, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; wounded in hand.
Matthias Smith, private, 12th Inf. Enlisted June 25, 1862.
Charles Bisnett, private, 14th Art.
Joseph Streith, private, 151st Inf. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; promoted sergeant.
Rice H. Eaton, private, 6th Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862.
Augustus Fraul, private, 94th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1864.
Mark Keath, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862.
Charles Blanchard, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862.
Otto Whenner, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; promoted orderly sergeant.
Thomas Conors, sergeant, 12st Cav. Enlisted Oct. 27, 1863.
Andrew Seip, private, 6th Cav. Enlisted May 14, 1861; re-enlisted for three years.
Frank Seip, private, 2d Cav. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1863.
William Gorrick, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862.
Frederick Bund, private, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862.
Christian Stein, private, Co. I, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862.
William Hahn, bugler, 8th Cav. Enlisted March 9, 1864.
Abraham Lafebor, private, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1864; twice drafted.
John Burns, private, 6th Cav. Enlisted June 5, 1864.
Joseph Wirth, private, 14th Art. Enlisted Oct. 22, 1863.
Frederick Goatsman, sergeant, 12th Inf. Enlisted May 16, 1861.
Louis Grestner, sergeant, 94th Inf. Enlisted March 11, 1865; re-enlisted in regular service.
John Wagner, private, 21st Cav. Enlisted April 23, 1861.
William Scheip, private, 22d Cav. Enlisted June 15, 1864.
Gerrit Grafer, private, 22d Cav. Enlisted June 15, 1864.
Charles Lafebor, private, 2d Art. Enlisted April 16, 1861; promoted corporal 179th; fifty months in service.
William Simson, private, 24th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 20, 1863.
Stephen Williams, private, 6th Cav. Enlisted June 5, 1864.
William Fary, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862.
Henry Myer, private, 104th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862.
Andrew Leggett, private, 108th Inf.
Abraham Deboise, private, 8th Cav.
Charles Burnett, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted July 15, 1863.
William Clark, private.
Lewis V. Durand, private. Died in the service.
George Shiverts, private.
John Stredly, private.
Lewis Smallwood, private. Died in the service.
William Logan, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862.

WEBSTER.

Andrew, Orson, Co. H, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Andrews, Rowland, Co. B, 27th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Richmond; wounded at Savage Station, and died there.

Andrews, Orin, Co. A, 23d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg; discharged May, 1863.

Austin, Charles. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

Austin, George L. Enlisted March, 1865.

Adams, Thomas. Enlisted Oct., 1864.

Bradshaw, Luther G., Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.

Burnett, Wm. W., Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; wounded on Wilson's raid; taken prisoner, sent to Petersburg, then to Richmond; exchanged in fall of 1864; discharged Jan., 1865; re-enlisted.

Burnett, Samuel, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; in battles of Antietam, Bull Run, Gettysburg; discharged 1864; re-enlisted; discharged July, 1865.

Brewer, Peter, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861.

Bowers, Squire, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged June, 1862.

Bowman, Jacob, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1861.

Beaver, William, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; died in the army.

Bowman, George, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted July, 1862.

Bownes, Edward, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.

Bauman, Jacob, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted.

Bunnell, Daniel, 12th New York. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Bislin, Port Hudson, also in post near Mobile; discharged July, 1865.

Brown, William Henry, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Petersburg; discharged June, 1865.

Beebe, Spencer, 1st New York. Enlisted Oct., 1861; in battles of Antietam, Bull Run, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Cold Harbor; discharged Oct., 1864.

Bailey, Charles, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg and at Wilderness; discharged May, 1862, on account of wounds.

Brock, Charles, Co. B, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, and discharged May, 1865, on account of wounds.

Ballard, Hiram, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1862; discharged Jan., 1865.

Bell, Henry Joseph, 151st Inf. Enlisted 1862; killed near Petersburg.

Bailey, Harvey, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cedar Creek, and Fredericksburg; discharged June, 1865.

Boughton, Wilson H., Co. M, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' Station; at Lee's surrender; discharged Oct., 1865.

Brewer, Sylvester, Co. D, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in many battles; imprisoned; discharged Aug., 1865.

Billings, Flynn, 22d Cav. Enlisted, 1863; discharged Aug., 1865.

Benedict, Leonard, Co. M, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; killed near Petersburg, April 6, 1865.

Bancroft, William R., Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged June, 1865.

Bailey, John Widener, Co. F, 108th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1864; killed at battle of Petersburg, June 20, 1864.

Campbell, James, Co. F, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; in no engagement; discharged Oct., 1862, on account of disability.

Clark, Charles Edgar, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1862; discharged Feb., 1865.

Clow, Charles, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station, Petersburg, etc.; discharged Oct., 1865.

Clegg, William. Enlisted Aug., 1864.

Clark, George W., 8th Cav. Enlisted Nov., 1861; wounded by shell; discharged 1864.

Chapman, William, Co. A., 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Antietam; discharged Dec., 1862, on account of wounds.

Curtice, Calvin, Co. E, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, etc.; discharged June, 1865.

Cory, Robert A., Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged May, 1865.

Cooney, James, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' Station; taken prisoner and sent to Richmond; no more known of him.

Carroll, Charles, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; engaged on railroad; discharged July, 1865.

Carroll, Frank, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged Dec., 1864.

Cowell, John B., 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.

Curtice, Orin S., Co. E, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom; discharged July, 1865.

Duncombe, John, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1862; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; in Salisbury prison six months; discharged 1864; re-enlisted.

Dean, Rowe, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Reams' Station; taken prisoner, and died Nov., 1864, in Salisbury prison.

Davis, James Stacy, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Dusenbury, Eli, musician, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1862; discharged Jan., 1864; re-enlisted.

Deits, Franklin, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.

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Dusenbury, David, Co. I, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; wounded at Cedar Creek; discharged on account of wounds, Aug., 1864.

Dickinson, George A. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Doyle, Francis A. Enlisted March, 1865.

Dunn, John. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

Drake, Manning, Co. G, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; in battles of Wilderness and Williamsburg; discharged Sept., 1865.

Drum, Henry S., Co. G, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Petersburg, etc.; died in army Jan., 1865.

Fry, Orin, 13th Inf. Died in army.

Fay, John, Co. D, 13th Inf.

Foster, Charles W., 18th (Mack's) Bat. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Plain's Store and Port Hudson; discharged Aug., 1863, on account of disability.

Foote, Adonijah, Co. A, 140th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1865.

Farr, Thomas S., Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861; in many battles; promoted to captain; wounded at Waynesborough; died Sept., 1864, of wounds.

Fisher, John, 140th Inf.

Finkle, Frinkley, Co. M, 21st Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1863; wounded; discharged Aug., 1865.

Finkle, George, 18th (Mack's) Bat. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged July, 1865.

Fosdick, Andrew J., Co. M, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; exchanged; discharged June, 1865.

Gleadell, James, Co. G, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged Sept., 1865.

Grunell, Nathan L., Co. L, 1st New York. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged Nov., 1864.

Greenman, Wesley, 9th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1862; died in the army.

Greenman, Matthew, 9th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1862.

Grapinstater, Frank, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art.

Granger, John, 4th Heavy Art.

Granger, Seman, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1862; re-enlisted; in battles of Wilderness; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; died Nov., 1864, at Libby prison.

Gardner, Henry, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1861; discharged July, 1863; re-enlisted; discharged July, 1865.

Grey, John, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.

Hiscutt, Francis, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged May, 1865.

Herrick, E. G., Co. G, 26th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; died in Alexandria, 1862.

Herrick, Joseph, Co. E, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; in battles of Bull Run and Wilderness; discharged May, 1863.

Hetler, John, 18th New York. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded while washing; died in hospital in 1863:

Hodge, Benjamin, 18th New York. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Port Hudson and Baton Rouge; died of sickness at Mobile, May, 1865.

Hayden, Michael, Co. E, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in Salisbury prison six months; sick after; discharged Aug., 1865.

Hodskey, Daniel, Co. E, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted in 1863, and went to Canada.

Hallaner, Conrad, Co. I, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; in prison three months; discharged Nov., 1862, on account of disability.

Hall, Samuel, 130th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Haskins, Stephen, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861.

Holley, Lawton D., Co. E, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; imprisoned, paroled, exchanged; discharged May, 1865.

Hart, Romaine B., Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded in battle of Antietam; discharged on account of wounds; re-enlisted; discharged, 1865.

Holcomb, Andrew, Co. L, 1st New York. Enlisted Nov., 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, etc.; discharged 1864; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.

Heath, Henry, Co. I, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; wounded; died of wounds Sept., 1863.

Hetler, William.

Hurd, Frank, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; wounded in battle of Wilderness in May, 1864; discharged Sept., 1865.

Hiscutt, Benjamin, Co. M, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died in hospital.

Henman, Charles J., 4th Heavy Art.

Harrison, George. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

Haley, James. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

Hamil, John W., Co. E, 2d Cav. Enlisted March, 1865.

Janes, William, 27th Inf. Enlisted June, 1861.

Jemmison, William, Co. A, 26th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; wounded at second Bull Run; discharged March, 1862, on account of wounds.

Jones, Stephen, Co. B, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged July, 1865.

Jump, Orin, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; died Sept., 1864, in Andersonville prison.

Ketchum, Howard, Co. K, 4th Heavy Art.

Kirby, William, 108th (Mack's Bat.). Enlisted Dec., 1862.

Ketchum, Charles, Co. R, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; deserted; left country; returned to town after war.

Kramer, Adam, 98th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Cold Harbor, Antietam, Petersburg, etc.; discharged Feb., 1865.

Kennedy, Michael, 105th Inf. Enlisted March, 1862.

Knight, George W., 1st N. Y. Enlisted Nov., 1861.

Kinney, James. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

Larear, Voruel. Enlisted April, 1865.

Lees, John, Co. K, 6th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged Aug., 1864.

Lockwood, Charles, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; thrown from baggage-wagon, which dislocated hip; discharged Feb., 1863.

Laevins, George M., Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted June, 1862; in battle of Antietam; taken sick, and discharged, Jan., 1863.

Louck, Abram, Co. I, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; was injured at Harper's Ferry; discharged March, 1863, on account of injuries.

Lyon, Avery, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1861.

Labar, Joseph, Co. K, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; died in the army in 1864.

Labar, Dennis, Co. K, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; came home on furlough, Feb., 1864, and did not return.

Mann, George Washington, Co. M, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted January, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; died at Salisbury prison.

McAffee, Archibald, 108th Inf.

Mahoney, John. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

Moore, James. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

Mandeville, Mason, 18th N. Y. Died in the army.

Mosley, Lewis.

Middaugh, Benjamin W., Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Nov., 1861; discharged Feb., 1862, on account of disability.

Middaugh, Levi S., Co. A, 3d Cav. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged July, 1864.

McFarlin, Charles, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; died in hospital at Edwards' Ferry, April, 1862.

Manchester, Charles, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

McKee, Leman, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at Petersburg; died in Salisbury prison, Oct., 1864.

Mattherer, George, Co. M, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded by shell near Fredericksburg; discharged Dec., 1863.

McFarlin, John, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; killed at Winchester, May 26, 1862.

McGuckin, Andrew, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Norton, Frank, Co. H, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861; in battles of Kingston, Whitehall, etc.; re-enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged Nov., 1865.

Nickley, Jacob, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Newcombe, Wellington, 4th Heavy Art.

Northrup, Willis G., Co. K, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged May, 1865.

O'Fee, John, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1864; discharged May, 1865.

Platt, Thomas. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

Parkhurst, Fayette, Co. H, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; not in service long; discharged Jan., 1862.

Partridge, William H., Co. H, 78th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1862; in battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg; wounded at Atlanta; discharged Feb., 1865.

Parsons, Marshall, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Reams' Station; discharged May, 1865.

Painter, George, Co. B, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battle of Cold Harbor; wounded at Cedar Creek; discharged May, 1865, on account of wounds.

Pool, Rufus K., Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in hospital, Feb., 1863.

Pratt, Oscar E., Co. C, 4th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to colonel; in battles of Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Appomattox, and others; mustered out Oct., 1866.

Pallett, John, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; taken sick; discharged July, 1863.

Phillips, John, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Nov., 1861; re-enlisted.

Phillips, Ray, 3d Cav. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged Aug., 1864.

Phillips, Dorr, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Pierce, Samuel, Co. B, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted May, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and at Lee's surrender; discharged Oct., 1865.

Parkhurst, Nathan, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Antietam and Fredericksburg; discharged May, 1865.

Parkhurst, Charles, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; left army soon, for parts unknown.

Parkhurst, John M., Co. C, 102d Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Lookout Mountain; discharged Sept., 1865.

Parkhurst, David, Co. H, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Dec., 1864.

Pierce, Charles, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; died a prisoner, near Alexandria.

Peet, Horace, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861.

Primble, Robert, Co. C, 1st Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863; discharged Aug., 1865.

Porter, George, 18th N. Y. Enlisted Dec., 1863; went through siege of Mobile; discharged July, 1865.

Preston, Joseph, Co. G, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and at surrender of Lee; discharged June, 1865.

Parkhurst, Lyman, Co. K, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; taken prisoner at Spottsylvania; three months in Andersonville prison; discharged April, 1866.

Rodgers, Robert, Co. H, 3d Cav. Enlisted July, 1861.

Robb, Hawley, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861; in battles of Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Petersburg, and at Lee's surrender; discharged 1864; re-enlisted.

Robb, James, Jr., Co. C, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861; in battles of Ball's Bluff and Kingston; came home on furlough, Oct., 1863, and did not return.

Rodgers, Charles M., Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; last known of him was at battle of Fredericksburg.

Ridley, Benjamin, 12th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1861; at siege of Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock; discharged 1863; re-enlisted; still in service.

Richards, Andrew, Co. M, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; in battles of Wilderness and Weldon Railroad; sick; discharged May, 1865.

Rice, Chancey, 26th Inf. Re-enlisted.

Rowe, William, Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Dec., 1862; wounded at battle of Cold Harbor; discharged 1865.

Rogers, Henry, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted 1863; discharged Dec., 1865.

Robison, Lewis, Co. M, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' Station; wounded; discharged June, 1865.

Sanford, Thomas. Enlisted March, 1865.

Spear, Monroe, 140th Inf. Too young, and not accepted.

Smith, Rawson, Co. E, 18th New York. Enlisted Sept., 1862; wounded near Baton Rouge; lost an arm; discharged June, 1864.

Stratton, James H., 140th Inf. Taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness, and died in Andersonville prison.

Smart, Benjamin, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, etc.; discharged May, 1863.

Shaler, John, Co. D, 13th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged, 1861, on account of disability; re-enlisted; in battles of second Bull Run, Yorktown, Fredericksburg; discharged 1865.

Staats, John, Co. A, 3d Cav. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged on account of disability, Nov., 1863.

Staats, Abram M., Co. C, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Kingstown, Petersburg, etc.; discharged July, 1864.

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Staats, Daniel, Co. H, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
Schenck, John, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Stratton, Wm. James, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; mail-carrier; discharged 1865.
Sutton, Nelson, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Smith, Morris, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Slater, Edward, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Simpkins, Silas, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; in battle of Antietam; discharged Dec., 1862, on account of sickness.
Smith, Edwin, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' Station; at Lee's surrender; discharged June, 1865.
Sampson, William, 3d Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged soon, on account of disability.
Sutter, Nicholas, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Sprague, Jerome, Reynolds' Bat. Enlisted Nov., 1861; died in Washington Jan., 1862.
Stewart, Nathan, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged Sept., 1865.
Stoneburgher, William, Co. M, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged Sept., 1865.
Smith, William Henry, Co. M, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged Sept., 1865.
Snyder, Eben, Co. F, 8th Cav.
Snyder, James H., 13th Inf.
Scott, Walter. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
Sharp, Isaac, 4th Art.
Taylor, James, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; in battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Winchester; wounded at Gettysburg; discharged 1865.
Vinton, Joshua, 108th (Mack's Bat.). Enlisted Dec., 1863; died in army Dec., 1864.
Van Alstyne, Frank, Co. M, 22d Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1862; discharged Sept., 1865.
Vanners, David, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Van Alstyne, George W., Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; in prison six months; discharged 1865.
Van Alstyne, Jay, Co. M, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; wounded 1862; discharged 1863.
Vosburgh, Ira, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Welsher, Frank, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Antietam; died May, 1863.
Ward, Philip, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Woodhull, Wm. Henry, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted June, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg; wounded in two latter; discharged on account of wounds Nov., 1863.
Welchley, John, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Whiting, Albert, 18th New York. Enlisted Aug., 1862; imprisoned; paroled; discharged July, 1865.
Whiting, Joel, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; in battle of Antietam; taken sick; brought home in 1863, and died.
Wolcott, George P., Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken sick, and died Nov., 1862.
Williams, Almerin A., Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; discharged June, 1865.
Weaver, John, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861.
Wright, Jacob, 18th New York. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Port Hudson and Stone Plains.
Wager, Alexis, Co. E, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc.; discharged May, 1865.
Wilson, John J., 9th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Willard, Albert J., Co. E, 4th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Wolcott, Asel B., Co. A, 3d Cav. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged July, 1864.
Wilson, A. Frank, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, etc.; discharged April, 1864.
Winegard, Emery J., Co. C, 100th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks battle; taken prisoner at Deep Bottom, and sent to Andersonville; last heard from.
Wiley, Hebron, 13th Inf. Discharged March, 1863.
Weller, Edgar Alonzo, Co. M, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; discharged Sept., 1865.

PENFIELD.

Dewitt Archer, private. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
William C. Andrews, private, Co. F, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
Henry Allen.
Calvin Allen.
William Acorn, private, Co. B, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
Jacob Appleby, private. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
Enos Boardman, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; promoted sergeant.
Richard Baker, private, Rifles.
Richard Bartlett, private, Marine. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Charles Brown, private. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
Sylvester Brewer, private, Co. D, 140th Inf. Promoted corporal.
Ephraim Beaumont.
Henry Bryan.
Charles Burns.
Ransom Brown.
Henry B. Baldwin, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; killed in battle.
George R. Barney, private, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 25, 1862.
Thomas Beaumont, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Nathan Buck, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; died in service.
William Bird, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; went to Canada.
Eli Bradish, private, Co. I, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted.
Calvin Barney, private, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 28, 1862; deserted.
George W. Brown, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Robert Breugh, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; deserted.
James Brown, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Thomas C. Brown, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Jacob Brown, private, Wayne and Cayuga. Enlisted 1862.
Allen Benedict, private, Co. L, 8th Cav.
William H. Bartlett, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Levi Bartlett, private, Co. E, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 22, 1862; reported deserted.
Edward Burton, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; supposed to have died in cars, going to hospital.
Spencer Birdsall, bugler, Light Art. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; in several battles.
Harman W. Burroughs, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted lieut., captain, and major: served through the war.
William Brown, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted 1862.
John E. Burns, private, Co. D, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Andrew Baker, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 28, 1862.
Samuel Butler, private, Co. I, 8th Cav. Promoted sergeant; killed at Culpepper.
John L. Cisco, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted March, 1865.
Andrew Cosgrove.
William Curman.
B. F. Case. Died at Andersonville.
Lewis Clark, private, 108th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
John M. Clow, private, Co. D, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Pharcellus W. Church, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Dec. 8, 1862.
Abel F. Case, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; died at Andersonville, Sept., 1864.
Hamilton Carvette, private, Co. D, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug 29, 1862.
Frank Chapman, private, 18th Bat. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1863; in several battles.
George E. Chapman, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; wounded at battle of Wilderness, and taken prisoner.
Thomas C. Cook, private, Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; discharged before going into service.
William Cater, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
Robert Cosgrove, private, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861.
William Cosgrove, private, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.
Spencer Duncan, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 21, 1862; deserted.
Marvin H. Darling, 1st sergt., Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted June 21, 1862; died in service or before reaching home.
William H. Dancy, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; promoted to sergt.
John Daggett, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; taken prisoner, and supposed to have died.
Martin Daggett, blacksmith, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
H. Drake.
Columbus Dyer.
Benj. Day.
F. Demony.
Stacy M. Davis.
Philetus Demony, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; discharged before going into service.
Horace Daggett, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; reenlisted in 1863; promoted to sergeant; wounded at Five Forks; died in hospital.
Riley P. Dunham, private, 18th Bat. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1863; in several battles.
Franz Deitz, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 19, 1862; deserted Nov. 5, 1862.
Loomis A. Dyer, wagoner, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; in many battles.
Jehial Drake, private, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861.
Albert R. Emberry, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; discharged Nov., 1862, for disability.
Jonas Easley, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted 1862; promoted sergt.
Benjamin Easley, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; a prisoner; supposed died in Salisbury prison.
Adam Furgo, private.
Byron Frost, private, Co. D, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; died in Salisbury prison Feb., 1865.
Edward P. Follett, bugler, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; promoted sergt., 2d lieut.; a prisoner at Salisbury.
Jerome Fellows, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 21, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor.
Mark H. Furman, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; wounded and captured in the Wilderness.
Henry Frost, private, Co. D, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862.
Jesse Frost, private, Co. D, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; discharged for disability.
Lewis Frost, private, 9th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; remained in service after June 1, 1865.
Philetus S. Fuller, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862.
William H H. Fuller, private, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; died in hospital.
William E. Few, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted March, 1865.
Benjamin Gnaggy, private, 13th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1862; died in rebel prison.
Amos M. Graves, private, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862.
Otho Gash, private, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
Stephen W. Green, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
Philip Gentle, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; taken prisoner Aug. 19, 1864, and died in rebel prison.
Still Green.
Seymour Green.
Robert Gladle.
John Green.
Charles I. Griffin, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.
Russell Gardner, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Edwin A. Gifford, private, Co. A, 3d Cav. Enlisted July 9, 1861.
John F. Huntingdon, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; promoted 1st lieut.; wounded Aug. 19, 1864; discharged Jan. 12, 1865.
Frederick Huffer, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 2, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

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John Huffor, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 30, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Eber Hart, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862.
Spencer I. Hipp, corporal, Co. E, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 28, 1862.
William A. Heath, private, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862.
Nicholas H. Hoy, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
B. Frank Hutchinson, 2d lieut., Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; promoted to 1st lieut. and quartermaster.
William I. Higgins, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
William W. Hobden, private, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted April 15, 1861; promoted sergeant.
John M. Hodum, private, 18th Bat. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1863.
William N. Howe, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 19, 1862.
Junior C. Havens, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
Dewitt C. Hammond, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; died in hospital.
Martin Hadom.
Clark Hogaboom.
Dan Holdridge.
Nathan Herrick.
John L. Jordan, private, 18th Bat. Enlisted Jan. 6, 1864; at Mobile, Texas, New Orleans; discharged Sept. 13, 1865.
Edwin Jordan, private, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861; in many battles.
Jehial Johnston, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged for disability.
Robert Knapp, private, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged for disability.
Gustaph Koetle, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862.
Egbert T. Knapp, sergeant, Co. B, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; promoted to 2d lieut., captain, major; wounded in three battles.
Urias Kimble, musician, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862.
William Keith, blacksmith, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862.
Daniel P. Lappens, private, Co. E, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
John Litch, private, Co. E, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; died in hospital.
David Leinhart, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; wounded; Invalid Corps.
Darius Lewis, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 18, 1862; deserted Sept. 13, 1862.
Charles P. Leclear, private, Co. E, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 22, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.
Alfred Leggett, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted March, 1865.
Norman H. Lewis, private, Rifles. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Frank Lewis.
Henry Leary, name changed to Baker.
John Latimore, private, 188th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
Oscar E. Loomis, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Royal H. Mann, private, Rifles. Enlisted 1862; died in hospital.
Barnard Matters, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 21, 1862; lost a leg at Gettysburg.
Adelbert Menter, private, 108th Inf.
James Moore, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg.
Fred Myers.
Lyman May.
Joseph Morse, private. Enlisted Feb., 1865.
William H. Morrison, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 22, 1862; discharged for disability.
William Morey, private, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 30, 1862.
William H. Merritt, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; discharged for disability Feb. 21, 1865.
Henry I. Merritt, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Atwood Merritt, private, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 25, 1862; wounded at Antietam, and discharged in consequence.
Andrew McCober, private, Co. D, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
James L. McComber, private, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded at Antietam, and died soon after.
William McComber, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 18, 1862; wounded; discharged: re-enlisted in 9th Art.
Lyman McComber, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 3, 1862; died at Fort Schuyler, Dec. 11, 1862.
James McKee.
Philander McComber.
William McGowan.
Charles F. Nichols, private, Rifles. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; died at New Orleans.
Ferdinand Newman, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.
William H. Osborne, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; promoted to 2d lieutenant.
John H. Osborn, private, Co. I, 8th Cav. Promoted sergt.; re-enlisted; promoted 1st lieut.; lost a leg at Stony Creek.
Alanson G. Osborn.
William Orr, private, Co. H, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; promoted to corporal.
Monroe Ogden, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted March, 1865.
Jacob Perrin.
John Perrin.
Robert Palen.
Ed. Pope.
Orson Pope.
Columbus Page, private, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861; died in service.
William Pigott, private, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861; in many battles; promoted to 1st lieut.
George Pigott, private, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861; taken prisoner at Bull Run.
Ellwood W. Peck, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 19, 1862; deserted Sept. 7, 1862.
Willard H. Peck, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 18, 1862; deserted Nov. 1, 1862.
John A. Pellett, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 22, 1862; discharged for disability.
William G. Rockefellow, sergeant, Co. E, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 25, 1862.
John F. Richmond, private, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; discharged for disability.
William H. Raymond, corporal, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 22, 1862; promoted to 2d lieutenant.
Jonathan Reynolds, private, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; lost an arm at Spottsylvania.
Albert Raymond, 2d Ohio Cav. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted 1864.
Joseph Ringlesparker.
George Reeder.
Silas J. Robbins, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 23, 1862; lost an arm at Cold Harbor.
Joseph Spoor, private, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861; re-enlisted Feb., 1865.
Nathan Scribner, private, Co. G, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; deserted.
Orville H. Strowger, private, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 24, 1862.
George P. Strowger, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 2, 1862; battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg; discharged for disability.
Robert Spears.
Isaac Spears.
Joseph Sage.
H. Steadman.
Robert Stebbins.
John Schlegel.
George Schlegel.
H. Slocum.
Elum Scribner.
Herman Sharp.
Jason C. Spear, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; discharged before going into service, Sept., 1862.
William H. Soper, private, Co. M, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Castle A. Stephenson, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 19, 1862; battle of Antietam; discharged for disability soon after.
Timothy Steadman, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 18, 1862; promoted corporal; wounded at Cold Harbor.
Earl W. Soper, private, Co. M, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862.
Barney Silver, private, Co. H, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; promoted to corporal.
Abner L. Slade, private, Stuart's Eng. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; discharged from hospital March 1, 1863.
Jacob Spoor, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted April, 1865.
John Sherman, private, Wayne and Cayuga Regt.
J. Elijah Soper, private, Co. M, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Charles Smith, private, Marine. Enlisted 1864.
Joseph Spoor, private, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Leonard Smith, private, 4th Art. Re-enlisted.
Almond Strowger, bugler, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; promoted sergt., lieut.; wounded at Winchester.
William H. Slocum, private, Rifles. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
George Tillotson, private, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 23, 1861; in battle of Bull Run; afterwards deserted.
James A. Taylor, private, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Antietam, and soon after discharged.
Ed. Tripp.
William Vanlone.
John Worthing.
P. Ward.
James Wood.
William Werkley.
Henry Winney.
Hiram Winney.
Justus Wheeler, private, Rifles. Died at New Orleans.
William N. Woodworth, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; promoted corporal; wounded and captured, and sent to Andersonville.
Abijah Wood, private, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Silas H. White, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; killed at battle of Boonsboro.
Jacob Wesley, private, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Merritt Wright, private, Co. E, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1862; deserted.
Henry A. Wright, private, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 2, 1862; deserted at Antietam.
Sandford Webb, private, Co. G, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Edward C. Whitehead, private, Rifles. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Leroy K. Williams, private, Co. A, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; taken prisoner near Winchester, and not heard from.
William H. Webster, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; wounded at Beverly Ford.
Thomas Ward, private. Enlisted Sept. 19, 1864.
Jacob Wagley, private, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; supposed to have been captured; not heard from.
Clark B. Yuker, private, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1862; deserted.
George Zimmerman, private, Co. K, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 25, 1862.

PERRINTON.

Aldrich, David, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Austin, Smith J., 33d N. Y. Inf.
Austin, Hurley, 33d N. Y. Inf.

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Arnold, William, 22d N. Y. Cav.
Allen, Robert, sergeant, Mounted Rifles.
Asmus, William, 2d U. S. Art.
Austin, Harrison, 125th N. Y. Inf.
Adams, Guy C., 107th N. Y. Inf.
Allen, Oliver, corporal, 15th N. Y. Eng.
Adams, Franklin, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Austin, George L., 6th Cav.
Burlingame, Jas. K., 2d lieut., 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Beilby, Henry, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861; prisoner 11 months.
Beilby, George, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Benson, Shadrach, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Butcher, Thos. H., drummer, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Bown, Edwin A., 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Barry, Charles, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Bernard, Henry J., 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Bortles, Bernard, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Brownell, Jerome, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Benedict, George, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Buckley, Chas. C., 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Bailey, Charles, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Berger, Wm. G., 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Brooks, Martin, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Brown, J. B., 33d N. Y. Inf.
Butler, Samuel P., lieut., 34th N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted.
Brownell, Kingsley, 21st N. Y. Cav.
Buffer, Jacob, 8th N. Y. Cav.
Babcock, Ambrose L., corporal, 8th N. Y. Cav. Re-enlisted.
Brooks, B. A., 9th N. Y. Cav.
Budlong, Walter, 1st corporal, 3d N. Y. Cav.
Burns, Michael, corporal, 3d N. Y. Cav. (Prisoner.)
Benedict, Gould S., 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Brooks, Alfred L., 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Beilby, Thomas, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863; re-enlisted.
Benjamin, Samuel, 69th Ohio Inf.
Barrett, Enoch, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted 1863.
Bortle, George, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted 1863.
Bircres, John.
Benjamin, Jerry M.
Butcher, Henry T.
Bortle, Beldon, 108th N. Y. Inf.
Cone, William, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted 6th Cav.
Cole, Henry, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Collins, Chas. V., 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; re-enlisted U. S. Cav.
Cady, Edwin, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Chapman, Harry, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Cole, Otis, 1st lieut., 33d N. Y. Inf.
Carpenter, James M., 126th N. Y. Inf.
Corwin, Stephen, 107th N. Y. Inf. Ensign-bearer of Hooker's staff.
Collins, Henry, captain, 3d N. Y. Cav. Transferred 1st U. S. Cav.
Collins, Thos. B., 3d N. Y. Cav. Re-enlisted 21st N. Y. Cav.
Collins, Homer S., 6th U. S. Cav.
Chesebro, Myron, 16th U. S. Inf.
Chadwick, Duane, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Copeland, Edwin, 3d N. Y. Cav.
Collins, Edwin. (Unknown.)
Case, Frederick, 29th Ohio.
Downer, Edwin, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Downing, Thos. H., 1st sergeant, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Dryer, John, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Dickens, Hulbert S., 127th N. Y. Inf.
Dancy, Charles, 8th N. Y. Cav.
Dickinson, Wm., 8th N. Y. Cav.
Deyo, Richard F., 8th N. Y. Cav.
De Mott, Charles, 2d lieut., 1st N. Y. Art.
Doherty, Michael, 50th Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Downing, Thos., 50th Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Downing, Spencer, 50th Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Dickinson, Arch., 8th N. Y. Cav.
Dickinson, Hubbell S., 126th N. Y. Inf.
Eaton, O. C., 33d N. Y. Inf.
Embury, Albert, corporal, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Emery, John, 14th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Fassett, J. J., 8th N. Y. Cav. Re-enlisted 108th N. Y. Inf.
Fassett, Alonzo, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Fenton, Frederick, drummer, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Filkins, George, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Field, Charles, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Furman, Mark, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Fry, Orin, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; re-enlisted 1st Light Inf.
Fry, Samuel, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; re-enlisted 1st Light Inf.
Fitzsimmons, Philip, commissary sergt., 21st N. Y. Cav.
Fuller, Winfield S., surgeon, 8th N. Y. Cav. (78th N. Y. Inf.)
Furnice, Robert, 3d N. Y. Cav.
Febrle, Lewis, 1st sergeant, 3d N. Y. Cav.
Fellows, Jerome, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Fish, Myron, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted 1863.
Goodell, Charles, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Green, Edwin J., sergeant, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Giblin, John, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Gardner, Russell, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Goodell, Aseph, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Gaffney, Charles, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Gillett, Henry C., 33d N. Y. Inf.
Graves, Samuel W. (Unknown.)
Gorham, George. (Unknown.)
Giddy, Richard, 50th Eng. Enlisted 1863.
Gilbert, James.
Hoffner, Peter, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Hart, Joel S., 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Hisler, Philip, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Howard, Simeon P., major, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Hutchinson, Chester, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; twice wounded.
Hine, Dennison C., 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Higgins, William, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Hart, Egbert, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Harrison, John, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Havens, William, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Hazen, Marcellus E., 33d N. Y. Inf. Transferred to 49th N. Y. Inf.
Havens, John S., 33d N. Y. Inf.
Hart, Samuel, 33d Inf.
Hammond, Stanley, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Hill, John, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Hill, Robert L., 152d N. Y. Inf.
Hill, David, 152d N. Y. Inf.
Hitchcock, John, 152d N. Y. Inf. Re-enlisted 3d R. I. Light Art.
Havens, Francis, 188th N. Y. Inf.
Hogeboom, Peter L., captain, 21st N. Y. Cav.
Hart, William E., 8th N. Y. Cav.
Hill, George H., 8th N. Y. Cav.
Hill, Theodore S., 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Hamilton, Geo. W., 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Hall, Henry D., 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Hickey, Matthew, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Hart, Isaac N., 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Hamilton, Lee, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Hart, Chancey B., 18th Bat.
Hard, Geo. C., U. S. Navy. On the "Susquehanna."
Hall, Edwin A.
Heller, William.
Hill, Amos, 169th N. Y. Inf.
Jerrells, David C, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Jerrells, Ebenezer D, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Jerrells, Wm. H, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Jordan, Edwin, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Jerrels, Benjamin, 14th N. Y. Inf.
Jackson, Martin S., 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted January, 1863.
Kelly, William, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-enlisted 50th Eng.
Kimball, Bradford, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Keeler, William, drummer, 105th N. Y. Inf.
Lincoln, Charlton, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Linnell, Henry H., 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Lynden, Albert P., 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; prisoner 11 months.
Lafflath, George, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Larwood, Samuel A., 33d N. Y. Inf.
Lepold, John, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Larwood, Lorenzo, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Larwood, Robert, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Lawrence, Asahel P., 5th N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Lawrence, Alfred C., 5th N. Y. Vet. Cav. Wounded.
Lawrence, David W., 8th N. Y. Cav.
Lewis, George, 6th U. S. Cav.
Lilly, Herman, Burns' Bat.
Lane, Charles W., 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Lewis, W. W., 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863; transferred to 15th N. Y.
Lewis, Melancthon, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Moore, Charles E., drummer, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Morrison, Wm. H., 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Myers, Frederick, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Mann, Henry, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Moore, John, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Moore, Ira, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
McNeal, James, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-enlisted 102d Pa.
Moore, John M., 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-enlisted 90th N. Y.
Moore, William, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Moseley, A. D., 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; prisoner 11 months.
Martin, Alexander, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
McGuire, Patrick, 33d N. Y. Inf.
McGuire, Michael, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Mack, John F., 27th N. Y. Inf.
Miller, Mathias, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Magin, James. Enlisted in Buffalo.
Moran, James.
Macley, Jacob.
Mancion, James.
Markhest, Frank, 15th N. Y. Vol.
Newman, Ferdinand, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
O'Neil, Joseph, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
O'Neil, James, 89th N. Y. Inf.
O'Neil, Patrick, 4th H. Art.

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Perrin, James P., 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862; transferred to 140th N. Y. Inf.; prisoner.
Pepper, Alanson W., sergeant, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted 50th N. Y. Inf.
Pike, Valentine, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted 8th N. Y. Cav.
Putnam, Charles, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Pyle, James, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Proctor, Robert, 4th N. Y. Vol.
Pringle, George W., 25th N. Y. Cav.
Pike, Sylvester, 3d N. Y. Cav.
Phillips, William, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Ralph, Seneca, sergeant, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted 18th N. Y. Inf.
Riddle, Jerome, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Root, Randolph, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; wounded.
Richburg, Henry, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Riettinsher, George, 8th N. Y. Cav.
Reed, Willis A., corporal, 27th Bat. Wounded.
Robinson, Franklin, 15th N. Y. Engineer Corps.
Rhoda, Barney.
Rhoda, John.
Reiffer, Jacob, 8th N. Y. Cav.
Reilley, Henry, 13th N. Y. Vol.
Shepard, William; 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Stocum, Wm. H., hospital steward, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862; transferred 140th N. Y. Inf.
Switzer, Charles, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Simpson, John, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Sherman, William, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Smith, John G., 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Silver, Barney, corporal, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Smith, Lewis, corporal, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Smith, William, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Sherman, Samuel, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept.. 1862.
Shear, Charles, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Sherman, Jacob, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Smith, Arthur, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Schneider, John, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Stuttler, Jacob, 8th N. Y. Cav.
Soper, Wm. H., 8th N. Y. Cav.
Schlegel, John, 8th N. Y. Cav.
Slocum, Edwin A., 1st lieut., 8th N. Y. Cav.
Scott, Chas. N., 22d N. Y. Cav.
Still, Dexter, 6th N. Y. Cav.
Simmons, Chas. C., 4th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Strong, Clarence B., 15th N. Y. Eng. Corps.
Schlegel, Jacob, U. S. Cav.
Smith, Henry (unknown).
Shea, William (unknown).
Shepp, Anthony, 108th N. Y. Inf.
Shoate, John, 108th N. Y. Inf.
Staples, Daniel T., 64th N. Y. Inf.
Tredwell, Orson, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Tripp, H. W., 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Thompson, John, 33d N. Y. Inf.
Tallman, Byron, 1st sergeant, 22d N. Y. Cav.
Tallman, Orville, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Thomas, Wm., 3d N. Y. Cav.
Ullner, John, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Uhl, Frederick, 32d N. Y. Bat. Re-enlisted in same..
Van Dusen, Franklin, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Van Ness, John C., 8th N. Y. Cav.
Van Dagen, William, 140th N. Y. Inf.
Vanderhoff, Martin V., 50th N. Y. Eng.
White, John, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Woolsey, Elliott, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Williams, John, drummer, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Williams, Charles, drummer, 13th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Welch, William, 108th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Williams, Thos., 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; transferred to 3d Cav.
Wagner, Gustavus, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Wykoff, D. J., 28th N. Y. Inf.
Williams, Wm. L, sergeant, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Wetmore, Albert, corporal, 8th N. Y. Cav. Re-enlisted.
Wiltsie, Geo. B., 4th N. Y. Heavy Art. Died in prison.
Wykoff, James, 50th N. Y. Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1863.
Weare, Daniel G, 1st surgeon, 6th Mich. Cav.
Wight, John P., 9th Ind.
Westerman, Charles, 140th N. Y. Inf.
Wetmore, Philip.
Widner, George, 140th N. Y. Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Yale, Charles E., sergeant, 11th N. Y. Bat.
Yale, George H., 11th N. Y. Bat.

PITTSFORD.

Armstrong, Edwin, Co. A, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; in battles Antietam, Fredericksburg, second Bull Run, Yorktown, etc.; discharged.

Birdsall, Jeffrey N., Co. A, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; in two battles of Fredericksburg, siege of Yorktown, Richmond; discharged.

Beers, Clark, Co. F, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.

Cook, Nathan M., Co. E, Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1862, on account of disability.

Cook, Wm. H., Co. C, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Oct., 1862, at Fort Ethan Allen.

Duffy, James, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, etc.; discharged.

Fishbeck, John, Battery, 26th Art. Enlisted Jan., 1864.

Fisher, John M., Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted April, 1862; battles Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc.; discharged.

Fordham, William, Co. F, 188th Inf. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged July, 1865.

Ferrin, William E., Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Oct., 1862; killed at Petersburg.

Gillman, John C., Co. F, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.

Getting, Louis, Co. C, 193d Inf. Enlisted March, 1865; still in service.

Kavanaugh, John, Co. H, 140th N. Y. V. Enlisted 1862; died while in service.

Keeney, George, Co. G, 1st Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863.

Lighthart, Michael, Co. D, 49th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; killed at Cedar Creek Oct., 1864.

Malone, Michael, Co. D, 14th Heavy Art. Enlisted 1862; killed at Richmond Aug. 19, 1864.

Minnamon, John G, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged; re-enlisted; wounded, and died of the wound.

Milliman, William, Co. G, 1st Bat. Enlisted Aug., 1863; discharged Aug., 1865.

Norton, Burton, Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; in battles Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc.; discharged.

Parry, John M., Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; in battles Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc.; discharged.

Proseus, John A., Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in many battles; wounded; discharged.

Patterson, Ezra A., Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; died of wound received.

Rinker, John, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; killed at Gettysburg.

Reynolds, G. W., Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; battle of Bull Run; transferred to Co. K, 3d Cav.

Shepherd, Miller, Co. F, 22d Cav. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged.

Sturdy, Reynolds, Co. G, 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; killed at Malvern Hill.

Tillotson, Geo. F., Co. L, 1st Art. Enlisted Oct., 1861; battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc.; discharged.

Wood, Thomas, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged 1862, on account of disability.

Walters, George, Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Richmond Aug. 19, 1864.

Wiggins, James, 8th Heavy Art. Enlisted 1863; died in Andersonville prison.

Zornow, William, 108th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; died at Baltimore Dec., 1861.

BRIGHTON.

Porter Farley, Co. G, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; promoted to captain.
Daniel Ringle, Co. G, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; discharged Dec., 1864.
Frederick Doe, Co. G, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862.
Hugh Burns, Co. D, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
William Birmingham, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862.
John S. Hildreth, Co. D, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
Justus Eisenberg, Co. D, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; killed.
Washington Borden, Co. F, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Peter Baum, Co. G, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862.
Hugh McCaffery, Co. C, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862.
Winfield S. Richards, Co. E, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
John Snyder, Co. G, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; discharged May 17, 1865.
William Gregor, Co. G, 140th. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; died June 20, 1864.
Michael Myers, Co. G, 140th. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862.
Rudolph Hilbolt, Co. G, 140th. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Benjamin Hillaker, Co. C, 140th.
William Burning, 140th. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Cassel Stephenson, 140th or 108th. Enlisted 1862.
Daniel Ringsley, Co. G, 140th. Enlisted July, 1862.
Franklin Evans, Co. D, 140th. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died.
Captain Thomas B. Yale, Co. G, 108th. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Dec. 25, 1862.
Edwin Bounds, Co. G, 108th. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged July 19, 1865.
George Pullen, Co. G, 108th. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died May 14, 1864.
Edward T. Ambrose, Co. G, 108th. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
John Dack, 108th. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862.
Norman Westfall, Co. I, 108th. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged May, 1865.
Alexander Bronson, 108th. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862.
Albert Strong, 108th. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Robert S. Ambrose, Co. G, 108th. Enlisted March 12, 1862; died May 15, 1864.
William Dowd, Jr., Co. G, 108th. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1862.
Robert Kedward, Co. G, 108th. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; discharged June, 1863.
Simeon J. Hale, Co. G, 108th. Enlisted 1862.
John Richmond, Co. G, 108th. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
James Taylor, Co. G, 108th. Enlisted July, 1862.
Henry Booth, 108th. Enlisted 1862.
Andrew Booth, 108th. Enlisted 1862.
Jerome Browning, 108th. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Robert Caple, 108th. Enlisted 1862.
Leonard Lud, 108th. Enlisted July 16, 1862.
Thomas Adriance, 108th. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1864.
Lafayette Sherman, 108th. Enlisted March 8, 1865.
John Savage, 14th. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1864.
Horace M. Hibbard, Co. E, 27th. Enlisted Dec. 26, 1863.
Frederick Schaman, 27th Inf. Enlisted May 21, 1861; killed June 27, 1864.

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John H. Van Antwerp, Co. E, 27th Inf. Enlisted July, 1861; killed March 22, 1865.
Walter V. Jump, 18th Art. Enlisted April, 1861.
Josiah Hickman, Co. E, 27th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861.
John Bounds, Co. E, 27th. Enlisted April, 1861.
Bernard McLaughlin, Co. B, 175th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 28, 1862.
Peter Hilton, 13th Inf.
Amos Cashmore, 13th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 2, 1862; discharged March, 1862.
James Weir, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; deserted.
Thomas Castello, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Richard A. Darling, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1862.
James Wise, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Samuel W. Davis, 13th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1861.
John Huben, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted April 25, 1861.
William Barry, Co. H, 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 29, 1862; discharged May, 1865.
Truman Robbins, 13th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1861; discharged June, 1863.
John Bullman, Co. G, 194th Inf. Enlisted Feb. 3, 1862; discharged Feb. 4, 1865.
Laurence Callagan, 100th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861.
John McMann, Co. C, 100th Inf. Enlisted Nov. 7, 1861.
James Dack, Jr., Co. D, 100th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; died Sept., 1864.
Michael Callagan, Co. C, 100th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861.
Henry Nener, 105th Inf. Enlisted Nov. 29, 1861.
Varnal Luce, 144th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862.
Abraham Carl, 151st Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Benjamin Ambruster, 151st Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862.
Michael Dowd, 2d Art. Enlisted May 14, 1861.
Isaac Klein, 17th Inf. Enlisted April 1, 1862; missing.
Michael Mooney, 18th Art. Enlisted Dec. 23, 1863.
Charles S. Hagaman, 18th Art. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863.
Henry Redman, 18th Art. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1863.
Henry M. Dyer, 18th Art. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; discharged July 20, 1865.
Marvin D. French, 18th Art. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Hiram Smith, 18th Art. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862.
Charles Westfall, 18th Art. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862.
William Stevenson, 18th Art. Enlisted July, 1862.
A. G. Mack, 18th Art. Enlisted July, 1862.
Francis M. Nash, Co. K, 4th Art. Enlisted Jan. 22, 1864; discharged June 26, 1865.
Eugene Austin, Co. M, 4th Art. Enlisted Jan. 22, 1864.
George E. Norris, Co. L, 1st Bat. Enlisted Oct., 1861.
Peter Nener, Co. L, 1st Bat. Enlisted Dec. 11, 1861.
William Hickman, Co. L, 1st Bat. Enlisted March 15, 1863.
Louis Snyder, Co. C, 21st Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1863.
Cassius C. Bowen, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; died Sept. 7, 1865.
John H. Wickham, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 10, 1863; discharged May 19, 1865.
Herschel Coly, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; died.
Michael Flynn, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; died July 16, 1864.
Daniel Hibbard, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863.
Augustus H. Harvey, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 8, 1863.
William R. Patchen, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863.
Henry S. Redman, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 20, 1863; discharged July 27, 1865.
George Stevenson, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863.
Eldridge F. Taylor, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1863; died Oct. 1, 1864.
Elwell O. Warren, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863.
William P. Shelmire, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863.
Hugh Stevenson, Co. L, 21st Cav. Enlisted Jan. 6, 1864.
Frederick Bailey, 1st Col. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1864.
William Snyder, Co. C, 3d Cav. Enlisted Feb. 2, 1864.
Albert Prine, Cav. Enlisted March 9, 1865.
William Binning, Cav. Enlisted March 14, 1865.
Charles Reuman, Cav. Enlisted March 21, 1865.
John K. Brambley, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec. 2, 1863.
Michael Malone, 3d Cav. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.
George Barrows, 8th Cav. Enlisted March 6, 1865.
Frank Robinson, 8th Cav. Enlisted March 8, 1865.
Raymond Gasper, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted March 8, 1865.
William H. Cline, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
John Cane, Co. M, 8th Cav.
John H. Greene, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; deserted.
Jeremiah Hickman, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861.
Caleb Moore, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1861; promoted to major.
James Bliss, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861; promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
Josiah B. Davis, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1861; discharged May, 1864.
Martin J. Taylor, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 11, 1861; died Aug. 10, 1862.
Alvan Hibbard, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1861.
John Callaghan, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1861.
Charles Gleese, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862.
Harlan H. Fairbank, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862.
John Gamwood, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
George Nener, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
William Macrone, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Robert Dunkin, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Peter Lutes, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862.
Richard Morley, Co. M, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862.
Michael Ruff, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
John Bloss, Co. L, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; killed 1864.
Isaac Ellwood, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; killed March, 1865.
Henry Larey, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861.
John H. Dusenbery, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1861.
George Mackenzie, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861.
Enos B. Parsons, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; promoted to major.
Andrew Housewest, 8th Cav. Enlisted Nov., 1862.
William P. Wilcox, Co. A, 54th. Enlisted 1864.
John Cashmore, Co. A, 54th. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1864.
David Grower. Enlisted March 21, 1865.
Robert Kent. Enlisted April 4, 1865.
James Hawkins, Co. F, 108th.
Michael Keenan, Co. C, 50th Eng.
Martin S. Jackson, 50th Eng. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.
Henry Spott, 14th Inf.
Samuel Taylor, Co. C, 50th Eng.
Nimrod Underhill, 14th Art.
James Wilson, Co. C, 108th Inf.
Almon Gallup, 108th Inf.
Benjamin Hildreth, 108th Inf.
Patrick McCabe, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
John Rice, 108th Inf.
George Ritz, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Jacob Spring, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
Michael Cocklan. Enlisted 1862.
—— Crittenden. Enlisted 1862.
Patrick Downing. Enlisted 1862.
Emanuel Luce. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Joseph McCoy. Enlisted 1862.
Merritt Atwood. Enlisted July, 1862.
James W. Stanley. Enlisted July, 1862.
Patrick Henepy.
John Hallinge. Enlisted July 24, 1862.
John Hiran, 54th Inf. Enlisted July 26, 1864.
William Donevan, 54th Inf. Enlisted July 26, 1864.
Caleb R. Hobbie, 54th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864.
John Huben, Jr., 54th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 3, 1864; discharged Nov., 1864.
Gilbert Shantz, 54th Inf. Enlisted 1864.
Joseph Schraeder, 3d Cav. Enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; died Aug. 2, 1864.
Simeon N. Rood, 8th Art. Enlisted 1862; discharged Dec. 13, 1864.
C. G. Starkweather, Co. A, 61st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged July 13, 1865.
F. G. Corser, Co. B, 93d Inf. Enlisted Nov. 15, 1861; discharged Aug., 1864.
George Jewett, Co. E, 142d Inf. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864.
William Riley, 151st Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
John J. Hoste.
John F. Freeman.
John Glosser, 64th Inf.
William Stoneburner, Co. C, 4th Art. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863.
Ira S. Barnes, 22d Cav. Enlisted April 11, 1865.
John McLaughlin, 33d Inf.
John J. Bowen.
Alexander Allen.
John G. Klinck. Enlisted July, 1861; promoted to colonel.
Charles J. McLaughlin, 23d Mich. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1862.
Augustus D. Campbell, 3d Mich. Cav. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1863.
John McEvoy, 11th Ind.
Samuel D. Thompson, 24th Mich.
Albert Fowkes, 7th Ill. Cav. Enlisted Nov. 2, 1861; discharged Oct., 1864.
Chester B. Richards, Navy. Enlisted Feb. 6, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Sebastian Glosser, Navy. Enlisted Aug., 1864; discharged Aug., 1865.
Henry Ward, 189th Inf. Enlisted March, 1864.
Charles W. Blanchard. Enlisted 1862.
George B. Selden, 108th Inf. Enlisted June 21, 1864.
Charles Vancley, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct. 21, 1861.
Jeremiah Remington.
Judson Bowen, 21st Cav. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1863.
George E. Howes, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; July, 1865.
George S. Smith, 74th Penna. Enlisted June, 1863; July, 1863.
J. W. Thomas, Bat. B. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1864; Dec., 1864.
Capt. John Hallinger.
Capt. John McMahon.
Capt. John Mack, Mack's Battery.
Richard Ambrose.
Frederick Ambrose.

HENRIETTA.

Erastus B. Sherman, Co. D, 13th Inf. Died Dec. 22, 1862.
Hiram W. Sherman, Co. G, 108th Inf. Died Dec. 22, 1862.
James H. Sherman, 102d Inf. Enlisted March 1, 1862; discharged July, 1865.
Charles H. Stevenson, Co. G, 108th Inf. Killed.
Byron S. Holcomb, Co. G, 108th Inf.
Barton A. Holcomb, 3d Cav.
Albert B. Holcomb, 18th Bat. Died November 6, 1864.
Benjamin C. Davis, Sharp-shooters. Killed.
Frank D. Tibbets. Died April 21, 1863.
Godlip Snider, 13th Inf.
Henry M. Roberts, Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Alexander E. Lee, 18th Bat. Enlisted Dec. 4, 1863.
Nathan Hack, Co. D, 33d Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; discharged March, 1864.
George H. Clark, 1st Dragoons. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1864.
Samuel S. Williams, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861.
John Smayle, 18th Bat. Enlisted Aug. 24, 1862.
Herman H. Osburn, 18th Bat. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863.
Myron A. Bell, 18th Bat. Enlisted Nov., 1861; died.

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Charles Tora, 140th Inf. Enlisted 1862.
Edward F. Donally, 50th Eng.
William E. Hyatt, Co. C, 27th Inf. Enlisted May 7, 1861.
Luther T. Remington, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863.
Harley M. Patterson, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 21, 1861; died Jan. 15, 1863.
Harvey J. Patterson, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1861; discharged May 6, 1865.
Frederick Kruger, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 26, 1861; killed May 10, 1864.
Timothy Harrington, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 26, 1861.
George Hyatt, Co. H, 108th Inf. Deserted.
Henry Hyatt, 11th Art. Enlisted March, 1862; died March 22, 1864.
Joseph Hind, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died.
Michael Blakes, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1861.
Jacob Shilenger, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1861; killed Oct. 12, 1863.
Delos Brown. Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864.
Warren Van Allen. Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864.
Francis Steady, Co. H, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1861.
Rudolph Senn, 13th Inf. Discharged May 14, 1863.
Harvey A. Braynard, Co. D, 13th. Enlisted Oct. 16, 1861.
Case Alvocnce, 18th Bat. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; discharged July 20, 1865.
Thomas B. Tuttle, Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862.
Jonathan C. Babcock, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died February, 1863.
Lewis Muster, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1863.
Daniel Keyes, 104th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Seymour Hill, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 22, 1862; discharged Dec. 15, 1862.
Edwin Kent, Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 22, 1862; deserted Dec., 1862.
Abijah Gray, Sharp-shooters. Enlisted July 15, 1862; died Dec. 9, 1863.
Admoral S. Skinner, 18th Bat. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died March, 1865.
Darwin E. Skinner, 13th Inf. Killed May 10, 1864.
Jeremy H. Stone, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; discharged July 20, 1865.
George F. Stone, 18th Bat. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Jacob Wood, Co. G, 10th Cav. Enlisted 1863.
Martin Gorsel, 18th Bat. Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; discharged July 31, 1865.
Arthur F. Mackey, Co. H, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Andrew S. Beebe, Co. G, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862.
Peter Frezle, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 18, 1862; discharged March 4, 1863.
Charles Wiggins, 18th Bat. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Adolphus A. Beckwith, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died Nov. 24, 1862.
E. E. Bernhett, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died Jan. 4, 1863.
——— Taylor.
Richard Wells, Co. G, 108th Inf.
John Cruger, 26th Inf. Enlisted 1861.
Jacob Steaklin, Co. A, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 20, 1862; discharged July 7, 1865.
John Wagoner, Co. B, 140th Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Elijah Leither, Co. I, 13th Inf. Discharged April 16, 1862.
James Cook, 108th Inf.
Phillip Gregg, 13th Inf.
Timothy Heighley, 108th Inf. Enlisted July 28, 1862.
Frank Dicintrot. Killed.
Alfred Booth, Co. I, 13th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 24, 1861; discharged May 15, 1863.
Hiram Booth, Co. I, 13th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 21, 1861.
George Booth, 18th Bat. Enlisted Oct., 1863; killed.
Michael McGraw, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
James Pammett, Sharp-shooters. Enlisted 1862; killed.
Jacob Winslow, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged July 7, 1865.
William Russell, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Henry Barnes, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died.
Frederick Bailey, 8th Cav.
James Bailey, Jr., 8th Cav.
James Bailey, 8th Cav.
George Bailey, 140th Inf.
Otto Gash, 108th Inf.
Joseph Taylor, 108th Inf.
John King, 13th Inf.
John Cornhift.
John O'Connell, 108th Inf.
Lieut. Mead Williams, Sharp-shooters. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1863; discharged Dec. 15, 1863.
James W. Snow, Co. H, 108th. Enlisted July 28, 1862; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
Henry B. Chapman, 21st Cav. Enlisted Dec. 1, 1863.
George W. Matthu. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862.
Marvin Williams. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged July 10, 1863.
James W. Newton. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Eli Yates.
Luther F. Corbin. Enlisted Sept., 1861; deserted.
Eugene A. Collins. Enlisted Aug., 1863; killed Oct., 1864.
Alexander Gardner.
George Barrows, 8th Cav. Enlisted March, 1864.
Lorenzo Ruby, 13th Art.
Uriah Rutter, 16th Cav.
Charles Cook, 18th Bat. Enlisted Sept., 1862.
Orlasco Harrington.
Harvey P. Toot, 11th Art.
Foley, Thomas.
Fradenburgh, Jason, 16th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1863.
Gilson, George W., 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Gardner, Ambrose. Discharged 1865.
Hanks, John. Discharged 1865.
Hill, Seymour, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged, 1862, for disability.
Holcomb, Barton, 3d Cav. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged 1864.
Hind, Thomas H., 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in Salisbury prison Oct. 28, 1864.
Hall, Joseph. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Hall, Samuel. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Harris, Samuel A., 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1862.
Hartley, Timothy. Discharged 1865.
Keys, Anson, 4th Heavy Art. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
Kise, Daniel M., 3d Cav. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged Jan., 1865.
Lothridge, Robert K. Discharged 1865.
Lincoln, Samuel. Discharged 1865.
McCall, Andrew, 17th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
Mook, Alvah. Discharged 1865.
Mook, David. Discharged 1865.
Newton, Thomas, Jr.
Newton, William.
Otis, Lyman. Discharged 1865.
Porter, James, 21st Cav. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
Quirk, William.
Reeve, John.
Sherman, Henry, 18th Bat. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
Stevenson, Charles, sergt., 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Simmons, Benj., 3d Cav. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
Stevenson, Jas. H.
Shane, Jacob. Discharged 1865.
Shubert, John, 26th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; discharged 1863.
Terry, Geo. M., 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died of wounds July 21, 1863.
Tompkins, Chas.
Thrasher, Geo. Discharged 1865.
Tompkins, Harwell, surgeon, 61st Inf. Enlisted March, 1862.

RUSH.

Archibald, William, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died March 17, 1864, of wounds.
Bell, Robert, 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1863; killed in battle Fredericksburg Dec., 1863.
Brandt, Christian, 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1862; disability.
Burger, Philip, 42d Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged in 1865.
Clapp, James G., 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
Clickner, Thomas J., 27th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; transferred to 22d Cav.; died in hospital March 14, 1865.
Cleggitt, William. Enlisted Jan., 1864; promoted to corporal; died in hospital Nov. 10, 1864.
Corcoran, James, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec., 1863; wounded; discharged 1865.
Craft, Andrew I., 149th Inf. Enlisted May, 1864; discharged 1865.
Cook, Randall, 50th Eng. Discharged 1865.
Colt, Leonard C., 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; in Andersonville prison 8 months; discharged 1865.
Clickner, John D., 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
Cookingham, Theron, 104th Inf. Enlisted 1862; promoted to 1st lieut.; discharged 1865.
Clickner, Geo. W., 8th Cav. Enlisted Nov., 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged 1865.
Coughlin, James H., 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged 1865.
Clickner, Joseph, 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted to corporal; wounded; discharged 1865.
Callen, James, 104th Inf. Enlisted 1862; wounded and discharged; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Casey, Edward, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Antietam; discharged 1863.
Cone, Charles, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
Darrohn, Morris R., 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to sergeant; wounded; discharged Nov., 1864.
Day, John W., 109th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged.
Dailey, Charles, sergeant, 50th Eng. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged 1865.
Dietrich, Darius D., 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; died in 1863.
Desmond, Adam, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Eastwood, James, 104th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1861; died in hospital Nov. 14, 1864.
Ellwanger, Christian, 187th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1865; not in any service; discharged 1865.
Feary, George, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Aug. 24, 1863, of wound received at Gettysburg.
Feary, Thomas, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
Gilbert, Granville M., 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1861; killed in battle of Nottoway Court-House June 23, 1864.
Gilbert, John A., 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Gilbert, Samuel P., 13th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1861; in service one year.
Goyer, Silas, 188th Inf. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
Golden, Henry, 26th Art. Enlisted Jan., 1863; discharged 1865.
Green, Addison.
Howit, James, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Howe, Harvey, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg and discharged; re-enlisted, and was discharged 1865.
Howe, Horace, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted.
Haley, Morris, 26th Inf. Enlisted 1861; wounded; discharged 1865.
Johnson, William, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Knight, Geo. K., 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Latting, John, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died of sickness.
Lyday, John I., 26th Bat. Enlisted Dec., 1863; died at Mound City Oct. 22, 1864.
Lipp, William. Regular Army.
Lyday, Robert, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862; wounded, and discharged.
Lewis, Benj. F., 13th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1862; died at Columbia Hospital Jan. 5, 1865.
Lipp, Philip, 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed at Wilderness May 8, 1864.
Lichard, Geo., 50th Eng. Enlisted 1863; discharged.
Lewis, Dudley, 8th Cav. Enlisted Aug., 1861; discharged 1865.
McMurdo, James, 15th Inf. Enlisted March, 1861; discharged 1865.

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Maloney, John, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
McDonald, Michael, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; died at Albany July 29, 1861.
O'Brien, John, 8th Cav. Enlisted Feb., 1865; discharged June, 1865.
Provost, Geo. W., 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged 1865.
Powers, Robert.
Provost, Charles, 140th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Roderick, Francis, 21st Cav. Enlisted July, 1863; died March 24, 1864, of sickness.
Rickhart, Nicholas, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died at Washington Jan., 1863.
Ritcher, William, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Ryan, William.
Roderick, William, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1863, for disability.
Roderick, Samuel, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; wounded; discharged 1865.
Ruland, Henry H., 105th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1862; discharged for disability; re-enlisted March, 1865, in 8th Cav.
Schmidt, Charles, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1863; fate unknown.
Smaley, John, Mack's Bat. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Schneider, Jacob, 4th H. Art. Enlisted Feb., 1862; discharged 1865.
Smith, John, 104th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1862; discharged 1864; re-enlisted in same regiment.
Storry, Alonzo, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Townsend, Jason, 151st Inf. Enlisted April, 1865; wounded; discharged May, 1865.
Taft, Robert, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct., 1864; died in hospital Jan. 5, 1865.
Ward, Anthony, 26th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged 1865.
Ward, George, 26th Bat. Enlisted Dec., 1863; died at Memphis Oct. 2, 1864.
Woodruff, William, 104th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1861; died July 3, 1863, of wound received at Gettysburg.
Wolf, George, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Ward, William H., 50th Eng.
Ward, James, 108th Inf. Transferred to 24th Vet. R. C.
Ward, Richard I., sergeant, 8th Cav. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
Worth, John A., 26th Art. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to corporal, and transferred to 22d Cav.

MENDON

Amsden, Brooks, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
Amsden, Joel, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in Andersonville prison
Amsden, Frank O., Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged on account of wound received in battle of Five Forks April 1, 1865.
Burton, Parley, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted July, 1864; wounded in battle Five Forks; discharged 1865.
Brown, Adolphus, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; died.
Barnes, Augustus, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; discharged.
Barnhardt, Otto, 1st Heavy Art. Enlisted 1861; discharged.
Burt, George, Co. K, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Bell, Stewart H., Co. K, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; killed.
Bilger, William, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died in Libby prison.
Barnham, John. Wounded; discharged.
Brown, Edward W. Enlisted Feb., 1864; died Oct. 21, 1865, in prison.
Baker, Romeo. Enlisted 1863; died.
Bohanan, John, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cav.; discharged July, 1865.
Bohanan, Geo., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted in 14th Heavy Art.; discharged Aug., 1865.
Barnham, Henry, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
Bray, Francis J., Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in 1862.
Bickford, Henry, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; killed in second battle of Bull Run.
Burton, Sergeant Leonard, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded in battle of Chancellorsville; discharged 1865.
Bills, Julius, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Baker, John. Enlisted Sept., 1864; killed in battle.
Buck, Geo. L., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in hospital.
Barnham, Richard, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged.
Baker, Benj. F., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Casey, Roger, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged.
Callen, Gilbert, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted in Rochester in 1862.
Callen, Byron, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Crippen, Charles, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1862.
Casey, Edward. Enlisted 1862; wounded; discharged.
Case, Geo. P., 98th Inf. Enlisted 1861; wounded; discharged 1865.
Case, Hiram T., Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged June, 1865.
Culver, Milton, Co. K, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; killed in battle.
Corby, Cady, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; deserted in 1862.
Desmond, Adam, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
Davis, Southwick B., Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted July, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
Dixon, Dewitt, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Du Planty, Albert, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Downey, Captain Wm., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Elliott, Geo., drummer, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; trans. to Co. K, 108th Inf.; disch.
Enright, John. Wounded.
Eckler, Harry, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; died at Bolivar Heights Oct., 1862.
Eckler, Henry, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862.
Fairfield, Frank, 15th Eng. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
Fry, Frederick, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Fraser, George, Co. F, 50th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1863; discharged 1865.
Finch, Thomas, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died on way home from prison.
Grace, Norton D., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in Andersonville prison.
Green, Joseph, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Gates, Augustus, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Gardiner, Frank, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in hospital, 1863.
Hanchett, Erastus, sergeant, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; re enlisted; discharged 1865.
Hyslop, Homer H., Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1862.
Howland, William, Co. K, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Hoisner, Christian, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
Haley, Maurice, Co. D, 26th Inf. Enlisted 1861; died in hospital.
Hosmer, Henry, Co. K, 21st Cav. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Hill, Myron, 1st Vet. Cav. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Hill, Charles, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
Howard, Charles, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House; re-enlisted; discharged 1869.
Howard, Frank, Co. F, 50th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1863; discharged 1865.
Haws, Robert, Co. F, 50th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1863; discharged 1865.
Hill, George, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; killed in second battle Bull Run.
Holdridge, David, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1862; re-enlisted.
Ives, Jacob, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted at Albany Oct., 1862.
Jameson, Theo. H., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; killed in second battle Bull Run.
Jordan, William, Mack's Bat. Discharged 1865.
Ledley, James, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
Lay, Barnabas J., Co. F, 50th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1863; discharged 1865.
Martin, Thomas, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in hospital.
Martin, William, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Murphy, James, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
McLoy, Barnard, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
McDonald, A. D. J., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; wounded; discharged 1864, on account of disability.
Marble, William, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Merritt, Orason, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Murphy, Barney C., Co. K, 21st Cav. Enlisted 1863; discharged.
Murphy, Henry, Co. K, 21st Cav. Enlisted 1863; discharged.
McMayon, James, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged July, 1865.
Nafie, Johnson, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged from hospital.
O'Niel, John, Co. K, 13th Cav. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1864.
O'Niel, Patrick, 14th Heavy Art. Enlisted 1861; died of wounds received at Petersburg.
Peak, Stephen, 27th Inf. Enlisted 1861; taken prisoner; discharged 1863.
Poinan, James C., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged May, 1863.
Parmlee, Baldwin, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged May, 1863.
Parmlee, Robert, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; killed in battle of Fredericksburg.
Richardson, George O., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged on account of wound received at Gettysburg.
Rowe, George O., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
Rowe, Jairus L., Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Feb., 1863, disability.
Richardson, Homer, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in battle of Fredericksburg.
Reymour, Byron.
Robins, William, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged on account of wound, 1863.
Roberts, Solomon A., Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged June, 1865.
Reymour, David, Co. D, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; transferred to 26th Inf., and discharged 1863.
Semmel, Charles, Co. D, 13th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded in battle of Gettysburg.
Sliker, Lewis, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded in battle of Gettysburg; discharged 1865.
Sharp, Henry, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in battle of Antietam.
Smith, Wm., Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; taken prisoner; discharged 1865.
Smith, Nelson, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; taken prisoner; discharged 1865.
Salter, Winfield, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; wounded in second Bull Run; in Libby prison; discharged.
Salter, Henry, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Sibley, George, Co. K, 21st Cav. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Smith, Hinman, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged 1865.
Semmel, Peter, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
Smith, Hulbert, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged on account of wounds received in fall of 1863.
Secor, Charles, 1st Vet. Cav. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Shepherd, O. M., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
Shepherd, Henry H., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1863.
Sandford, Eugene, 13th Inf. Discharged.
Simonds, John H., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862.
Sickner, Richard, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged.
Tamadge, George, Co. K, 21st Cav. Enlisted 1863; discharged.
Taft, William I., Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
Valentine, John W., Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted 1862; died.
Varney, Cicero, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; deserted in 1862.
Valentine, Adelbert, Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged June, 1865.
Williams, Charles F., Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged.
Williams, Lorenzo, 146th Zouaves. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Wilton, Charles H., Co. H, 24th Cav. Discharged 1865.
West, James, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged May, 1863.
West, William, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House; discharged July, 1865.
Weaver, William, Co. K, 13th Inf. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
Wood, Robert, 13th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed.
Ward, James, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged July, 1865.
Wade, Henry, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken prisoner; discharged 1863.
Wade, Edward, Co. C, 108th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken prisoner, and died in Andersonville.
Wing, William, Co. D, 108th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness and died in Andersonville.
Youngs, Charles M., Co. B, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.

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CLARKSON.

Adkins, Robert (regt. unknown)
Allen, Henry, capt., 140th.
Ashley, George, 140th.
Austin, Hiram, 108th.
Bacon, Charles, 108th.
Bagon, James, 105th.
Bagan, Hugh, 105th.
Bailey, Frederick (regt. unkwn).
Barker, Gustavus C., 24th Bat.
Barrows, Marvin, 105th.
Bellinger, Charles, 140th.
Bennett, Henry, 13th.
Black, Thomas H., 13th.
Blake, Byron, 140th.
Blake, Isaac, 140th.
Blodgett, John, 140th.
Brown, George W., 105th.
Brown, George, 108th.
Brown, George W., 105th.
Bromley, Wm. H., 21st Cav.
Burch, Thaddeus K., 140th.
Burroughs, David, 140th.
Clark, Edwin F., 13th.
Clark, Franklin, 140th.
Clark, Fred. (regt. unknown).
Clark, William, lieut., 105th.
Cook, George M., 3d Cav.
Cooper, John (2d), 140th.
Corkwell, John, 24th Art.
Cother, Kaderle, 108th.
Cowens, James, 140th.
Curtis, George C., 13th.
Cusick, Henry, 13th.
Dahlon, Adam, 8th Cav.
Dailer, Adam, 3d Cav.
Dauchy, Orville, 3d Cav.
Davidson, Jesse, 13th.
Decker, Jonah D., lieut., 140th.
Edwards, Charles, 140th.
Estes, George W., 140th.
Falconer, Alexander, 8th Cav.
Farrall, Timothy, 140th.
Fortag, Jacob I., 13th.
Fielding, Judson, 140th.
Fishbaugh, Charles, 140th.
Flynn, Patrick, 140th.
Freeman, Chauncey, 13th.
Freeman, Philander, 3d Cav.
Freeman, Gifford, 13th.
Fosmire, Merritt, 3d Cav.
Fosmire, Jacob, 140th.
Gage, Charles B., 105th.
Gardner, Charles, 13th.
Grunwell, William, 8th Cav.
Haight, Martin, 140th.
Hale, Enos (regt. unknown).
Hale, Henry, 3d Cav.
Hammel, Aaron, 140th.
Hammond, Henry, 140th.
Hammond, Henry E., 50th Eng.
Harrington, Michael, 24th Bat.
Harrington, John, 140th.
Hart, Ezra, 3d Cav.
Harvey, Thomas, 108th.
Haynes, William, 108th.
Hoffman, George, 140th.
Hoffman, John, 108th.
Hoy, James M., 140th.
Hoy, Myron, 140th.
Hughson, Wallace, 13th.
Hughs, William.
Hulburt, Nathaniel, 140th.
Hunt, Enoch, 105th.
Hunt, Henry, Orleans Co.
Hunt, Silas, 140th.
Ireland, George, 140th.
Joice, Thomas, 8th Cav.
Kaderli, Jacob, 108th.
Kincaid, Henry, 140th.
Kinney, Charles, 108th.
Kinney, Randall, 108th.
Kocker, Jonas H., 108th.
Lewis, William E, 140th.
Lowery, James S., 140th.
Lowery, Robert G., 140th.
Martin, Charles S., 151st.
Marvin, John, 105th.
Miller, Cyrus, 140th.
Minot, James, 140th.
Mockford, William, 140th.
Moseley, A. D., 140th.
Mormon, George, 140th.
Moore, Adam, Jr., 140th.
Moore, Alphonso, 151st.
Moore, George E., 140th.
Moore, Harrison (regt. unknown).
Moore, John M., 140th.
Mewers, John, 8th Cav.
Myers, George.
McGiven, Edward, 13th.
Nellis, Daniel C., 8th Cav.
Nicholas, Samuel, 24th Bat.
Nies, Bernard, 108th.
Niven, Robert, 8th Cav.
Oday, Thomas, 3d Cav.
Osborne, Stephen, 21st Cav.
O'Neil, James, 13th.
Peachy, Charles, 8th Cav.
Peachy, Noah, 8th Cav.
Perrigo, Barton, 140th.
Persons, Matthew, 8th Cav.
Perry, Charles, 140th.
Perry, Charles E, 108th.
Phillips, Albert, 140th.
Quackenbush, W. George, 108th.
Quan, James, 140th.
Randall, Harry P. (regt. unkwn).
Raymond, Almon, 105th.
Redman, Charles, 140th.
Rice, Lewis, 105th.
Richards, Duane, 140th.
Rider, Robert, 108th.
Rowell, Solon E., 24th Bat.
Rowland, Warren, 13th.
Seeley, Justus, 140th.
Secor, Orlando, 140th.
Shaw, Alexander, 140th.
Shaw, William, 140th.
Shears, William, 140th.
Shell, John, 24th Bat.
Ship, Henry (regt. unknown).
Ship, Peter (regt. unknown).
Sigler, William, 3d Cav.
Simmons, Myron, 8th Cav.
Skillen, Charles, 8th Cav.
Skillan, William, 105th.
Smith, George L., 50th Eng.
Smith, James (regt. unknown).
Snyder, Asa (regt. unknown).
Snyder, Barney, 140th.
Sparlin, A. C., 140th.
Spears, John, 3d Cav.
Spring, Charles E., 108th.
Starrin, Alonzo (regt. unknown).
Starrin, Charles, 140th.
Steele, George, 140th.
Stickles, Charles H., 140th.
Stickle, Robert, 140th.
Storsin, Charles, 140th.
Sullivan, Patrick, 108th.
Thompson, Charles, 108th.
Thompson, Joseph, 108th.
Thompson, William, 140th.
Towle, Michael, 13th.
Tryon, William H., 105th.
Wadhams, Edgar, 140th.
Warner, Edgar J., 140th.
Wagur, Odum, 108th.
Wiler, Nicholas, 108th.
Wiers, Luther, Orleans Regt.
Williams, David, 108th.
Williams, George, 13th.
Wright, George, 140th.
Yates, William J., 8th Cav.

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HISTORICAL RECORD OF OUR PATRONS

FOR

MONROE COUNTY.

ROCHESTER CITY.

WITH BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION.*

ACCOUNTANTS.

Baine, Archie, 250 N. St. Paul (with Phelan & Bolton), b. Middlesex, Ontario; s. 1870.
Cutler, Wm. M., 87 Water (firm of Keller & Goodhue), b. Summit co., Ohio; s. 1871.
Grainger, W. A., Res. 65 Milan (with J. K. Grainger), 26 Mumford, b. Kingston, Ontario; s. 1872.
Ham, Geo. W., 46 Jones ave. (Buffalo Steam Gauge and Lantern Co,), b. Cincinnati, Ohio; s. 1871.
Hart, Henry C., 51 W Alexander, asst. bookkeeper (with C. W. Woodward), b. Erie, N. Y.; s. 1858.
Lynch, Henry P., 41 Oak (with Geo. W. Taylor), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1855.
Lucas, Geo. H., 9 Eagle (with J. E. Hayden & Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Lomb, Carl F., 59 S. Fitzhugh, b. Bierstein, Germany; s. 1874.
McKelvey, W. J., 67 Lake ave. (with S. F. Hess), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
McManus, J. P., 89 Frank (with J. H. & P. Byrnes), Sec. and Treas. Rochester Ochre Mining Co., b. Monroe, N. Y., 1855.
McManus, Frank J., 89 Frank (with J. H. & P. Byrnes), asst. book-keeper, b. Monroe, N. Y., 1857.
Occumpaugh, Wallace, 264 N. St. Paul (with J. R. Pentecost & Co.), b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
Vickery, Chas. A., 34 Sophia (Rochester Cotton Mill), b. Norfolk, Mass.; s. 1854.
Westbury, W M., 183 Caledonia ave. (with D. H. Westbury), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1857.
Wesley, Wm. H., 9 N. Washington, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Young, T. G., Chatham (with E. R. Andrews), b. Armagh, Ireland; s. 1864.

AGENTS (INSURANCE).

Bancker, John, 163 E. Main, *and real estate*, b. Richmond, S. I.; s. 1888.
Cook, Frederick, East av. and Arnold's park, Pres. Roch. Ger. Ins. Co. (Vice-Pres. Driving Park, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff N. G. N. Y. S.), b. Wildbad, Germany; s. 1848.
Duempelmann, L. C., Powers' blk (fire), firm D. & Foener, b. Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany; s. 1850.
Forner, Chas. J., Powers' blk. (fire), firm C. Forner & Son (C. Forner, deceased), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.
Firman, Warren S., Smith's arcade (fire and life), firm Welch & F., b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Johnson, T. L., 27 Arcade (fire), firm McLean & J., b. Grafton, Vt.; s. 1833.
Keeler, Mark, 18 W. Main (life), b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
McLean, Aaron M., 27 Arcade (fire), firm McL. & Johnson, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1812.
Moore, Wm. T., 52 Scio (general ins.), b. Delaware co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Manning, Wm., 39 York, b. Rutland, Vt.; s. 1857.
Nientimp, Ignatz, 70 St. Joseph (general agent "Universal Life Ins. Co.," N. Y., and solicitor for "Ger. Fire Ins. Co.," Roch.), b. Westphalia, Ger.; s. 1854.
Roberts, Geo. H., 6 Elwood blk. (life, accident, and fire), b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1829.
Shelden, O. L., 27 Arcade (life), b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1816.
Stowell, C. L., 132 Powers' blk., Manager British-American Assurance Co., Toronto, and Alliance Ins. Co., Boston, b. Tioga co., Pa.; s. 1874.
Tyler, C. M., 40 Main (fire), b. Suffolk, Mass.; s. 1856.
Vay, R., 58 W. Maple (Sec. Roch. Ger. Ins. Co.), b. Würzburg, Germany; s. 1857.
Ward, Levi A., Exchange place (fire and life, and loan agency), b. Middlesex, Conn.; s. 1817.
Webb, Charles H., 9 Powers' blk. (life).
Winters, W. C., 110 Monroe av. (life), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1850.

AGENTS (REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION).

Bogle, Wm., cor. Lowell and Martin (*and grocer*), b. Sligo, Ireland; s. 1852.
Balkam, W. F., 28 and 30 Arcade (Supt. Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency), b. Suffolk, Mass.; s. 1873.
Candee, H. O., 56 Arcade (real estate, general intelligence and employment agency), b. Oswego, N. Y.; s. 1874.
Hall, Wm. R., 21 Reynolds (real estate and builder), Patriarch I. O. O. F., b. Rutlandshire, England; s. 1857.
Harrison, Henry, 30 Jay, b. Norfolk, England; s. 1834.
Henry, S. M., Arcade st. (collector and com'l broker), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Keeler, Mark, 18 W. Main (real estate and life ins.), b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Manning, Wm., 39 York, b. Rutland, Vt.; s. 1857.
Rockfellow, S. L., 28 N. Fitzhugh, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
Scranton, Edwin, 1 Whitney Place, b. Middlesex, Conn.; s. 1812.
Willcox, Horton, N. St. Paul, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1867.

AGENTS (SEWING MACHINES).

Jones, H. C., 43 State, mnfr. of sewing-machine fixtures, general agent Singer, Butterick's patterns, firm J. & Sugen, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1860.
Sugen, E. J., 17 S. Clinton, general agent Singer Mnf'g Co. and Butterick's paper dress-patterns (Jones & S.), b. London, England; s. 1838.
Pettibone, George R., 69 State, supt. Howe Mnf'g Co., b. Bennington, Vt.; s. 1866.
Bancker, John, 163 E. Main (Notary and Com. Deeds), b. Richmond, S. Id.; s. 1888.
Miller, Christian, 18 Stilson, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1849.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Hall, Chas. S., 11 S. Water (mnfr. Hall's patent clover-mill and Hall's patent bean and pea thrasher), b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Hewitt, H. H., cor. State and Platt sts., b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
McMahon, M. J., 148 Mt. Hope av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Ottaway, E. R., cor. Howell and St. Paul sts. (trav. agt. Roch. Agl. Works), b. Kent, England; s. 1834.
Oliver, George, 8 W. Alexander (mnfr. grain separators, bran dusters, smut machines), firm Erdle & O., b. Kent, England; s. 1840.
Rockfellow, S. L., 28 N. Fitzhugh (mnfr. "Waters' tree pruner"), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
Hopper, J. R., 22 Frank (patentee Hopper potato digger, patented 1876), b. Paterson, N. J.; s. 1834.

ARCHITECTS.

Fay, J., 60 Charlotte, b. St. Catharines, Ontario; s. 1861.
Graves, Wm. J., 95 Powers' blk., b. Springfield, Mass.; s. 1869.
Knebel, Oscar, 64 and 65 Reynolds' arcade, b. Westphalia, Germany; s. 1866.
Loomis, Isaac, 22 Atkinson, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1820.
Powers, John J., 41½ Romeyn (with C. W. Woodward), b. Erie, N. Y.; s. 1871.
Putnam, Josiah H., 95 Powers' blk., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Warner, A. J., 64 Powers' blk. (est. 1854), b. New Haven, Conn.; s. 1848.

ARTISTS.

Banning, Albert R., 31 Meigs, frescoing, etc., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Ballentine, Miss Maggie A., 195 Powers' blk., portrait and landscape painter, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.
Duncan, Wm. A., 182 and 184 Powers' blk., b. Wellsville, N. Y.; s. 1875.
Dawson, Mrs. E. V., Powers' blk., b. Coburg, Ontario; s. 1875.
Frauenberger, G., 59 and 60 Reynolds' arcade, designer, engraver on wood, etc., b. Saxony, Germany; s. 1852.
Gifford, Wm. E., 2 State, jewelers' engraver, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.
Gifford, Clifton C., 2 State, jewelers' engraver, b. Windsor, Vt.; s. 1888.
Gilbert, G. S., 99 Reynolds' arcade, portrait painter, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1884.
Jester, C. J., 103½ E. Main, portrait painter, b. Chester, Pa.; s. 1875.
Kinsey, E. F., 20 and 22 W. Main, wood and seal engraver, b. Tioga, Pa.; s. 1851.
Lockhardt & Leadly, 1 Main, designers and engravers on wood, organized 1876.
Melville, M. T., 41½ Romeyn, engraver and wood carver (with C. W. Woodward), b. Monroe, N. Y., 1852.

* Abbreviations used in this record.—b. born; s. settled; est. established; st. street; ave. avenue; blk. block.

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Mundy, Johnson M., 103 Reynolds' arcade, sculptor, b. N. J.; s. 1863.
Mixer, B. S., 44 State, b. Chatauque co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Oertel, Frank, 77 North ave., crayon artist, b. Detroit, Mich.; s. 1862.
Parliaman, Florence A., 171 Powers' blk., portrait painter; s. 1875.
Rahn, Anton C., 7 Market, manager artistic department, Mensing, Rahn & Stecher, b. Frankfort-on-Main; s. 1867.
Wagner, D. & M. L., 95 Arcade, artists.
Wolsey, Mrs. C. E., 335 State, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1828.
Wilbur, Isaac E., 106 Reynolds' arcade, landscape painter, b. Otsego co., N.Y.; s. 1863.

ATTORNEYS.

Achilles, C. P., S. Wash. St. (elected Co. Treas. 1872), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1836.
Allen, Chas. M., 113 Powers' block, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Baker, Chas. S., *and Not. Pub.*, Lake av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839 (Pres. Bd. of Educ'n, '75–76).
Benedict, S. C., *and Com'r Deeds*, Powers' block, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Budlong, S. J., *and Com'r Deeds*, Powers' block, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Benedict, O. M., Osborne House, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Bennett, Horace L., *and Not. Pub.*, Arcade, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
Benton, Geo. A., *and Com'r State Miss.*, 84 Arcade, b. Tolland, Conn.; s. 1874.
Barker, Hiram L., 41 State, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840.
Cooke, M. W. (Trustee Univ. Roch.), E. Main st., b. Wash. co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Craig, Oscar, S. Wash. st., b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1859.
Clark, Paris G., Powers' block, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1874.
Chumasero, J. C. (Co. Judge, '60–68), Powers' block, b. Albany co., N. Y., s. 1830.
Crittenden, De L., Lake ave., b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
Crandall, P. M. (Exam. Nat. Banks and Col. Port Genesee '61–65), Lake av., b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Davison, C. C. (Dist. Att. '66–68), Clinton place, b. Lynn, Conn.; s. 1850.
Dickinson, P. P., *and Not. Pub.*, 84 Arcade, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Eastman, J. A. (City Atty. and Clerk '42), 14 State, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Edmonds, W. E., *and Not. Pub., with seal*, 16 Smith block (School Com. '67–73), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1832.
Ely, A. (M. C. '58–61), 26 Power's block, b. New London, Conn; s. 1835.
Fanning, J. R. (firm of F. & Williams), Powers' block, b. Hastings, Ont.; s. 1870.
Fiske, E. B., Powers' block, b. Rutherford, Tenn.; s. 1874.
Foote, Jr., Nathaniel, 19 Meigs, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1873.
Fenner, E. B. (Sec. Bd. Excise, Canal Col. '73), 98 Hope av., b. Mon. co., N. Y., 1839.
Gorham, Chas. H., *and Not. Pub.*, East av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1847.
Goddard, Lewis J. (Justice '73–76), Selden st., b. Bradford, Penn.; s. 1867.
Graebe, Wm., *and Not. Pub., with seal*, Pleasant st., b. Rodenberg, Ger.; s. 1856.
Garlock, Jas. S., Chestnut st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1836.
Husbands, J. D. (U. S. Stand. Master and Exam. Chanc'y, Reg. in Bankr'cy, U. S. Com'r), N. Fitzhugh st., b. Barbadoes, W. I.; s. 1840.
Humphrey, H. (Co. Judge '52–56), N. Wash. st., b. Litchfield, Conn.; s. 1824.
Humphrey, Geo. H., Atkinson st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1830.
Hitchcock, F. A., S. Ford st., b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
Hills, I. (Mayor '48, Recorder '34–41), Plymouth av., b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1824.
Hovey, L. H., Greig st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1818.
Hauks, B. M., Pearl st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1826.
Jeffers, J. H., *and Not. Pub.*, c. Arnold & Park avs., b. Wy'ng co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Jackson, Geo. F., Prospect st., b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Jones, W. M. (Pri. Sec. Gov. Morgan; chf. clk. Consular Bureau, Lincoln and Johnson's admin.; U. S. Con. Clifton, Can., '66–71), S. Union st., b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1861.
Jordan, James A., *and Not. Pub.*, Powers' block, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Martindale, J. H. (Brig. Gen. Army Potomac '61–62; Mil. Gov. Wash. Nov. '62–May, '64; Atty. Gen. N. Y. '66–68), West av., b. Wash. co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
McDowell, C. I., Ambrose st., b. Monroe co, N. Y., 1848.
Macomber, F. A., Prince st., b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
McKinney, M. G. *Com'r State Miss., and Not. Pub.*, Powers' block, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
McPherson, Wm. J., Plymouth av., b. Inverness, Scot.; s. 1853.
McNaughton, D. (S. & T. R. & S. L. R. Co.), 21 Arcade, b. Mon. co., N.Y., 1830.
Morgan, L. H., 95 Fitzhugh, b. Cayuga, N. Y.; s. 1841.
Nash, Chauncey, Hamilton place, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Oliver, Wm. S., West av., b. Yates co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Osgoodby, Wm. W. (Rep. Sup. Ct. 7th Jud. Dist. N. Y. S.) 18 N. Fitzhugh, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1834.
Powers, C. J. (Col. & Bt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. V.; Co. Clk. '68–70), Spring st., b. Northampton, Can.; s. 1845.
Raines, G. (Dist. Atty. '71 & 74; Judge Adv. 7th Div. N. G. S. N. Y.), East av., b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
Redfield, H. S. (Superv'r 4th Ward), Plymouth av., b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Rau, J. (Gen. Agt., Not. Pub., with seal, Com'r Deeds), 10 Smith's arcade, b. Baden, Ger.; s. 1848.
Sheridan, W. J. (ex-Superv'r 9th Ward), 9 Baker's block, b. Monroe co., N.Y., 1842.
Selden, H. R. (Lt.-Gov. '57–58; Judge Ct. App'ls '62–65), Main st., b. New London, Conn.; s. 1825.
Stull, Jos. A. (Dist. Atty. '60–63), S. Fitzhugh st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1828.
Sargent, H. (Dep. & U. S. Col. Port Genesee co. '53–56), Chestnut st., b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Stebbins, J. W. (mem. Legislature '55–56; Postmaster '66–70; G. M. Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. N. Y.), Chestnut st., b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1849.
Stevens, O. H., University av., b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1862.
Schooley, Rich. H., Powers' block, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Staples, W. S. & J. P., 80 Pearl, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Thomas, Geo. W., Tremont st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Truesdale, Geo., *and U. S. Loan Com'r*, Powers' block, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1838.
Terry, Seth H., Tremont st., b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1854.
Tucker, H. D. (Dist. Atty. Orleans co. '57–60), 17 Smith block, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Van Voorhis, John, cor. Goodman & East avs., b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Varnum, Jonas P., Plymouth av., b. Middlesex, Mass.; s. 1869.
Wentworth, D. (J. P. '48–69; Jus. of Sess. '64–65), William st., b. Otsego co., N.Y.; s. 1818.
Williams, C. M. [A.B.], fm. of Fanning & W., Frank'n sq., b. Mon. co., N.Y., 1851.
Wile, I. A. [A.B.], *Not. Pub., Com'r Deeds*, Powers' block, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Wile, S. [A.B.], *Not. Pub., with seal*, Powers' block, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
White, T. E., Greig st., b. Cambridgeshire, Eng.; s. 1870.
Webster, E. (Prin. Free Acad. '57–64), Jay st., b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
White, Rich. E., *and Not. Pub.*, Arcade, b. Bristol, Mass.; s. 1855.
Wood, D. (City Just. 2 terms; G. M. I. O. O. F. N. Y. '70–71), Reynolds' arcade, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Webb, W. W., *and Not. Pub., with seal*, 9 Powers' bl'k, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Wilkin, A. J., 90 W. Main, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1852.
Woodward, H. H., Baker block, W. Main st., b. Franklin, Vt.; s. 1836.
Williams, C., Powers' block, b. Sussex, N. J.; s. 1874.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Caulkins, W. R., 12 Arnold park, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1863.
Lowrey & Bradner, 21, 23 N. Water (wool com. merchants), wool pullers.
Wickens, Philip, 1 Lyell, and 2 Smith, b. Sussex, England; s. 1851.
Whipple, J. D., 197 E. Main (produce com.), est. 1857, b. Schenectady, N. Y.; s. 1854.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Amborn, Christian, 95 N. Clinton, b. Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; s. 1866.
Bronson, Henry, 133 E. Main (ice cream and soda), b. Springfield, Mass.; s. 1864.
Bastian, George, 90 West av. (baker), b. Alsace, France; s. 1855.
Corey, Henry A., 4 Helena, b. Norfolk, England; s. 1847.
Culhane, John, 144 W. Main (mnfr. and jobber confect'y), b. Limerick, Ireland; s. 1851.
Cook, J. G., 56 Allen (confectionery, ales, wines, etc.), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Case, H. B., 13 Monroe av. (confect'y, cigars, etc.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Case, M. H., 13 Monroe av. (confect'y, cigars, etc.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1855.
Culross, J. R., 307 State (mnfr. celebrated butter cracker), b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1822.
Deininger, Frederick, 138 North av. (mnfr. bread, cake, and crackers), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1852.
Fleming, L. D., 27 E. Main (mnfr. and retail confect'r, ice cream parlor), b. Allegany co., N. Y.; s. 1861.
Forest, Camille, 137 E. Main (confectioner, ice cream, liquors, cigars), b. Montreal, Quebec; s. 1868.
Fichtner, D. E., North av. (baker), b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1851.
Fleckenstein, Geo., cor. Brown and Maple sts. (steam bakery), firm F. Bros., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.
Fleckenstein, Valentine, cor. Brown and Maple sts. (steam bakery), firm F. Bros., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1842.
Fleckenstein, Joseph, cor. Brown and Maple sts. (steam bakery), firm F. Bros., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Howe, Jacob, 42 N. Fitzhugh (Howe crackers and bread), est. 1814, firm J. Howe & Sons, b. Boston, Mass.; s. 1814.
Hauser, August, 112 North av. (confectioner), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1856.
Howe, Jr., Jacob, 42 N. Fitzhugh (Howe crackers and bread), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Hilfeker, John, 48 Monroe av. (baker), b. Argau, Switzerland; s. 1861.
Kondolf, Henry, cor. Jay and Child sts. (baker, and flour and feed), b. Prussia; s. 1837.
Kenning, Chas., 84 Atwater (baker), b. Westphalia, Germany; s. 1837.
Kramer, M., 120 State (mnfr. confect'y, and jobber in fruits and nuts), b. Cologne, Germany; s. 1853.
Kendall, M. J., 132 State, b. Cortland co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Linsin, John F., 79 N. Clinton (wholsale mnfr. candies), b. Baden, Ger.; s. 1871.
McCluskey, T. M., 138 W. Main (confectionery, ice cream, and oysters), b. Hinsdale, N. Y.; s. 1871.
Merklinger, Louis, 108 West av. (confectioner), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
Miller, Jas. V., 216 State (confectionery and ice cream), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1836.
Morris, David, 93 E. Main (confect'y, ice cream, and soda), b. New York; s. 1832.
Osborn, J. D., E. Main, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
Rosenberger, J., 45 N. Clinton, b. Prussia; s. 1856.
Sours, Wm. H., 101 E. Main (confectionery, ice cream, and oysters), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Swetland, N., 33 E. Main (mnfr. wholesale and retail), b. Hampden, Mass.; s. 1872.

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Thrasher, F. M., 89 North av. (confectionery), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Wood, Mrs. A. E., 121 N. St. Paul (confectionery and fancy goods), b. Oneida, N. Y.; s. 1874.
Yeoman, E. M., 141 E. Main (confectioner, ice cream, etc.), b. Putnam co., N. Y.; s. 1866.

BANKERS.

Atkinson, H. F., Prest. Com'l. Bank of Roch. (est. 1875), W. Main; s. 1827.
Barry, Patrick, Prest. Mech. Saving Bank, Exchange st., b. Down, Ireland; s. 1840.
Chapin, Chas. H., State st., Prest. Bank of Roch., b. N. Y.; s. 1830.
Cheney, W. H., Livingston park, Vice-Prest. Roch. Saving Bank; also dealer in architectural iron works, b. N. H., 1838.
Corning, W., West Main st. (est. 1870), b. Chittenden, Vt.; s. 1826.
Clarke, F., 110 Alexander (retired), Comp. of the Currency, '65 '66; M. C. '63, '64, '69, '72, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Clarkson, Geo. G., State st., Prest. Monroe Co. Savings Bank; Mayor, 74–5 (merchant tailor), b. Edinburgh, Scotland; s. 1842.
Erickson, Aaron, State st. (est. 1850), b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Filon, Michael, 18 N. Clinton, Vice-Prest. East Side Saving Bank, ex-Mayor, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1820.
Gorton, Francis, cor. Main and State, Prest. Flour City Bank (est. 1856), b. Addison co., Vt.; s. 1839.
Hanford, H. S., W. Main st., Bond and Mortgage Clerk Roch. Savings Bank, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1847.
Hammatt, Edward R., W. Main st., Sec. and Treas. Roch. Savings Bank, b. Boston, Mass.; s. 1863.
Northrop, N. B., 52 N. St. Paul, Banker (retired), Trustee, and Loan Examiner Rochester Savings Bank, b. Fairfield, Conn., 1812.
Mumford, G. A., State st. (est. 1866), firm of Erickson, Jennings & Co., b. N. Y. C.; s. 1884.
Pierpont, Jon., State st. (Sec. and Treas. Monroe Co. Savings Bank, incorp'd 1850), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1827.
Powers, D. W., cor. Main and State sts., Banker (est. 1850), b. Genesee, N. Y.; s. 1838.
Rochester, Jno. H., Exchange st., Sec. and Treas. Merchants' Savings Bank of Rochester, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Smith, J. Moreau, East ave., Vice-Prest. Bank of Rochester, Insurance, b. Otsego, N. Y.; s. 1869.
Sweet, Geo. M., 41 State st., Cashier Bank of Rochester, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1846.
Smith, E. F., W. Main st., Prest. Rochester Savings Bank, b. New London, Conn.; s. 1825.
Upton, Chas. E., State st., Cashier City Bank of Roch., b. Ontario, N. Y.; s. 1852.

BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS.

Bloxson, A. C. (and pipes and cigars), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
Goetz, Geo. M., 86 St. Joseph, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Johnson, H. G., 148 W. Main, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Montgomery, Robert, 339½ State (hot and cold baths), b. Glasgow, Scotland; s. 1832.
Reibel, John N., 83 West av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.

BARREL, CISTERN, AND STAVE MANUFACTURERS.

Alling, D. C., 28 Andrews (cisterns), b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Clark, B. H., 57 Lake av. (stave mnfr.), b. Salem, Mass.; s. 1858.
Coapman, Edgar, 24 Lorimer (supt. B. H. Clark), b. N. Y.; s. 1858.
Dougherty, John B., 12 Smith (mnfr. barrel and shingle machinery) est. 1861, b. Franklin, Vt.; s. 1844.
Dorsey, James, 14 Greig (mnfr. barrel and shingle machinery), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1838.
Greenwood, John, cor. Grape and Orange sts. (mnfr. barrel machinery), b. Westmoreland, England; s. 1859.
Hazard, James, 1 St. James park (mnfr. flour and pat. ventilated fruit barrels), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Lovecraft, Joseph, 220 Brown (barrel-head mnfr.), Jos. Lovecraft & Son, b. Devonshire, England; s. 1831.
Lovecraft, Joshua E., 220 Brown (barrel-head mnfr.), Jos. Lovecraft & Son, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Porter, Samuel, 23 Elizabeth (mnfr. barrel stock), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1843.
Stork, Michael, 307 Brown (tank and cistern mnfr.), b. Luxembourg, Ger.; s. 1848.
Tuety, Geo., 133 N. Jones (flour and fruit barrels), b. St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Van Dolah, H. H., 105 Allen (supt. Saml. Porter) b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1844.

BLACKSMITHS.

Anderson, John, 24 Hickory (horse-shoeing), b. Dublin, Ireland; s. 1865.
Angele, Louis, 99 North av. (carriage ironing and genl. blacksmith), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852.
Burleigh, Thos. F., 21 St. Clair (carriage ironer), firm Kelley & Burleigh, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
Brown, Edwin A, 38 West av., b. Ontario, Can.; s. 1851.
Bettner, Thos., South av. (horse-shoeing), b. Germany; s. 1867.
Dwyer, W. H., 1 Allen (horse-shoeing on most improved plan), firm McKenzie & Dwyer, b. Limerick, Ireland; s. 1861.
Eagan, Wm., 150 Hunter (horse-shoer), b. Cayuga, N. Y.; s. 1862.
Eustace, James, 9 Division (horse-shoeing on most improved plan), b. Wexford, Ireland; s. 1868.
Gleek, John, cor. Clinton and Seneca sts. (horse-shoeing and job work), b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1866.
Garvey, Patrick, 18 Cobb (horse-shoeing and job work), b. Ireland; s. 1866.
Horner, John, 51 Williams (and jobbing), b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1854.
Hick, Philip, Avenue B (horse-shoer), b. Devonshire, England; s. 1870.
Kelly, Jas., 15 St. Clair (carriage ironer), firm Kelly & Burleigh, b. Prince Edward, Ontario; s. 1864.
Kohlmetz, Henry, 121 N. Water, b. Mecklenburg, Germany; s. 1854.
Luckett, John J., 27½ Munger (and jobbing), b. Oxfordshire, England; s. 1856.
La Fontaine, Louis G., cor. Franklin and Catharine sts. (carriage ironer), b. La Prairie, Quebec; s. 1858.
Monaghan, Edward, 8 Comfort (horse-shoer on the most improved plan), firm Walbridge & Maxwell, b. Down, Ireland; s. 1852.
Millington, Saml. A., Caledonia av. (coppersmith), b. Wiltshire, England; s. 1852.
Monaghan, John, 8 W. Smith (horse-shoer), b. Down, Ireland; s. 1849.
Melvin, James, 114 Plymouth (horse-shoer and jobber), b. Down, Ireland; s. 1884.
Nash, Wm., York House (and jobbing dept.), with J. C. Heughes & Co., b. Gloucestershire, England; s. 1866.
O'Brien, J. B., 222 N. St. Paul (carriage ironer), b. Kilkenny, Ireland; s. 1844.
Rapp, Charles, 125 Lyell (carriage ironer), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1860.
Robinson, Jas. A., 167 N. Clinton (horse-shoeing), b. Coburg, Ontario; s. 1859.
Smith, John, 4 Smith (horse-shoeing), b. Down, Ireland; s. 1841.
Scherer & Benner, 127 Lake av. (horse-shoeing and general jobbing); s. 1870.
Smith, N. H., 24 Grand (horse-shoeing, general jobbing), b. Montgomery, N. Y.; s. 1831.
Schmitt, Leopold Hiram (horse-shoeing), b. Waterloo, Ontario; s. 1870.
Tobin, Edward, 24 Galusha (carriage ironer), b. Kilkenny, Ireland; s. 1863.

BOOKBINDERS.

Andrews, Ezra R., Aqueduct st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1828.
Benford, Thomas, Norton st., b. Toronto, Canada; s. 1846.
Creed, Wm., 29 W Main (and blank-book mnfr.), b. Berkshire, England; s. 1850.
Hawley, Myers & Co., 55 State (blank-book mnfrs.), est. 1865.
Ruthven, C. W., Greenwood av. (foreman), b. Ontario, Canada; s. 1867.
Sax, Sigmund, 51 Front, b. Bavaria; s. 1872.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Andrews, Ezra R., Aqueduct st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1828.
Barhydt, James A., 87 State (pressman *Earnest Christian* office), b. Schenectady, N. Y.; s. 1858.
Bostwick, Albert S., E. Main (firm B. & Heindl), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Backus, Chas. E., 44 Gregory (supt. Vacuum Oil Co.'s job printing office), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Carter, Samuel R., S. Fitzhugh (supt. Express Pt'g Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Clague, W H. H., S. Washington (foreman press-room E. R. Andrews), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840.
Cushman, H. G., Court st. (foreman composing-room E. R. Andrews), b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Dove, Wm., South av. (foreman job office *Union and Advertiser*), b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1850.
Falls, Wm. S., 9 Elwood blk. (est. 1864), b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1838.
Frauenberger, G., 59, 60, Reynolds' arcade (printer fruits, flowers, etc., in colors), b. Saxony, Germany; s. 1852.
Gliddon, Thos., Bolivar st. (printer *Sunday Herald*), b. Guernsey, England; s. 1851.
Heindl, Jr., Louis, E. Main (firm Bostwick & H.), b. Munich, Germany; s. 1849.
Hackstaff, N. T., 23 Elwood blk. (ed. and pub. *Niagara City Herald*, 1857–1862), b. Clinton co., N. Y.; s. 1862.
Mantz, Eugene R., 87 State (foreman *Earnest Christian* office), b. London, England; s. 1876.
Pierce, Jas. H., N. Sophia (foreman press-room *Union and Advertiser*), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Rodell, F. W., Stewart's blk. (steam and job), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.
Swinburne & Co., J. W., Arcade.
Stump, C. H., 67 Arcade, firm C. H. S. & Co., established 1866, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Smith, M. H., 33, 35, Exchange (and general agent Prang's illuminated cards), b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
Stesel, Geo., 23½ W Main (foreman news department *Beobachter*), b. Buffalo, N. Y.; s. 1873.
Whybrew, Samuel, 76 Monroe av. (supt. Vacuum Oil Co.'s job printing office), b. London, England; s. 1869.
Wegman, A. J. (printer *Sunday Herald*), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.

BOOK AND NEWS DEALERS.

Dewey, D. M., 8 Arcade (and art gallery), b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
Ernst, Lorenz, 28 Franklin, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1831.
Hammond, W. C., 212 W. Main (and variety store), b. London, England; s. 1875.
Merk, W., 5 N. Clinton (dlr. German and English books, periodicals, etc.), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1852.

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Player, Thos., 317 State (news), b. Wiltshire, England; s. 1856.
Ruppanner, Jas., 251 State (Catholic book and picture dlr.), b. St. Gall, Switzerland; s. 1875.
Renfrew, Jr., R., 88 West av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.
Thrasher, F. M., 89 North av. (and circulating library), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

Astles, John W., Frost av. (foreman cutting and fitting dept. Reed & Weaver), b. Worcestershire, England; s. 1872.
Bishop, F. B., 109 State (wholesale), firm Goodwin & B., b. Cleveland, O.; s. 1867.
Bott, John A., 109 Orchard (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.
Burket, James, 253 State (mnfr.), b. Wexford, Ireland; s. 1865.
Bartlett, T. E., 25 Oak (sole cutter, with Hatch & Sons), b. Portsm'h, N. H.; s. 1861.
Boss, Abraham, 76 North av. (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Berne, Switzerland; s. 1850.
Beck, L. P., 87 E. Main (mnfr. and dealer), firm L. P. Beck & Bro., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1837.
Brownell, Wm., 22 Pearl (salesman, Wollard), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1886.
Byrnes, J. H., 89, 91 N. Water (manufr.) firm J. H. & P. Byrnes, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Bolton, T., Stewart's blk., firm Phelan & B. (mnfr. ladies', misses', and boys' fine sewed shoes), b. Oxfordshire, England; s. 1873.
Byrnes, P., 89, 91 N. Water (mnfr.), firm J. H. & P. Byrnes, b. Kings, Ir'd; s. 1850.
Bingham, Wm., 32 Litchfield (for. bottoming dept. A. J. Johnson & Co.), b. Down, Ireland; s. 1847.
Cox, Patrick, 88 N. Water (mnfr. boys', youths', and children's boots and shoes), firm P. Cox & Bro., b. Longford, Ireland; s. 1850.
Cowles, E. W., Kalb's bl'k (mnfr. children's shoes), firm C. & Harris, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840.
Cowles, E. H., 108 Frank (head salesman Reed & Weaver, member of firm Cowles & Harris), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Doser, B., 35 Helfer (for'n team room D. H. Westbury), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.
Dowling, J., 151½ South av. (for'n team room Phelan & Bolton), b. St. Joseph, Mich.; s. 1878.
Dufner, J., 19 Gorham (mnfr. lasts, crimps, trees and clamps), b. Baden, Ger.; s. 1847.
Eastwood, Wm., 22 State (retail dealer), b. Liverpool, England; s. 1840.
Engler, H., 9 N. Clinton (imp. cordovan, calf, & pat. leather, cus. made), b. Hamburg, Ger.; s. 1868.
Evans, J. J., 52 N. St. Paul (mnfr. men's, women's, misses', boys', and youths'), b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1864.
Fisher, James, 2 Hudson (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Retrenchment, Holland; s. 1857.
Glasser, Geo. M., 121 Jay (mnfr.), firm G. & Bro., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Glasser, F. C., 121 Jay (mnfr.), firm G. & Bro., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Gould & Son, Geo., 16 State (mnfrs. & whol. & ret. dlrs.), b. Essex, Mass.; s. 1824.
Goodhue, A. J., 87 Water (mnfr.), firm Keller & G., b. Summit co., O.; s. 1872.
Goodyear, W. H., 73 Champlain (for'n bot'g dept. D. W. Wright & Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Gardiner, R., 131 Jones (for. team room P. Cox & Bro.), b. Galway, Ir'd; s. 1860.
Graves, L. S., cor. Mill & Factory (mnfr. boot & shoe mach'y & elev'rs), b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1859.
Goodwin, F. E., 109 State (wholesale), firm G. & Bishop, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1870.
Hatch, A. J., 8 Pleasant (manfr. moulded and crimped boot and shoe counters), firm Hatch Bros., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Hatch, J. W., 56 N. St. Paul (mnfr. ladies' and misses' mach. sewed shoes), est. 1833, firm Hatch & Sons, b. Wash. co., N. Y.; s. 1822.
Hatch, C. B., 87 Charlotte (mnfr. ladies' and misses' mach. sewed shoes), est. 1833, firm Hatch & Sons, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1835.
Hütte, Carl, 85 N. Clinton (mnfr. & dealer), b. Prussia; s. 1852.
Hohman, Victor, 6 West av. (mnfr.), b. Prussia; s. 1868.
Hennessy, M., 6 King (Supt. Pancost, Sage & Morse), b. Carlow, Ireland; s. 1854.
Harris, H. C., 129 University av. (mnfr. chil'ns shoes), firm Cowles & H., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.
Heughes, J. C., cor. Mill and Platt (mnfr. boot and shoe dies and cutters), est. 1865, firm J. C. H. & Co., b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1869.
Hatch, J. L., 1 Vine (mnfr. moulded and crimped boot and shoe counters), firm Hatch Bros., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Hart, John, 184 N. Clinton (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Hunt, Richard, 144 Adams (dealer), b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1836.
Johnson, Andrew J., 172 Brown (gen. foreman A. J. Johnson & Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1835.
Johnson, Almeron J., 4 Allen (mnfr. ladies' fine shoes), firm A. J. Johnson & Co., b. St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; s. 1884.
Kuhn, E. J., 75 West av. (mnfr. and dlr.), b. France; s. 1851.
Koza, George, 243 State (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Bohemia; s. 1878.
Keller, J., 87 Water (mnfr.), firm K. & Goodhue, b. Columbia, Pa.; s. 1871.
Knapp, A. J., 137 N. Jones (for'n bot'g dept. Keller & Goodhue), b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1856.
Leat & Weitzel, 127 E. Main (mnfrs. and dealers).
Moore, Rob't J., 140 W. Main (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Meyer, G. J., 48 Broadway (mnfr. ladies' and chil'ns shoes), b. Monroe co., N.Y., 1850.
Martin, Miss N., 124 W. Main (sup. Home of Indus. shoe shop), b. Kilkenny, Ir'd; s. 1853.
Meng, J. J., 99 North av. (mnfr. cloth and leath. slippers), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Morse, C. C., 28 Prince (mnfr.), firm Pancost, Sage & Morse, est. 1827, b. Bennington, Vt.; s. 1850.
More, L. T., 40 Lyell (for. cut'g & fit'g dept. J. H. & P. Byrnes), b. N. Y.; s. 1859.
O'Kane, J., cor. Francis and Flint (for'n sole leather dept. Byrnes' mnf'y), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
Pratt, L. A., 54 State (retail *fine* boots and shoes), b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1852.
Phillips, T., 43 Walnut (for'n fit'g dept. Pancost, Sage & Morse), b. Northampton, England; s. 1870.
Peters, W. R., 73 Water (mnfr. and whol. dealer), firm D. W. Wright & Co., b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1868.
Phelan, J., Stewarts' block (mnfr. ladies' and children's fine sewed), b. Tipperary, Ireland; s. 1853.
Rausch, John, 180 West av. (shoemaker), b. Luxembourg, Ger.; s. 1865.
Regan, D., 47 Davis (for. bot'g dept. Byrnes' mnfy.), b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1874.
Robinson, F. B., 59 William (for'n cut'g & fit'g dept. Phelan & Bolton), b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1865.
Robins, Jr., J. I., 4 Allen (mnfr. women's and misses' fine shoes), firm A. J. Johnson & Co., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Reed, E. P., 111 State (mnfr. ladies' and children's fine medium), firm Reed & Weaver, b. Essex co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
Sage, Wm. N., Plymouth av. (mnfr.), firm Pancost, Sage & Morse, est. 1827, b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1827.
Smith, Wm., 5 Helena, b. Prussia; s. 1854.
Taylor, Wm. H., Chapman House (foreman stock cutting dept. Phelan & Bolton), b. Philadelphia, Pa.; s. 1875.
Townsend, Wm., Stewarts' blk. (mnfrs. shoemakers' tools), firm Townsend & Wiseman, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Tarrant, Jas. L., 10 Genesee (foreman bottoming dept. Reed & Weaver), b. Wiltshire, England; s. 1851.
Vance, Wm. J., 7 Marietta (foreman cutting dept. D. W. Wright & Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Van Dake, H. F., 34 W. Main (wholesale and retail), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1830.
Vance, Miss Margaret, 141 N. Clinton (forewoman operating dept. A. J. Johnson & Co.), b. New York; s. 1851.
Vance, Miss Etta, 141 N. Clinton (forewoman shoe-cutting dept. A. J. Johnson & Co.), b. New York; s. 1851.
Wolfe, Wm. P., 30 Hudson (foreman cutting dept. Hatch & Sons), b. Middlesex, N. J.; s. 1866.
Woollard, John, 51 E Main (mnfr. and ret. dlr.), b. Berkshire, Eng.; s. 1835.
Wright, D W., 73 Water (mnfr. and wholesale dlr.), firm D. W. W. & Son, b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1869.
Wiseman, A., Stewart's blk. (mnfr. shoemakers' tools), b. Lincolnshire, Eng.; s. 1852.
Webster, Elijah D., 117 E. Main (mnfr. and ret. dlr.), b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Westbury, D. H., 79 N. Water (wholesale mnfr.), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
Zonnevylle, M. J., 84 St. Joseph (mnfr. and dlr.), b. House, Holland; s. 1864.

BOX-MAKERS.

Blakeney & Co., 8 Aqueduct (mnfrs. cigar boxes), b. Monroe co., est. 1873.
Buckler, W. H., 129 Mt. Hope av. (supt. I. S. Disbrow), b. Birmingham, England; s. 1864.
Disbrow, I. S., 123 West av. (mnfr. plain and fancy packing-boxes), b. Yates co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Deer, John C., 129 South av. (foreman J. Sauer), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Hunt, J. K., 91 N. Water (paper box mnfr.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Hunt, W. J., 91 N. Water (foreman J. K. Hunt) b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Lettington, H., 25 Exchange place (mnfr. paper boxes), b. Windom, Conn.; s. 1858.
Massey, Matthew, 38½ Hunter (supt. finishing department J. B. Stevens), b. Nottinghamshire, England; s. 1853.
Mallory, O., 55, 57 State (paper boxes), b. Onondaga co, N. Y.; s. 1851.
Stevens, J. B., 173 State, firm J. B. Stevens & Son, b. Allegany co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Sachs, Louis, 50 Hudson (foreman H. Lettington), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1852.
Stevens, Alvarado, 175 State, firm J. B. Stevens & Son, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.
Sauer, Jacob, 58 Hickory (mnfr. pat. cigar boxes), leader 54th Reg. band, b. Germany; s. 1844.
Webber, Jas. N., 249 North (foreman sawing dept. J. B. Stevens), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

Wray, H., 45 Adam (H. Wray & Son, est. 1842), b. Derbyshire, England; s. 1842.
Wray, Jr., Henry, 44 Troup (H. Wray & Son, est. 1842), b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1842.

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

Bartholomay Brewing Co., 139 N. St. Paul, estab. 1852.
Gordon, C., 48 to 65 N. Water (firm Hathaway & G.), b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1864.
Hathaway, H. B., 48 to 65 N. Water (firm H. & Gordon), b. Washtenaw co., Mich.; s. 1866.
Howe, Thomas F., cor. Front and Market sts. (foreman Hathaway & Gordon), b. Tipperary, Ireland; s. 1870.
Miller, Frederick, 98 Lake av., b. Prussia; s. 1884.
Manuel, Gustavus, 31 Front st. (pres. Rochester Brewing Co.), b. Prussia; s. 1864.
Oothout, Samuel, junction of Canal and Feeder sts., Rochester Malt House, b. Albany, N. Y; s. 1850.

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Trainor, J., 15 Catherine (maltster Hathaway & Gordon), b. Tyrone, Ireland; s. 1865.
Warren, Edward K., 48 N. St. Paul, b. Plymouth, Vt.; s. 1841.
Zimmerman, G., cor. Maple and Colvin sts., b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1857.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Aldridge, G. W., 20 N. Fitzhugh, b. Clinton co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Block, Philip, 111 South ave., b. Hesse Cassel, Germany; s. 1849.
Bell, Thomas, 109 Caledonia ave., b. York, England; s. 1852.
Bassett, Wm., 47 Williams (for'n G. W. Aldridge), b. Frank. co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
Burgie, Daniel, 94 St. Joseph, b. Berne, Germany; s. 1857.
Coom, Wm., 23 Mark (foreman Thompson & Luther), b. Colburn, Ont.; s. 1838.
DeJonge, Edward, 227 St. Joseph (firm DeJ. & Marseilje), b. Zeeland, Hol.; s. 1845.
Elliott, Abraham, 38 Grape, b. Sussex, England; s. 1852.
Freedman, B., Michigan (foreman Alex. Freedman), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Gundlach, Michael, 18 Leopold, b. Prussia; s. 1852.
Hall, George, 18 Kelly, b. Perthshire, Scotland; s. 1830.
Hall, Wm. R, 21 Reynolds, b. Ruttandshire, England; s. 1857.
Herberger, G. M., 3 St. Michael (retired), b. Bavaria; s. 1840.
Hoffman, Chas. J., 36 Grape (foreman John Luther), b. Hessen, Ger.; s. 1857.
Klinkhammer, Henry, 122 Maple, b. Prussia; s. 1865.
Lockhart, Francis, S. Chatham st. (retired), b. S. Chatham, Ireland; s. 1847.
Luther, John, 54 North av., b. Germany; s. 1839.
Marsielje, Abraham, 34 Buchan park, b. Amsterdam, Holland; s. 1849.
Miller, Fred., 98 Lake av., b. Prussia; s. 1834.
Mura, Dominick, 23 Gorham, b. Alsace; s. 1833.
McConnell, John, 118 East av., b. Scotland; s. 1833.
Miller, J. A., 16 St. Clair (Miller & Van Schuyver), b. Frontenac, Ontario; s. 1868.
Parker, W. J., 54 Hanover (carpenter and joiner), b. Northumberland, Ont.; s. 1865.
Pike, J. B. 51 Goodman, b. Holland; s. 1856.
Rumble, Geo., 34 S. Ford (retired), b. Hampshire, England; s. 1836.
Rauber, John, 221 N. Clinton (*dealer in stone, lime, etc.*), b. Prussia; s. 1844.
Ratt, Wm., Cor. Alexander and Park, b. Dunstable, England; s. 1842.
Ratt, W. H., 41 Munger (foreman W. Ratt), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Schulze, F. F., 74 Hickory (foreman G. W. Aldridge) b. Saxony, Ger.; s. 1851.
Strauchen, John, 86 North av., b. Berne, Switzerland; s. 1851.
Suiter, Jacob, 17 Holland, house and fence builder, b. Switzerland; s. 1864.
Stahl, M. H., 143 South av., carpenter and joiner, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1849.
Stevenson, J. R., 42 Concord (cor. Thompson & Luther), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Thompson, G. H., East av., b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Tanner, William, 56 Atkinson, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1836.
Taylor, P. W., Cor. Marshall and Broadway, b. Hampshire, Mass.; s. 1837.
Thomas, J. W., 121 Caledonia av., b. Cornwall, England; s. 1846.
Turver, Chas. H., 39 S. Ford, b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1872.
Van Schuyver, A., 18 Pinnacle av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Widman, Christian, cor. St. Joseph and Herman, b. Wurtemberg, Ger.; s. 1847.
Wilson, Wm., 34 Franklin, b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1835.

BUTCHERS AND MEAT MARKET.

Baker, Henry, 258 State (firm Baker Bros.), b. Frankfort, Germany; s. 1856.
Bantel, Joseph, 126 Lake, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
Burgelin, John, 51 North av., b. Baden, Germany; s. 1852.
Eiseman, Chr., 134 St. Joseph, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1868.
Eiseman, John, 134 St. Joseph, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1869.
Fitzgerald, M., 100 N. St. Paul, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Fischer, John, 115 Lyell, b. Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany; s. 1865.
Hamerick, Joseph, 158 State, b. Rhine, Baden, Germany; s. 1852.
Hedditch, Henry, 293 State (est. 1850), b. Dorsetshire, England; s. 1850.
Junker, Wm. G., 220 W. Main, b. Hessen, Germany; s. 1857.
Killip, James, 224 State, b. Isle of Man, England; s. 1871.
Murr, Frederick, 99 N. Clinton, b. Alsace, France; s. 1855.
McCluskey, John J., 130 W. Main, b. Wyoming, N. Y.; s. 1867.
Pfeffer, Charles, 122 W. Main (firm P. & Zimmer), b. Wurtemberg, Ger.; s. 1864.
Saile, Martin, Schenck av., b. Hoencoler, Germany; s. 1843.
Schleyer, Peter, 14 East, b. Germany; s. 1854.
Strutz, Wm. (and provisions), b. Wakenburg, Germany; s. 1875.
West, Chas., 61 Lyell, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1862.
Zimmer, Frederick, 122 W. Main, b. Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; s. 1855.
Zimmerman, John, 148 St. Joseph, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1854.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTURERS.

Annet, Hugh, 8 Francis (foreman repair. dep. J. Cunningham & Son), b. Down, Ireland; s. 1843.
Barnes, Jno. E., 277 State, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Cunningham & Son, Jas., Canal st. (carriage and hearse mnfs.); s. 1838.
Clements, John, 90 West ave. (foreman Cunningham & Son), b. Derry, Ireland; s. 1849.
Cawthra, John, 11 Briggs place, b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1846.
Corris, William, 29 Charlotte (sole mnfr. Corris' pat. wheel, carriage parts, etc.), b. Isle of Man; s. 1834.
Deuring, Edward, 194 W. Main, firm D. & Zieres, b. Saxony; s. 1870.
Goodwin, Virgil C., Fitzhugh st., b. Litchfield, Conn.; s. 1860.
Harrington, Chas. F., 28 Brown (mnfr. children's carriages, velocipedes, etc.), firm H. & Richardson, b. Winchendom, Mass.; s. 1866.
Hysner, Daniel, Main and Swan sts. (carriage trimmer), b. Prussia; s. 1847.
Hughes, M. L., 110 State (children's carriages), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Higgins, Wm., 13 Bloss, b. Cornwall, England; s. 1872.
Harrington, L. B., 61 Oak (mnfr. children's carriages, velocipedes, etc.), firm H. & Richardson, b. Cheshire, N. H.; s. 1875.
Keeler, T. J., 119 West av., b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1856.
Kuenzi, Samuel, corner Scio and Delevan (foreman wood dept. Cunningham & Son), b. Switzerland; s. 1855.
Kelly, Ed. J., 14 King (foreman jobbing dept. Cunningham & Son), b. Roscommon, Ireland; s. 1852.
Lowe, R., 117 Tremont (mnfr. carriage wood work), b. Devonshire, England; s. 1854.
Marron, John, 161 Lake av. (and premium horse shoes), b. Durham, Ontario; s. 1865.
Taylor, Geo. W., 77 State (whol. and ret. dlr. children's carriages, etc.), b. Tipperary, Ireland; s. 1852.
Weigand, Matthew, 87 Weld (mnfr. wagons and sleighs), b. Bavaria; s. 1849.

CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTURERS.

Archer, Geo. W., 5, 7, 9 Water (pat. dental and barber chairs, piano stools, etc.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1837.
Hannah, Philip, 10 Gardiner park (foreman wood dept. Archer's dental mnf'y.), b. Kirkmichael, Isle of Man, England; s. 1850.
Leavenworth, E., 129 Lake av. (supt. C. J. Hayden & Co.), b. Fairfield, Conn.; s. 1848.
Leavenworth, Gideon, 139 Lake av. (ass't foreman C. J. Hayden & Co.), b. Fairfield, Conn.; s. 1831.
Remarque, John A., 29 Asylum (gen. foreman Archer's manufactory), b. Mouselle, France; s. 1845.

CIDER AND VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Duffy, Ed., 8–12 White (and liquors), firm W. B. Duffy & Co., b. Ireland; s. 1842.
Duffy, Walter B., 78 Lake av. (and liquors), firm W. B. Duffy & Co., b. Peterboro', Ontario; s. 1842.
Krug, Henry, 154 North av., b. Baden, Germany; s. 1850.
Lester, A. J., 245 State (cider refiner), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Lynch, John, South av. (also soda water, etc.), b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1845.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

Beardsley, C., Glasgow st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1825.
Hanks, B. M., Pearl st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1826.
Jones, Horace, State st., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1831.
Stillson, Geo. D., 152 Mt. Hope av., b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1817.

CIVIL OFFICIALS.

Angevine, Edward, King st., Clerk Rochester city, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1834.
Aldridge, Geo. W., 20 N. Fitzhugh, Alderman 1st ward, b. Clinton, N. Y.; s. 1835.
Bohrer, Peter, 5 Kirk, Policeman 14th ward, b. Erswill, Switzerland; s. 1851.
Bryan, E. W., 263 N. St. Paul, Supt. Children's Home, ex-Government Assessor, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
Burlingame, J. K., Co. Jail, Dep. Sheriff and Jailor, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Baker, Chas. S., Lake av., Pres. Board of Educa'n '75–76, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Bardwell, J. M., 28 South av., Asst. Assessor (Dep. Co. Clerk '56–72), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1835.
Begy, Geo. A., 7 E. Maple, Supt. Let. Carriers, Rochester (Col. 54th N. G. N. Y. S.), b. St. Catherines, Ont.; s. 1844.
Beck, Lewis P., 87 E. Main, Alderman 14th ward, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1837.
Clements, Lucia, Hubbel park, Matron Orphan Asylum, b. Strafford, N. H.; s. 1869.
Daniels, Henry C., Plymouth ave., Police Comm'r, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Davis, G. P., 91 and 93 State, School Com'r 14th ward, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Deuel, John W., Glasgow, Judge of the Municipal Court (est. 1876), b. Schenectady, N. Y.; s. 1868.
Donnelly, S., 186 State, Supt. B'd of Health Inspectors, b. Montreal, Q.; s. 1866.
Enos, B. F., 15 Alexander, Cl'k Police Com. and Pol. Ct., b. Yates co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
Fenner, Edw. B., 98 Mt. Hope av., Sec. B'd of Excise, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Filon, Michael, 13 N. Clinton, ex-Mayor Rochester, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1820.
Green, Seth, 16 Mortimer, Supt. N. Y. S. Fishing Com., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1817.
Gardiner, Addison, Powers' block, Vice-Chancellor and Cir. Judge, '39–45, Lt.-Gov., '45–7, Judge Court of Appeals, 1846, b. Rindge, N. H.; s. 1822.
Gibson, L. S., 10 Trowbridge, Chief Eng'r Fire Dep't, Rochester, b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; s. 1842.
Hurley, Thomas, 304 State, Policeman (elected '65), b. Clare, Ireland; s. 1837.
Hart, J. J., E. Main, Chair. Com. on Text-Books, etc., Central Library, Rochester, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Hulett, P. B., N. Clinton, Special Co. Judge (elected '78), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1837.
Harder, John M., West av., Coroner and Not. Public, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1856.
Howard, E. H. (M.D.), Almshouse, Warden Co. Alms'e, b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Husbands, J. D., N. Fitzhugh, U. S. Standing Master and Examiner in Chancery; Register in Bankruptcy; U. S. Com'r; b. Barbadoes, W. I.; s. 1840.
Kelly, Jas. H., cor. Mill and Furnace (ald. 9th ward), b. Saratoga co., N. Y.
Klinkhammer, Henry, 122 Maple, Supervisor 15th ward, b. Prussia; s. 1865.

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Koeth, A. M., N. Clinton, Ass'r Rochester city (elec. 75), b. Bamberg, Ger.; s. 1851.
Martin, A. H., Lyell and Child, Alderman 15th ward, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1834.
McLean, A., S. Clinton st., Ch'f of Pol. (elec. '73), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
McKay, D., Caledonia av., City Assessor (elected '58), b. Wash. co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Martin, J. W., 100 West av., Ald. 8th w'd, & Pres. B'd Ald., b. Mon. co., N. Y., 1840.
Maurer, J. G., 17 William, Ch'f Post. St'p Dept., City P. O., b. Mon. co., N. Y., 1842.
McGonegal, G. E., Co. Almshouse, Co. Supt. of Poor (elec. '70), b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Newton, Lyman N., Elizabeth st., Dep. Sheriff, b. Shenango co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Nagle, Andrew, 174 State, Alderman 2d ward, b. Wurtemberg, Ger.; s. 1861.
Oatley, E. T., cor. Lorimer and Frank, City Ass'r (elec. '65), b. Wash., R. I.; s. 1841.
Parsons, C. R., Arnold park, Mayor, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Peacock, Oscar H., Meigs st., City Surveyor, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1864.
Rochester, H. E., Caledonia av., Canal Col'r (app'd Feb., '76), b. Wash., Md.; s. 1818.
Raines, George, East. av., Dist. Attorney, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
Redfield, H. S., Plymouth av., Supervisor 4th ward, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Ruby, John H., 174 West av., Letter Carrier, Dist. 7, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Ruby, John J., 107 Maple, Inspector of Sewers, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1842.
Sheridan, Peter, 17 Elizabeth, Ass't City Clerk, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Shuart, Dean W., East av., Co. Surrogate (elected 1867), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1827.
Sill, G. W., East av., Jud. Mun. C'rt (est. May, '76), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
Staples, W. S., 80 Pearl, Justice of the Peace, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Thompson, Jas. E., Monroe av., Under Sheriff, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1827.
Wheeler, A. G., cor. Exchange and Greig, Police Justice, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1828.
Williams, G. D., cor. Troup and Greenwood av., City Treas., b. Mon. co., N. Y., 1848.
Whittlesey, W. S., 80 Troup, Deputy P. M. (app'd 1861), b. Monroe co., N. Y.
Wait, Calvin, 33 Atkinson, Chief Clerk City P. O. (Forwarder, Albany, '48–'56), b. Hampshire, Mass.; s. 1835.
Westbury, D. H., 79 N. Water, Alderman 3d ward, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1827.
Zimmer, Fred'k, 146 Mt. Hope av., Police Com'r, b. Hesse-Darmstadt, Ger.; s. 1848.

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, ETC.

Allen, Anson C., 24, 26 W. Main (firm Allen, Straus & Co.), b. Oswego co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
Billings, Jonas G., 4 James (salesman cloth dept. Sibley, Lindsey & Curr.), b. Windsor, Vt.; s. 1835.
Garson, Henry, 75 E. Main (Henry Garson & Son), b. Bavaria; s. 1861.
Garson, M. H., 75 E. Main (Henry Garson & Son), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1861.
Hetzler, Valentine, 73 N. Clinton (and gents' furnishing goods), b. Bavaria; s. 1849.
McDonnell, J., 24 State (whol.), firm J. McDonnell & Co., b. Glengary, Ont.; s. 1848.
McRoden, Michael, 12 E. Main st. bridge, b. Monaghan, Ireland; s. 1848.
Meyer, B., 35 W. Main, firm S. Meyer & Son, b. Niagara, N. Y.; s. 1862.
McGuire, Wm. D., 5, 7, 8 Elwood blk. (importer fine woolens), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1856.
Quinn, M. R., 24, 26 W. Main (salesman Allen, Straus & Co.), b. Armagh, Ireland; s. 1854.
Straus, Solomon, 24, 26 W. Main, firm Allen, S. & Co.), b. Bavaria; s. 1875.
Witherspoon, W. E., 8 W. Main, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Winterstein, R. E., 5, 7, 8 Elwood blk. (importer fine woolens), firm W. D. McGuire & Co., b. Germany; s. 1873.

COAL DEALERS.

Babcock, C. H., 157 E. Main, and 57 S. Fitzhugh (*anthracite*), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.
Babcock, H. H., 28 W. Main (manager "Anthracite Coal Association," Rochester); b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1830.
Doyle, H. F., 21 Kent (anthracite), firm Watters & D., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.
Ernst, Lorenz, 28 Franklin, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1881.
Forbes & Son, S. S., 11 Hunter (est. 1872).
Langie, L. C., 154 E. Main, and 56 Hudson (Scranton and Pittston), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1858.
Moser, A. M., 117 N. Clinton, and 207 S. St. Paul (anthracite and bituminous), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1842.
Palmer, N. L., 187 West av. (coal, wood, and hay), firm N. L. P. & Son, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Palmer, F. D, 8 Park av. (coal, wood, and hay), firm N. L. P. & Son, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Phillips, C. A., 1 Arcade, firm C. A. P. & Co., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Reche, F., 18 Howell; s. 1835.
Smith, H. B., 168 Exchange, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Springer, A. G., 82 Meigs, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1826.
Watters, J. E., 285 State (anthracite), firm W. & Doyle, b. Monroe co, N. Y., 1828.

COOPERS.

Abbott, Looman, 41 W. Alexander, b. New Hampshire; s. 1826.
Campbell, James, 51 Lake av. (Irving mill), b. Austin, Ireland; s. 1828.
Flaherty, J., West cor. Jones av. (supt. cutting dept.), b. Kings, Ireland; s. 1847.
Robinson, C. J., 30 Canal (of Brown & Robinson), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
Spindler, Henry, 67 Nassau (for. Hathaway & Gordon), b. Saxony, Ger.; s. 1845.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Burger, John, 2 Comfort (mnfr. stoneware), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Hughes, M. L., 110 State (whol. and ret. glassware, notions, etc.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Shaffer, H. E, 39 State (importer and dlr.), b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Thompson, Wm. S., 3 East av., b. Boston, Mass.; s. 1846.
Wisner, H. C., 33 State (importer, also kerosene goods, etc.), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1862.

DENTISTS AND DENTAL DEPOTS.

Burke, E. A., corner Smith and Jones, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Davis, Geo. P., 91 and 93 State (dlr. in dental stock), firm D. & Leyden, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Decker, G. C., 9 Tyler, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Leyden, Maurice, 91 and 93 State (dlr. dental stock), firm Davis & L., b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
Line, J. Edwin, 27 Jones av., b. Quebec; s. 1849.
Miller, H. S., 25 N. Fitzhugh, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Proctor, Truman A., 33 Sophia, b. Brighton, Ontario; s. 1848.
Requa, Josephus, 14 Perkins, b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
Wilson, E. F., 196 Powers' blk., b. Allegany co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Wood, Seymour G., 14 Comfort, b. Fulton co., N. Y.; s. 1841.
Wanzer, Geo. C., Runnells st, b. Auburn, N. Y.; s. 1842.
Walter, L. D., 58 Caledonia av., b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1862.

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Aman, Henry, 139 E. Main, b. Austria; s. 1860.
Alexander, Frederick W., 19 Atwater, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
Cowley, Edward, cor. Allen and Litchfield, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Goler, Geo. W., 96 W. Main (firm Curran & Goler), b. Jefferson, N. Y.; s. 1865.
Haas, G. Herman, 107 N. St. Paul, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1849.
Hewitt, Frank L, South av., b. Yates, N. Y.; s. 1876.
Irish, Jacob, 58 Lorimer, b. Waybridge, Vt.; s. 1848.
Johns, G. W., 110 N. Clinton, b. Livingston, N. Y.; s. 1875.
Kobbe, Henry, 96 N. Clinton, b. Saxony, Germany; s. 1866.
Kreuser, Chas., 23 St. Joseph, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1855.
Mannel, Gustavus, 31 Front (prest. Rochester Brewing Co,), b. Prussia, Germany; s. 1864.
Marsh, Edwin T., 96 Plymouth av., b. Erie, N. Y.; s. 1845.
Newman, Sidney A., 115 E. Main, est. 1857, b. Ontario, N. Y., 1852.
Pfaff, P. H., 118 State, est. 1871, b. Hesse-Cassel, Germany; s. 1864.
Rowley, John, 58 Monroe av., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1820.
Stevens, Chas. E., 62 West av., b. Washington, N. Y.; s. 1875.
Seiner, Peter G., 5 Wilder, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Schmitt, Joseph M., 108 North av., b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1865.

DRY GOODS.

Amsden, J. F., 36 State (whol. and ret.), firm J. F. Amsden & Son, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1876.
Amsden, H. F., 36 State (whol. and ret.), firm J. F. Amsden & Son, b. Suffolk, Mass.; s. 1876.
Barton, Spencer, 70 Mt. Hope av. (salesman Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.), b. Wayne, N. Y.; s. 1872.
Barber, A. L., 6 Joslyn (salesman Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.), b. Franklin, Mass.; s. 1848.
Burke, Chas. J., 53, 55, 57 E. Main (whol. and ret.), firm Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., b. St. Lawrence, N. Y.; s. 1850.
Bartholf, Edwin, Clinton Hotel (salesman), b. Genesee, N. Y.; s. 1860.
Dawes, Har. J., 36 State (supt. J. F. Amsden & Son), b. Baltimore, Md.; s. 1876.
Fitz Simons, Chas., 53, 55, 57 E. Main (whol. and ret.), firm Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., b. Caven, Ireland; s. 1850.
Huck, Mrs. Julia, 122 Jay (and fancy goods), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1850.
Hunter, Mrs. J., 28 Monroe av. (and fancy goods), b. Antrim, Ireland; s. 1849.
Hone, A. B., 53, 55, 57 E. Main (whol. and ret.), firm Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., b. Clinton, N. Y.; s. 1850.
Hastings, Wm. H., 264 State (and groceries), b. Dumfries, Scotland; s. 1858.
Jones, O. B., 87 Mt. Hope av. (supt. ret. dept. Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.), b. Jefferson, N. Y.; s. 1855.
Johnston, Thos. S., 69 E. Main (whol. and ret.), firm Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, b. Orkney, Ireland; s. 1868.
Lindsay, Alex. M., 69, 71, 78 E. Main (whol. and ret.), firm Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, b. Ayrshire, Scotland; s. 1865.
Liddle, Robt., 69, 71, 78 E. Main (whol. and ret.), firm Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, b. Fifeshire, Scotland; s. 1869.
Lowell, E. A., head salesman H. Smith, b. Arran, Switzerland; s. 1848.
May, Adam, 99 W. Maple (and groceries), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1854.
Massett, F. X., 15 N. Fitzhugh (fancy goods), b. Mecklenburg, Germany; s. 1858.
McKittrick, A. L., 24 Cypress (salesman lace and embroidery dept. Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.), b. Middlesex, Ontario; s. 1862.
Mann, Abram S., 17 State (est. in 1847, first in 1888), b. Northampton, Pa.; s. 1841.
Olmsted, Edward P., 95 E. Main (east side 99-cent store), firm Olmsted & Strachan, b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1870.
Potter, Henry S., 96 S. Fitzhugh (retired), b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1815.
Quinn, Theodore, 52 Andrews (salesman dress goods dept. Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.), b. Armagh, Ireland; s. 1854.

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Ranney, Jabez, 22 Frank (merchant, retired), b. Oneida, N. Y.; s. 1824.
Reynolds, M. F., 113 Reynolds' arcade (retired merchant), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1815.
Strassner, Jacob, cor. Brown and Clark sts., b. Rhine, Bavaria, Germany; s. 1852.
Shaw, Jas., 10 Cliff (salesman Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co.), b. Manchester, England; s. 1869.
Smith, F. H., 79 E. Main (whol. and ret.), Alderman Sixth Ward 1874, 1875, b. Madison, N. Y.; s. 1860.
Strachan, D., 95 E. Main (east side 99-cent store, Olmsted & Strachan), b. Aberdeenshire, Scotland; s. 1873.
Sackett, D. E., 71 Fitzhugh (salesman J. F. Amsden & Son), b. Crawford, Pa.; s. 1856.
Tool, Wm. J., 264 State (and groceries), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852.
Vosburg, W. J., 86 West av., b. Columbia, N. Y.; s. 1860.
Vay, Edward, cor. King and Maple sts. (and fancy millinery), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1857.
Wolter, Ignatius, 131 North av., b. Wurtemberg, Germany, 1851.
White, Frank A., cor. Clinton and Atwater sts. (salesman J. F. Amsden & Son), b. Baden, Germany, 1839.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

[*See Book and Job Printers.*]

Brandt, Louis W., St. Paul st. (D. & W. "Volksblatt"), b. Göttingen, Germany; s. 1854.
Benjamin, C. S., 129 Alexander (*Sunday Herald*), firm B. & Barber, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1840.
Barber, D. S., 89 Greig (*Sunday Herald*), firm Benjamin & Barber, b. Wyoming co., N. Y; s. 1859.
Crum, W. C., 135 Mt. Hope av. (*Evening Express*), b. Chemung co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Daniels, Henry C., Plymouth av. (*Sunday Morning Times*), firm D. & Phillips, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Darrow, Erastus, East av. (and Bookseller), b. Litchfield, Conn.; s. 1844.
Fitch, Chas. E., Adams st. (Ed. *Dem. and Chronicle*), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1873.
Feuchting, Jr., Geo., 49 and 51 N. Water (Pub. *Von Nah und Fern*, and *Daily Rochester Presse*), b. N. Y.; s. 1875.
Hopkins, A. A., Elm st. (Ed. *Am. Rural Home;* Prest. and Treas. Rural Home Pub. Co.), b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1862.
Kelly, Lorenzo, S. Fitzhugh (Sec. *Union and Advr. Co.*), b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1835.
Lowe, S. H., Mason st. (Editor *Sunday Herald*), b. Queens co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
Morse, C. E., 28 Main (News ed. *Roch. Ev'g Express*), b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1873.
Nolte, Adolph, N. St. Paul st. (Pub. *Roch. Beobachter*, German daily and weekly), b. Sondershausen, Germany; s. 1855.
Purcell, William, Lake View (Ed. *Roch. Union and Advertiser*), b. Franklin co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
Phillips, Cyrus D., Edinburgh st. (Prop. and Bus. Manager *Sunday Mor'g Times*), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1836.
Rew, F. S., New Main (Ed. *Ev'g. Express*), b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1825.
Reynolds, P. C., Norton st. (Assoc. Ed. *Rural Home*), b. Wayne co., N. Y.
Tracy, Clark D., Franklin square (Sec. and Treas. *Ev'g Express Pt'g Co.*), b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
Volckhausen, August, 23½ W. Main (Local Ed. *Beobachter*), b. Lippe Detmold; s. 1874.
Williams & Jordan, 29 Savannah (Eds. and Props. *Roch. Sat'y. Ev'g. Sun*).

FARMERS.

Durfee, A. W., 25 South av., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819.
Krug, Henry, 154 North av., b. Baden, Germany; s. 1850.
Northrup, Burr, 132 Monroe av. (retired), b. Fairfield, Conn.; s. 1812.
Wilson, John B., 16 Market (*and carriage painter*), b. Waterford, Ireland; s. 1847.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.

Bubser, Jacob J., 139 South av., b. Switzerland; s. 1848.
Bidwell, Chas. H., 79 Front (prop. Farmers' Hay Market), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Johnston, Robert, 9 Lake av., b. Galloway, Scotland; s. 1847.
Knickerbocker, J., 14 Alexander, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1833.
Loebs, Daniel, 14, 16 Allen (whol. and ret. dlr.), "Canada Haxall Flour," b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1857.
Moser, Frederick, 111 North av., b. Solentum, Switzerland; s. 1851.
Medbury, Thos., 52 West av., b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
McIntyre, Robert, 63 Wilder (foreman Whitney & Son's elevator), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.
Painter, Robt., 128 Lake av. (foreman M. S. Fairchild), b. Berkshire, England; s. 1848.
Sabin, E. H., 9 Union park (supt. G. J. Whitney & Son), b. Essex co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Spohr, Louis F., 11 Rome, b. Hanover, Germany; s. 1853.
Whitney, Geo. J., 290 State (elevator), firm Whitney & Son, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1819.
Whitney, James W., 290 State (elevator), firm Whitney & Son, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Wilson, Henry E., 34 Franklin, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.

FRUITS, NUTS, OYSTERS, ETC.

Aldrich, Adam, 46 Lorimer (jobber), b. Providence, R. I.; s. 1859.
Aldrich, Theo. F., 141, 143 State (jobber), b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1860.
Baker, J. E., 4 Railroad av. (oysters, clams, etc.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Boston, Jr., Wm., 7 S. St. Paul (shell oyster house), b. Philadelphia, Pa.; s. 1874.
Hemingway, H. C., 123 State (firm H. F. H. & Co.), b. New Haven, Conn.; s. 1874.
Palmer, Dwight, 76 Front (whol. and ret.), b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1848.

FURNITURE, ETC.

Obatfield, Isaiah H., 188 Adam (foreman with H. O. Hall & Co., mnfrs.), b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1855.
Dewey, R. H., 88 State (mnfr. wholesale and retail), firm Burley & Dewey, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
Drande, Augustus, 107 South av. (firm Faucet & Co.), Hesse-Darmstadt, Ger., 1854.
Durgin, H. J., 60 Jay (mnfr.), b. Belknap, N. H.; s. 1866.
Foehner, V G., 4 N Clinton (firm Foehner & Maier), Montreal, Quebec; s. 1863.
Germandt, Fredk., 78 Joiner (supt. upholstery dept. J. E. Hayden & Co)., Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; s. 1857.
Hayden, C. J., 180 to 186 State (mnfr. wholesale and retail), b. Onon., N. Y.; s —.
Hayden, J. E., 69, 71, 73 State (firm J. E. Hayden & Co.), est. 1847, b. Onondaga, N. Y.; s. 1845.
Hayden, C. A., 180 to 186 State (mnfr. whol. and ret.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1858.
Jeffreys, C. V., 125 State, b. Essex, N. Y.; s. 1839.
Michelsen, Paul, 40 Lowell (mnfr.), b. ———, Germany; s. 1853.
Maier, Louis W., 4 N. Clinton (firm Foehner & Maier), b. Wurtemberg, Germany, 1846.
O'Reilly, B., 127 State (undertaker), b. Wexford, Ireland, 1849.
O'Reilly, Miles, 127 State (undertaker), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1857.
Perrine, Edward W., Rowe cor. Lake av. (undertaker), b. Atlantic ocean, America, 1837.
Perrine, Frederick, Rowe cor. Lake av. (undertaker), Waterloo, Ontario; s. 1846.
Perrine, Chas. H., 209 St. Paul (supt. Perrine Bros., mnfrs.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Reily, O. W., 12 South Clinton (shipping clerk Hayden Mnfr. Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1838.
Stoll, A., 69 Lowell (supt. cabt. dept. C. J. Hayden & Co. mnfry.), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1875.
Stallknight, A., 41 Asylum (supt. salesroom C. J. Hayden & Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Schantz, Minges, Shale & Co., 15 to 19 N. Water (mnfrs., est. 1869, successors Schantz Bros., est. 1863), b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1867.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Beemer, M. V., 18 W. Main (custom dress shirts), b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
Eddy, Albert M., 31 E. Main, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1872.
Eddy, A. A., 31 E. Main, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1874.
Player, Thos., 317 State, b. Wiltshire, England; s. 1856.
Renfrew, Jr., R., 88 West av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.
Robinson, Wm. J., 77 S. St. Paul (and dyer), b. Kingston, Surrey, England; s. 1869.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Brown, Geo. H., 116 State, wholesale and retail, fine groceries and provisions, etc., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
Brownell, Fay. E., 327 State, groceries and provisions, School Com'r. Ninth Ward, b. Montgomery, N. Y.; s. 1865.
Bantel, Joseph, 73 Lake ave., groceries, provisions, and crockery, b. Sussex, England; s. 1841.
Bulling, Balthasar, 6 and 8 Elizabeth, grocer (wines and liquors), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1854.
Bardell, Henry, 178 West ave., grocer (wines and liquors), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1849.
Bastable, James, 42 Allen, wholesale and retail grocer, b. Bristol, England; s. 1842.
Backius, James M., 67 and 69 W. Main, dealer in groceries, wines, and liquors, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Burke, C. G., 112 East ave., dealer in groceries and provisions (also in cooperage), b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1840.
Boddy, Jno. W., 80 Asylum, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Bauman, F. J., Pearl st., dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1852.
Buell, Geo. C. & Co., Exchange st., wholesale grocers.
Baker, James, 144 North ave., grocer (est. 1858), Ch'n Board Excise, b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1837.
Buhlmmann, Henry W., 105 North ave, grocer, crockery, choice wines and liquors, b. Rhine, Prussia; s. 1849.
Caring, Frank, 101 North Clinton, grocer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.
Curtis, Wm. W., 90 W Main, grocer, b. Rensselaer, N. Y., 18—.
Conk, Alfred H., 151 E. Main, grocer, b. Kent, England, 1848.
Cushman, Abram H., 280 State, groceries and provisions, Sec. Truant House, b. Rensselaer, N. Y.; s. 1850.
Cunningham, Lyman M.; 135 Frank, head salesman with Fay. E. Brownell (grocer), b. Erie; s. 1868.

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Canfield, 36 and 38 Exchange, firm of Geo. C. Buell, wholesale grocers, b. Onondaga, N. Y.; s. 1837.
Cousler, Joseph, 81 Caledonia, dealer in groceries and provisions, also wines, liquors, and cigars, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1832.
Crowell, W. S., 93 Caledonia, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1834.
Cotchefer, R., 94 Plymouth ave, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Lincolnshire, England; s. 1862.
Cagan, Patrick, 55 Prospect, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Lathrop, Ireland; s. 1858.
Deavenport, D., 163 E. Main, dealer in fine groceries, foreign and domestic and dried fruits, firm of Deavenport & Hale, b. Jefferson, N. Y.; s. 1865.
Donnally, Samuel, 186 State, groceries and provisions, Supt. Board Health Inspector, b. Montreal, Quebec; s. 1866.
Diebel, Conrad, 9 South St. Paul, groceries and provisions, b. Nassau, Ger.; s. 1871.
Duffee, Thos., South av., groceries, wines, and liquors, b. Westmaeth, Irel'd; s. 1852.
Dykins, Philip, 42 South Washington, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Manchester, England; s. 1869.
Enders, J. C., cor. Frost and Francis sts., grocer, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1863.
Frank, George F., cor. North and Woodbury sts., grocery-house and sample-room, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1845.
Ferner, Leonard, North st., groceries, provisions, choice wines and liquors, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1842.
Farber, George J., cor. North av. and Casper, groceries, choice wines and liquors, Ontario, N. Y.; s. 1839.
Farber, John, cor. North av. and Chamung, jobber of teas, coffees, and spices, ex-Alderman, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1839.
Fien, Louis, 192 North Clinton, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1845.
Flanagan, Martin, 8 West av., grocer, wines and liquors, b. Rutland, Vt.; s. 1851.
Francis, A. J., 84 Monroe av., dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1824.
Farrell, M. J., cor. Plymouth and Bartlett sts., dealer in groceries, etc., b. Hastings, Ontario; s. 1870.
Goetzman, Henry, 9 South av., dealer in groceries, flour, liquors, refined cider vinegar, also 12th Ward ice, b. Ruttershaffen, France; s. 1857.
Gould, Linsley, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1844.
Genrick, John E., 102 Chatham, grocer, tea and coffee peddler, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1851.
Gray, J. C., 143 E. Main, fancy groceries and provisions, b. Seneca, N. Y.; s. 1866.
Gales, Henry P., 847 State, groceries, provisions, crockery and glass ware, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1842.
Hetzel, Chas. F., 156 North av., groceries, choice wines and liquors, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1846.
Handy, Elijah F., 150 West Main, meats, provisions, and vegetables, b. Madison, N. Y.; s. 1812.
Hawley, George, 102 West av., grocer, b. Cayuga, N. Y.; s. 1870.
Hubeli, Abraham, 116 St. Joseph, grocer, wines and liquors, b. Argau, Switzerland; s. 1862.
Hale, E. E., 163 East Main, dealer in fine groceries, foreign and domestic fruits, firm of Deavenport & Hale, b. Otsego, N. Y.; s. 1865.
Hamilton, Hugh, 194 State, groceries and provisions, firm of Hamilton & O'Connell, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1845.
Hawkins, Geo. B., 17 Reynolds, groceries and provisions, b. Yorkshire, Eng.; s. 1827;
Joiner, Martin, 297 State, groceries, choice wines, liquors, and tobacco, b. Wyoming, N. Y; s. 1860.
Jones, H. W., 68 South St. Paul, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Otsego, N. Y.; s. 1846.
Jacob, Johnson, cor. Cody and Reynolds sts., dealer in meats and provisions, b. Benseim, Germany; s. 1867.
Kostbahn, Gustave, 5 Clarisa, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Prussia; s. 1857.
Kase, John E., 267 Plymouth av., dealer in groceries and provisions, b. ——, N. Y.; s. 1846.
Kenning, T. J., 50 North av., groceries, choice wines and liquors, b. Hanover, Germany; s. 1845.
Koesterer, Jno. C., cor. Clinton and Andrew sts., grocer, b. Baden, Ger.; s. 1854.
Kase, Nicholas, cor. Orange and Whitney sts., groceries, crockery, hardware, etc., b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1847.
Kase, Peter, 7 Wilder, groceries, wines, and liquors, b Bavaria, Germany; s. 1847.
Kuefer, Fred. C., 82 St. Joseph, grocer, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1851.
Kane, James, 139 South St. Paul, grocer (retired), b Armagh, Ireland; s. 1839.
Lampert, Bernhard, cor. Frost av. and Reynolds st., dealer in groceries, dry goods, etc., b. Switzerland; s. 1856.
Luckey, D. Foster, 192 W Main, grocer and baker, b. Cayuga, N. Y.; s. 1851.
Mathews, Patrick, 89 Lyell, grocer, b. South Ireland; s. 1850.
Muhl, C., 52 and 54 Lyell, grocer, flour, feed, wines, etc., b. Alsace, France; s. 1859.
Martin, John C., cor. E. Maple and Francis sts., grocer, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1836.
Martin, Anthony, cor. Lyell and Child sts., grocer, Alderman 15th Ward, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1834.
McWhorter, Irwin C., 90 W. Main, grocer, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1858.
Mills, Wm. H., 244 N. St. Paul, grocer (firm Pain & Mills), b. Tyrone, Ireland; s. 1867.
Mudgett, J. W., 91 North av., groceries and provisions, b. Orleans, N. Y.; s. 1875.
Merlan, Conrad, 42 Lake av., groceries, glass ware, crockery, gloves, etc., b. Darmstadt, Germany; s. 1851.
Moore, Wm. H., 135 Troup, wholesale and retail grocer and com. merchant (firm of Moore & Cole), b. New London, Conn.; s. 1827.
Marks, Hugh, 98 N. St. Paul, retail groceries, choice wines and liquors, b. South Ireland; s. 1850.
Manrer, Geo. C., 78 E. Main, dealer in groceries and provisions; s. 1838.
McManus, Edward, 96 East av., dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Down, Ireland; s. 1849.
Moulson, Thomas, 22 East av., dealer in provisions and ice, b. Phila., Pa.; s. ——.
McMillen, Thomas, 105 Plymouth, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1846.
May, Gustave, cor. Reynolds and Bartlett, grocer, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1856.
McGregor, W. J., cor. Prospect and Clifton streets, cash groceries, b. Tompkins, N. Y.; s. 1859.
Newton, Truman A., 144 E. Main, wholesale and retail grocer (established 1844); b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1824.
Otto, J. A., 136 N. St. Paul, retail grocer, choice wines and liquors, b. Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; s. 1849.
O'Connell, Maurice, 194 State, groceries and provisions (firm of Hamilton & O'Connell), b. Clare, Ireland; s. 1864.
Parker, F. A., 68 West av., grocer (firm Wells & Parker), b. Orleans, N. Y.; s. 1864.
Percy, Geo. W., 40 Allen, wholesale and retail grocer, b. Lenox, Ontario; s. 1867.
Popp, Otto C., 119 Jay, grocer, wines and liquors, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1854.
Pitkins, James M., 33 Charlotta, grocer, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1835.
Pritchard, M. L., 9 Elm, grocer, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1852.
Panckner, Leonard, 123 Mt. Hope av., groceries and provisions, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1847.
Paine, T. S., 49 N. Clinton, wholesale and retail grocer, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1844.
Ritzenthaler, Joseph, cor. Maple and Ames, grocer and dry goods, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1842.
Ritzenthaler, Barned, cor. Maple and Ames, grocer and dry goods, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1848.
Rasser, Christopher, cor. Brown and Allen streets, grocer, wines and liquors, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1852.
Row, Chas. E., cor. Monroe av. and Broadway, grocer, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1844.
Ramsey, Peter B., 93 Lake av., groceries, provisions, and Yankee notions, b. N. Y.; s. 1869.
Ritz, Ferdinand, 91 N. Clinton, groceries, choice wines and liquors, b. Hesse-Cassel; Germany; s. 1866.
Ruby, George, 184 West av., grocer, b. Prussia, Germany; s. 1846.
Roth, G. F., 100 Mt. Hope av., groceries and provisions, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1857.
Stiles, David L., Jr., North av., grocer, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1858.
Salmon, Charles, 51 and 53 N. Clinton, wholesale and retail grocer, b. Nottinghamshire, England; s. 1860.
Schaeffer, John J., 103 N. Clinton, grocer, choice wines and liquors, b. Rhine, Prussia; s. 1840.
Schaeffer, Louis Ph., 103 N. Clinton, grocer, choice wines and liquors, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1859.
Schwab, Bernhard, cor. Smith and Whitney sts., grocer, manufacturer of improved wooden pumps, b. Monroe, N. Y; s. 1850.
Schwing, William, cor. Orange and Whitney, grocer, wines and liquors, b. Prussia, Germany; s. 1861.
Struck, C., 69 St. Joseph, grocer, wines and liquors, b. Hanover, Germany; s. 1853.
Swift, George K., 57 S. Clinton, grocer, wines and liquors (firm Williams & Swift), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. ——.
Schnorr, Jacob, cor. St. Joseph and Baden sts., grocer, wines and liquors, b. Alsace, France; s. 1856.
Schaeffer, Ferdinand, 24 Joiner, grocer, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1852.
Seel, John A., 12 Lake, cash grocer, born Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1851.
Straub, John, 126 Lake av., groceries, provisions, choice wines and liquors, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1854.
Shedd, Kendrick P., 100 and 102 W. Main, wholesale and retail grocer, b. Tompkins, N. Y.; s. 1853.
Semple, A. M., 4 and 6 W. Main and 2 Front, wholesale and retail grocer, b. Lanarkshire, Scotland; s. 1841.
Smith, Perkins & Co., 14, 16, 18 Exchange, wholesale grocers (established 1826), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. ——.
Schaad, P., 116 South av., grocer and provisions, liquors, etc., b. Germany; s. 1855.
Stetzenmeyer, Frank, 171, 173 Plymouth av., dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Germany; s. 1848.
Stevenson, J. H., 13 Spring, groceries and provisions, b. Kent, England; s. 1857.
Schaeffer, Frank J., cor. Reynolds and Adams, grocer and baker, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1860.
Thompson, Isaac H., 289 State, fine groceries, provisions, crockery, and glassware (firm of Thompson & Lamb), b. Seneca, N. Y.; s. 1835
Verhoeven, M. A., 104 Broadway, groceries, wines, liquors, and cigars, b. Holland; s. 1845.
Wells, Wm. H., 68 West av., grocer (firm of Wells & Parker), b. Monroe, N. Y; s. 1849.
Wigney, Wm. B., 14 Jones, grocer (established 1844), b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1842.
Williams, Geo. W., 57 S. Clinton, grocer, wines and liquors (firm Wright & Williams), b. Madison, N. Y.; s. 1825.

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Widman, J. Charles, cor. St. Joseph and Herman sts., grocer, wines and liquors, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1848.
Wild, Charles, 243 State, groceries, choice wines, liquors, and cigars, b. Kilkenny, Ireland; s. 1858.
Witherspoon, Wm., 106 W. Main, wholesale and retail grocer (Wm. Witherspoon & Son), b. Orange, Vt.; s. 1843.
Walters, Anthony, North st., groceries, choice wines and liquors, b. N. Y.; s. 1856.
Wulechleger, Frederick G., 184 W. Main, grocer, b. Argau, Switzerland; s. 1851.
Witherspoon, Samuel F., 25 N. St. Paul, grocer (ex-Alderman), b. Orange, N. Y.; s. 1831.
Wick, Charles, 90 Plymouth av., grocer and provisions, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1847.
Yowman, George, cor. Jay and Orchard sts., grocer, wines and liquors, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1843.

GUN MANUFACTURERS.

Billinghurst, Wm., 9 Stillson, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1807.
Weaver, Zachariah, 5 Rome (foreman W. Billinghurst), b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1839.

HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC.

Burke, Wm. B., 34 Spring (whol. and ret.), est. 1838, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Burke, Wm., 12 W. Main (whol. and ret.), est. 1838, b. New York; s. 1838.
Burnett, John, 12 Tremont (foreman F. Tully), b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
Cook, John T., 268 State (stoves and iron ware) b. Tyrone, Ireland; s. 1848.
Campbell, Jas., 12 Franklin sq. (stoves and house-furng. goods), b. Antrim, Ireland; s. 1836.
Ernst, Louis, 7 Chestnut, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1831.
French, Jr., J. M., 4 N. Washington (and house-furng. goods), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1838.
Hebing, Henry, 45 North av. (dealer builders' and carriage hardware), b. Prussia; s. 1846.
Hinman, P. M., 25 Stone (stoves and house-furng. hardware), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
Kewin, W. J., 97 East av., b. Douglas, Isle of Man; s. 1849.
Kelly, John E., 51 Saratoga av. (manager Levi Hay), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Moran, Wm., 108 W. Main, b. Dublin, Ireland; s. 1834.
Maloy, Chas. H., 30 Hunter (foreman W. Moran), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1835.
Swift, Lewis, 335 State (firm S. & Gardiner), astronomer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1820.
Stone, Newell A., 12 W. Main (whol. and ret.), firm Wm. Burke & Co., est. 1838, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1819.
Spencer, Jno. A., 9 East av. (and plumber), b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Warrant, J. W., 45 South av. (cooking and parlor stoves), b. Yarmouth, England; s. 1819.

HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, ETC.

Brooks, Thos., 20 Market (mnfr.), b. Toronto, Ontario; s. 1862.
Ernst, Philip, 59 Front, b. Alsace, France; s. 1853.
Ely, Saml. D., 17 Fulton av. (foreman Strong & Woodbury), b. Westfield, Mass.; s. 1866.
Griswold, T. M., 4 Lyell (foreman Strong & Woodbury), b. Westfield, Mass.; s. 1875.
Hertel, J. Wm., 2 and 4 Sophia (and horse-furng. goods), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Lighthouse, J. C., 129 State (whol. mnfr. horse collars), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1848.
Meisch, Charles, 638 West av., b. Luxembourg, Germany; s. 1853.
Mooney, Wm., 60 Chestnut, b. Londonderry, Ireland; s. 1846.
Price, Michael, 65 Nassau (foreman Strong & Woodbury), b. Bavaria; s. 1854.
Page, George B., E. Main (harness and horse collars), b. Yates co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Page, Frank W., E. Main st., (harness and horse collars), b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Reibstein, Henry, 88 N. Union (saddler and harness-maker), b. Frankfort, Germany; s. 1866.
Spillmann, Fred'k., 244–248 E. Main (saddler and harness-maker), b. Switzerland; s. 1854.
Strong, Henry A., 61 Lake av. (whip mnfr.) firm S. & Woodbury, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Stewart, John P., 77 State (mnfr. horse collars), firm Acker & S., b. Philadelphia, Pa.; s. 1869.
Smith, A. V., 65, 67 State (firm A. V. S. & Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840.
Taylor, Geo. W., 77 State (trunks, satchels, etc.), b. Tipperary, Ireland; s. 1852.
Voght, Martin, 153 North av. (mnfr. and dealer), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1842.
Weninger, A. H., 24 St. Joseph (saddler and harness), b. Germany; s. 1850.
Woodbury, E F., 49 Lake av. (mnfr. whips, Strong & W.), b. Windsor, Vt.; s. 1848.
Wirley, Fred'k., 121 State (and carriage trimmings), b. Bavaria; s. 1847.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

Dunn, T. B., 40 Mumford (straw, felt, and Panama works), b. Providence, R. I.; s. 1858.
Fletcher, T. C., 35 State (firm of J. W. Van Vechten & Co.), b. Surrey, England.
Peoples, J. L., 178 State (and gents' furnishing goods), b. Monroe, N. Y., 1849.

HOTELS.

Botsford, D., propr. Waverley House (retired), b. Rensselaer, N. Y.; s. 1834.
Bayler, W., cor. Front and Market sts., propr. Cottage House, b. Alsace, France; s. 1844.
Baker, Benj. M., N. Fitzhugh st., propr. European Hotel, b. Jefferson, N. Y.; s. 1846.
Bromley, Chas. P., cor. E. Main and N. St. Paul sts., propr. Osborn House, firm of Bromley & Co., b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1850.
Bromley, Daniel H., cor. E. Main and N. St. Paul sts., propr. Osborn House, firm of Bromley & Co., b. Washington, N. Y.
Cleminson, Miss M. A., cor. Front and Market sts., propr. York House, b. Monroe; s. 1842.
Cummins, Michael, 10 Platt st., propr. Mechanics' Hotel, b. Wexford, Ireland; s. 1863.
Crouch, Wesley, Whitcomb House, b. Wyoming co., N. Y.; s. 1859.
Donovan, Cornelius, 8 Caledonia av., hotel propr., b. Tompkins, N. Y.; s. 1834.
Eckhardt, Caspar, 106 Exchange, Genesee Valley Hotel, b. Germany; s. 1871.
Fordyce, N. H., 146½ W. Main, propr. Centennial Hotel, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1845.
Goulding, Thos., 93 S. St. Paul, propr. Goulding Hotel, b. Cambridge, England; s. 1846.
Hess, Peter, cor. Front and Mumford sts., propr. St. Nicholas Hotel, b. Prussia; s. 1834.
Hildreth, Wm., Mill st., propr. Brackett House, firm S. M. Hildreth & Co., b. Ontario, N. Y.; s. 1873.
Hildreth, Samuel, Mill st., propr. Brackett House, firm S. M. Hildreth & Co., b. Ontario, N. Y.; s. 1872.
Keller, Mrs. Margaret, 10 N. Water st., propr. Canada House, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1848.
Kelsey, S. P., Osborn House, genl. supt. Osborn House, b. Oswego, N. Y.; s. 1848.
McConnell, John, 118 East av., propr. Plymouth Avenue Hotel, b. Chemung, N. Y.; s. 1861.
Murch, Henry, 12 North Water, propr. British American House, b. Devonshire, England; s. 1865.
Maxwell, J. A., cor. State and Railroad av., propr. Waverley House, firm Walbridge & Maxwell, b. Jefferson, N. Y.; s. 1869.
Magin, Michael, cor. Andrew and Water sts., propr. Central House, b. Bavaria; s. 1867.
Reed, Martin, 75, 77, 79 Mill, propr. Reed House, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1835.
Raderich, J. R., 84 Exchange, propr. American Hotel, b. Livingston, N. Y.; s. 1875.
Soutle, Wm., 65 Front, propr. Cambridgeshire House, b. Cambridgeshire, England; s. 1851.
Sheldon, B. L., W. Main st., propr. National Hotel, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1836.
See, Walker, 78 S. St. Paul, propr. City Hotel, b. Wayne, N. Y.; s. 1871.
Terry, James, Railroad av., propr. Congress Hall, b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1857.
Walbridge, Geo. W., cor. State and Railroad av., propr. Waverley House, firm Walbridge & Maxwell, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1822.
Weidner, Geo., cor. Front and Mumford sts., propr. Commercial Hotel, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1858.
Watson, Albert M., 107½ E. Main, propr. Watson House, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Wilbur, Nathan P., 150 E. Main, propr. Farmers' Hotel, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
Whitcomb, Alonzo G., propr. Whitcomb House, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1824.

IRON FOUNDERS, MOULDERS, ETC.

Burke, P., 204 State (firm P. Burke & Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Biesenbach, John, 77 Union (foreman H. N. Hemingway), b. Prussia; s. 1849.
Brockway, Henry I., cor. Emmett and Hand sts. (foreman H. N. Hemingway), b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Brayer, N., cor. King and Maple sts. (prest. co-operative foundry), b. Lorraine, France; s. 1839.
Brayer, John, 66 Jay (moulder co-operative foundry), b. France; s. 1888.
Hartigan, Wm., 107 Frank (with P. Burke & Co.), b. Limerick, Ireland; s. 1853.
Henry, John B., 3 Montrose (supt. with E. Jones & Son), b. Dumfries, Scotland; s. 1855.
Kenealy, Edward, 88 Elm (jour. moulder with P. Burke & Co.), b. Kilkenny, Ireland; s. 1852.
McPadden, Myles, 5 Hunter (jour. moulder with P. Burke & Co.), b. Leitrim, Ireland; s. 1868.
Madler, Philip, 12 Grant (director co-operative foundry), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1853.
O'Donaghue, J., 204 State (and mnfr. plumbers' goods), b. York, Ont.; s. 1887.
Schaefer, John, 99 Champlain (stove mnfr. co-operative foundry), b. Rodenburg, Germany; s. 1850.
Smith, Chas., 115 Wilder (moulder co-operative foundry), b. Ireland; s. 1871.
Siddons, John, 19 Prince (architectural and galvanized iron works), b. Frontenac, Ontario; s. 1843.
Wahl, Frank J. (pattern fitter co-operative foundry), b. Pfale, Germany; s. 1857.

JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

Byam, W. W., 22 N. St. Paul, b. Fayette, Iowa; s. 1875.
Booth, Ezra B., 5 Powers' blk. (firm E. B. Booth & Son), b. Addison, Vt., 1838.
Booth, Henry G., 5 Powers' blk. (firm E. B. Booth & Son), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Brown, Bela, 14 State, b. Hampden, Mass.; s. 1870.
Clackner, A. S., 291 State (patentee and mfr. of the patent main spring barrel contractor), b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1838.
Churchill, Henry, 3 N. Washington (supt. Rochester plating works), b. Austin, Ireland; s. 1828.

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Dittmeier, John, 148 E. Main, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1861.
Fox, John T., 8 Powers' blk. (mnfr.), est. 1838, b. Maine; s. 1883.
Goodyer, J. H., 295 State, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1842.
Gefell, Edward, N. Clinton, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1873.
Luehm, Jacob, 32 Pinnacle av. (foreman), b. Aaron, Switzerland; s. 1848.
Moffet, F. W., E. Main (mnfr.), b. Rensselaer, N. Y.; s. 1870.
Martens, Wm. G., 16 Elwood blk. (mnfr. com. 13th Ward), b. Mecklenburg, Germany; s. 1850.
Rosenberg, David, 11 Powers' blk. (firm H. & D. Rosenberg), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1849.
Rosenberg, Henry, 11 Powers' blk. (firm H. & D. Rosenberg), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1849.
Rohr, John R., 99 North av. (supt. finishing dpt. J. E. Hayden & Co.), b. Arfau, Switzerland; s. 1842.
Ruckdeschel, Frederick, 41 Nassau (mnfr.), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1849.
Speis, Chris., 21 Clarissa (firm Hun, Spencer & Co.), b. Prussia, Germany; s. 1847.
Sunderlin & McAllister, 1861.
Walters, C. F., 30 W Main, b. Brunswick, Germany; s. 1855.
Wisner, Henry C., 38 State (importer silver-plated ware and bronzes), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1862.

LAUNDRIES, DYEING AND CLEANING.

Condlin, J., 5 Mumford (New York Laundry), b. Peel, Ontario; s. 1865.
Dunn, S., 40 Mumford (shawl cleaning and lace curtain laundry), b. Lachrine, Quebec; s. 1857.
Donnelly, Edward, 40 Mumford (S. Dunn & Co.), b. Tyrone, Ireland; s. 1866.
Hagen & Myers, Clinton st. (laundrymen, shirts made to order).
Leary, Daniel, 20 Frank (steam dyeing and cleaning), b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1837.
Robinson, W. J., 77 S. St. Paul, b. England; s. 1869.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Alling, Lewis H., 49 N. Water (mnfr. and whol. dlr.), Alling Bros., b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
Caring, Weicher & Co., 87 Water (successors to Wm. Caring & Son), est. 1840.
Pritzsche, Frank, 43 Front (dlr. hides, leather, oil, etc.), b. Saxony; s. 1866.
Hallowell, Wm. R., 51 Plymouth (morocco mnfr.), firm H. & Willis, b. Montgomery co., Pa.; s. 1841.
Howes, Joseph, 25 University av. (foreman Alling Bros.), b. Northamptonshire, England; s 1859.
Kalb, John, 6, 8 N. Water (mnfr. leather, dlr. findings), b. Bavaria; s. 1849.
Kolb, Hahn & Co., 5 Mumford (wholesale and retail), est. 1860.
Lampert, Henry, Lampert's blk., b. Hanover, Germany; s. 1866.
Lowrey & Bradner, 21, 23 N. Water (mnfrs. morocco, foreign and domestic sheepskins, etc.), est. 1873.
Willis, Isaac, 64 Plymouth av. (morocco mnfr.), firm Hallowell & W., b. Queens co., N. Y.; s. 1859.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

Ennecker, Louis, 35 State (firm E. & Karle), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Karle, Wm., 35 State (firm Ennecker & K.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.
Mensing, J. D. A., 7 Market (financial and bus. manager Mansing, Rahn & Stecker), b. Hanover; s. 1872.
Rahn, Anton C., 7 Market (manager Mensing, Rahn & Stecker), b. Frankfort-on-Main, Germany; s. 1867.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

Black, John F., 118 Mill, b. Livingston, N. Y.; s. 1875.
Donnelly, S. C., 1 Franklin, b. Monroe, N. Y., 1821.
Frick, John H., 24 Hampton place, b. Hanover, Germany, 1853.
Hall, Jonathan, 283 ——, b. Blanford, Mass., 1836.
Masseth, F. X., 15 N. Fitzhugh, b. Monroe, N. Y., 1884.
Mann, Geo. A., 309 State, b. Armagh, Ireland; s. 1873.
Morgan, Owen, 25 Otsego, b. Germany; s. 1848.
Mann, Geo. E., 309 State, b. Yates, N. Y.; s. 1875.
McTaggert, John, 64 Williams (foreman Gerling Bro.), b. Frontenac, Ont., 1839.
Ranson, H., 3, 5, 7 Stone, b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
Smelt, Wm., 118 W. Main, b. England; s. 1826.
Wright, I. N., 17 Division, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1860.

LUMBER, WOOD, ETC.

Barry, John H., 117 Lake av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Barber & Son, A. D., 10 Spring (dlrs. in wood), b. Westerly, R. I.; s. 1859.
Bronson, Amon, 77 Plymouth av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Chamberlain, G. H., 8 Chenning (foreman J. McGraw & Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Cooke, Cyrus T., cor. Franklin and North av., b. Allegheny co., Pa.; s. 1858.
Cooke, F. C., 21 N. Washington (and building material), F. C. C. & Co., b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1884.
Craig, Henry H., 117 Alexander, b. Northumberland, Ont.; s. 1853.
Hollister & Co., 102 Exchange, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1835.
Kernan, John, 158 Lake av. (foreman A. Prentice & Son), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Le Messures, Enoch, 27 Caroline (Mt. Hope av. wood yard), b. Quebec; s. 1866.
Otis, L. M., 55 Chestnut, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1835.
Prentice, Alexander, 79 Lake av. (firm A. P. & Son), yard 158 Lake av., b. Scotland; s. 1869.
Prentice, Jr., Alexander, 158 Lake av. (firm A. P. & Son), b. Scotland; s. 1870.
Scofield, Henry C., 40 Frank, b. Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
Whitbeck, Jeremiah, 176 Plymouth av. (lumber and wood), b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1834.

MACHINERY AND TOOL MANUFACTURERS.

Barton, C. C., 26 Spring (supt. D. R. Barton Tool Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840.
Bullard, John H., 9 Clifton (mnfr. files), firm J. S. Irwin & Co., b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
Booth, Jas. E., 43 Lake av. (steam-engines and boilers, Woodbury, B. & Prior), b. New York; s. 1852.
Beisheim, Henry, 102 Meigs (mnfr. wood-working machinery), b. Germany; s. 1852.
Clarke, F. Dewitt, 61 East av. (treas. Buffalo Steam Gauge and Lantern Co.), b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Crane, Samuel G., 13 Grove (foreman Barton Tool Co.), b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1833.
Cowley, C. R., 110 State (mnfr. hydraulic automatic cider and wine presses), b. Potter co., Pa.; s. 1874.
Chapman, Edward, 24 Vose (die and cutter-maker Heughes & Co.), b. Northumberland, Ontario; s. 1866.
Faist, J., 104 Warren (foreman Kelly Lamp Works), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1850.
Glazier, E. C., 1 Bolivar (foreman Barton Tool Co.), b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Gleason, Wm., 42 Platt (mnfr. machinists' tools), b. Tipperary, Ireland; s. 1852.
Gilbert, Richard, 49 Goodman (mach. and engr. Holly Water-Works), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1820.
Hoehn, G., 152 North av. (edge tool maker), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1846.
Ham, C. T., 46 Jones av. (pres. Buffalo Steam Gauge and Lantern Co.), b. York, Me.; s. 1871.
Irwin, J. S., 41 Adam (mnfr. files), b. Ulster co., N. Y; s. 1865.
Judson, Junius, 70 Lake av. (mnfr. steam-engine governors), firm J. Judson & Son, b. Herkimer co., N. Y; s. 1820.
Judson, John L., 116 Mill (mnfr. steam-engine governors), firm J. Judson & Son, b. Cincinnati, Ohio; s. 1848.
Jones, Ezra, 72 Allen (machine-shop), est. 1845, b. Madison co, N. Y.; s. 1822.
Jones, J. Emory, 59 N. St. Paul (machine-shop), est. 1845, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Kelly, Jas. H., cor. Mill and Furnace sts. (genl. agt. Kelly Lamp Works), b. Saratoga co., N. Y.
Kelly, John M., cor. Mill and Furnace sts. (sec. Kelly Lamp Works), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Kingsbury, Gilbert J., 48 Jay (mnfr. cracker machines), firm K. & Davis, b. Cortland co., N. Y.; s. 1852.
Kane, John, Mill st. (mnfr. wood-working machinery), firm J. S. Graham & Co., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Laverty, James, 129 N. Water (supt. Laverty Die and Cutter Co.), b. Montreal Quebec; s. 1864.
Ladwig, Christian, 2 Nassau (mnfr. files), b. Prussia; s. 1857.
Mack & Co., 136 Mill (mnfrs. mechanics' tools, barrel machinery, augers, etc.), est. 1866.
Metzgar, John, 207 Scio (supt. with Mack & Co.), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1850.
Munn, H. C., 9 Platt (mnfr. blind hinges), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
Manning, Thos., 212 St. Paul (foreman Heughes & Co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Michel, Frederick, 63 Platt (mnfr. machinists' tools), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1847.
Miller, Christian, 18 Stilson (machinist), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1849.
Pierce, Fra. E., 19 Broadway (foreman machine-shop Barton Tool Co.), b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1850.
Prince, C. H. M., 16 Martin (foreman finishing dept. Barton Tool Co.), b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1870.
Roe, Joseph, 38 Jay (genl. supt. Ezra Jones & Son), b. Hampshire, England; s. 1831.
Stone, Vincent, 28 Munger (foreman Mack & Co.), b. Lancashire, England; s. 1850.
Stettheimer, Simon, 9 S. Clinton (supt. Steam Gauge and Lantern Co.), b. Natchez, Miss.; s. 1849.
Stierly, Samuel, cor. Stephen and N. Clinton sts. (machinist), b. Argau, Switzerland; s. 1850.
Stones, Wm., 44 Martin (foreman Barton Tool Co.), b. Yorkshire, Eng.; s. 1872.
Smith, H. C., 228 Mill (machinist Holly Water-Works), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1837.
Smith, H. F., 81 S. Fitzhugh (mnfr. wood-working machinery), firm C. R. Tompkins & Co., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1819.
Schaefer, J. C., 168 Plymouth av. (machinist and mould mnfr.), b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
Taylor, Silas W., 88 Warner (supt. polishing dept. Mack Bros.), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Townsend, Wm., Stewart's blk. (mnfr. shoemakers' tools), firm T. & Wiseman, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Tait, Thos., 9 Marietta (supt. E. Jones & Son), b. Armagh, Ireland; s. 1856.
Tompkins, C. R., 12 Bolivar (mnfr. wood-working machinery), b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Ulscht, Adam, 145 N. Water (foreman H. Beisheim), b. Bavaria; s. 1871.
Upton, Frank S. (pres. and treas. Kelly Lamp Works), b. Keene, N. H.; s. 1851.
Wells, Chas., 335 State (foreman Barton Tool Co.), b. Birmingham, Eng.; s. 1851.

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Woodbury, D. A., 76 Lake av. (mnfr. edge tools), firm Woodbury, Booth & Prior, b. Windsor, Vt.; s. 1848.
Widdowson, Albert, 48 St. Joseph (mnfr. stave jointers, last lathes, etc.), firm H. & A. W., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.

MARBLE AND STONE DEALERS.

Allyn, Cyrus, 15 Mortimer, b. Litchfield, Conn.; s. 1848.
Campin, James, 48 Hickory (headstones and monuments), b. N. Y., 1840.
Hebard, Henry S., 11 Howell (steam marble works), b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Goetz, Charles, 86 St. Joseph (mason and stonecutter), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1850.
Pitkin, P H., 27 West av. (prop. stm. stone and granite wks.), b. Prussia; s. 1848.
Wall, Wm. H., 26 Favor (supt. Holloway & Normington), b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1872.

MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

Andrews, Thos., 20 Adams, b. Devonshire, England; s. 1865.
De Vos, Jacob, 44 Front (pork packer and prov. dlr.), b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1854.
Gordon, Robt. H., 115 Monroe av. (produce), b. New London, Conn.; s. 1818.
Grainger, J. K., 65 Milan, b. Ireland; s. 1872.
Herzberger, Conrad, 57 S. Clinton, b. Germany; s. 1852.
O'Kane Bros., cor. Bartlett and Reynolds sts. (wholesale and retail), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Pack, John F., 96 Strong, b. Prussia; s. 1854.
Huber, Jacob, 20 Comfort, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Herzberger, Geo., 49 S. Clinton, b. Darmstadt, Germany; s. 1852.
Johnson, Jacob, cor. Cady and Reynolds sts., b. Germany; s. 1867.
Kratz, John S., 4½ Comfort, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840.
Keller, Michael, 132 Plymouth, b. Germany; s. 1853.
Nagle, John, South av., b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1852.
Strutz, Wm., b. Wakenburg, Germany; s. 1875.
Stortz & Walker, 63 Caledonia av., est. 1876.
Teall, Abraham, 75 Caledonia av., b. Gloucester, England; s. 1844.
Wehle, Caspar, cor. Front and Mumford sts. (mnfr. sausage), b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1857.

MERCHANT TAILORS, ETC.

Borneman, John E., 8 N. Clinton (firm Borneman & Bro), b. Cassel, Germany; s. 1861.
Borneman, George, 8 N. Clinton (firm Borneman & Bro.), b. Cassel, Germany; s. 1852.
Burke, P. Y., 29 Hill, b. Montgomery, N. Y.; s. 1836.
Clarkson, Geo. C., 54 W. Main, b. Scotland; s. 1842.
Cox, William, 17 and 19 Front, b. Portsmouth, England; s. 1845.
Derrick, T., 14 Elwood blk., b. Mayo, Ireland; s. 1860.
Delbridge, Jas., 66 N. Clinton, b. Devonshire, England; s. 1839.
Hetzler, Geo. A., 65 St. Joseph, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1853.
Hancock, John, 32 W Main (and clothing), b. Somersetshire, England; s. 1847.
Kuhlman, John, 30 Lyon (masquerade costumes, etc.), b. Germany, 1851.
Kennedy, Jas., 8 Mumford, b. Westmeath, Ireland; s. 1850.
Madden, James, 247 State, b. Monroe, N. Y., 1830.
Madden, G. A., 34½ Jones (retired), b. Tyrone, Ireland; s. 1827.
McGuire, Wm. D., 5, 7, and 8, up-stairs, Elwood blk. (firm Wm. D. McGuire & Co., importer of fine woolens for mens' wear), Onondaga, N. Y.; s. 1856.
Moore, O. W., 8 Mortimer, b. Orleans, N. Y.; s. 1840.
McNerney, A. G., 8 Ward, b. Lanark, Ontario; s. 1872.
Obrey, Olaf, 14 Favor, b. Sweden; s. 1866.
Parsells, Wm. W., 12 W. Main, b. New York, N. Y.; s. 1856.
Shaffer, Joseph, 50 N. Clinton, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1859.
Saaluachter, Jacob, 506 Brown, b. Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, 1865.
Sontag, Ferdinand, 7 N. Clinton, b. Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; s. 1873.
Wichmann & K., 7 South av. (organized 1875), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1875.

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING.

Abbott, Lafayette, 10 Comfort (mnfr. ladies' underwear), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Bassett, Mrs. H., 140 State (embroidery, stamping, and fancy goods), b Prussia; s. 1857.
Burlingame, Mrs. C., 83 E. Main, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Cherry, Mrs. Mary, 162 W. Main, b. Clare, Ireland; s. 1844.
Edmonds, Mrs. W. E., 79 E. Main, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Ferguson, Mrs. Anna J, 58 State (and dressmaking), b. Niagara co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
Friend, Mrs. F. M., 152 N. Clinton (and hair-dresser), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Hastings, Mrs. L. H., 2 Elwood blk., b. Tompkins co, N. Y.; s. 1861.
Howard, Miss Mary, 49 State (cloak and dressmaking), b. Detroit, Mich.; s. 1874.
Harper, Miss S. A., 125 State (est. 1872), b. Monroe co., N. Y.
Hyatt, Mrs. S. A., 9 N. Clinton (cloak and dressmaking), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840.
Jones, Miss Sarah, 298 State, b. Buckinghamshire, England; s. 1850.
Lord, Henry, 108 State (jobber), b. Cortland co., N. Y.; s. 1864.
Lane, Miss Mary J., 134 E. Main (dress and cloak maker), b. Montreal, Quebec; s. 1865.
Lipe, Mrs. J. W., 34 Franklin (and stamping), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.
Landbeck, Mrs. C., 41½ N. Clinton, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1852.
Maddock, Miss L., 77 State (pattern rooms, dress and cloak making), b. Clinton co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Maloney, M. J., 94 State (dlr. millinery and fancy goods, est. 1869), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Moseley, H. M., 7 E. Main (mnfr. and whol. dlr. ladies' cloaks, suits, and underwear), firm M. & Wightman, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
McDowell, Hugh, 53 State (ladies' furnishing and fancy goods), b. Belfast, Ireland; s. 1856.
McDowell, Jane, 53 State (ladies' furnishing and fancy goods), b. Belfast, Ireland; s. 1856.
Niblack, Mrs. S. H., 156 W. Main (mnfr. corsets, hoop skirts, and bustles), b. Hastings, England; s. 1842.
Oertel, Mrs. Bertha, 77 North av. (and masquerade costumes), b. Reis-Schleitz, Germany; s. 1861.
Sweeting, J. B., 84 State (whol. and ret.), b. Gelderland, Holland; s. 1851.
Shatz, Lowenthal & Leiter, 40, 42 State (successors to S. Rosenblatt & Co.), also fancy goods, worsted, etc.
Taft, Mrs. M. A., 58 State (and dressmaking), firm T. & Ferguson, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
Torkinton, Mrs. S. R., 160 W. Main (and costumes), b. London, England; s. 1839.
Underhill, Mrs. Geo., 107 Plymouth av., b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Vorhees, Mrs. J., 81 E. Main, b. New London, Conn.; s. 1860.
Vaughan, Miss M. A., 55 E. Main (artistic dress and cloak making), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Whitney, Mrs. N. A., 58 State (dressmaking), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1835.

MILLS (FLOURING, SAW, ETC.).

Burgart, Martin, 100 Orange (foreman Rochester cotton mills), b. Slosburg, France; s. 1847.
Bedford, H. R., 11 Romeyn (head miller Wm. Richardson), b. Gloucestershire, England; s. 1870.
Bentley, George, 30 Marshall, b. Franklin, Vt.; s. 1838.
Bortle, Morris, 22 Marshall (turning, etc.), b. Ontario, N. Y.; s. 1832.
Buck, Henry R., Scottsville (salesman firm of Bristol & Viele), b. Niagara, N. Y.; s. 1870.
Campbell, Thos. C., 15 Lake av. (supt.), b. Monroe, N. Y., 1847.
Cowles, Joseph, 116 Fulton av. (millwright), Isle of Man, England; s. 1829.
Cox, J. T., 10 Gorham (firm J. T. Cox & Son), Dorsetshire, England; s. 1839.
Cox, J. T. Jr., cor. Conker av. and Av. A (firm J. T. Cox & Son), Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1843.
Chase, John H., 23 Frank (firm Chase, Bristol & Viele), Wyoming, N. Y.; 1870.
Ely, Abraham P., Greig st. (retired), b. Lyme, Conn.; s. 1847.
French, Alvah R., 34 Stone (clerk with J. A. Hinds), b. New York, N. Y.; s. 1873.
Gerling, Jacob, 3 N. Water (weigh-master firm Gerling Bros.), b. Alsace, Germany; s. 1855.
Gerling, Valentine, 3 N. Water (firm Gerling Bros.), b. Alsace, Germany; s. 1855.
Gardner, George S., Spencer Port Road (foreman spinning dept. Rochester cotton mills), Oneida, N. Y.; s. 1858.
Hutchinson, James, 125 E. Main (retired), b. Perth, Scotland; s. 1842.
Herschel, James, 157 Brown (head miller with J. A. Hinds), Forfarshire, Scotland; s. 1869.
Hilts, Thos. E., 17 Jones (foreman carding dept. Rochester cotton mills), Onondaga, N. Y.; s. 1853.
Hinds, J. A., 82 Lake av., b. Jefferson, N. Y.; s. 1867.
Kay, Joseph H., 4 Rowe, b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1858.
Keenan, John, cor. Brown and Warehouse sts. (millwright), b. Down, Ireland; s. 1838.
Lovecraft, J. A., 8 Marshall, b. Devon, England; s. 1831.
Hill, Chas. B., S. Water, b. Monroe, N. Y., 1826.
Mosley, J. B., 74 Andrew (firm Mosley & Motley), b. Madison, N. Y.; s. 1857.
Motley, George, 44 Lake av. (firm Mosley & Motley), b. Lincolnshire, England; s. 1857.
Merz, Geo. F., 75 Adams, b. Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, 1850.
Marsden, Wm., 63 Thompson (foreman weaving dept. Rochester cotton mills), b. Lancashire, England; s. 1865.
Obyrne, John J., 24 Kent (foreman J. R. Pentecost & Co.), b. Clare, Ireland; s. 1868.
Pentecost, John R., 1 W Main (firm J. R. Pentecost & Co.), b. Cornwall, England; s. 1860.
Peck, H. N., 153 N. St. Paul (retired), b. Rehoboth, R. I.; s. 1839.
Richardson, Wm., 26 Elizabeth (granite mills), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Redfern, Thos., 30 Ambrose (millwright), b. Staffordshire, England; s. 1848.
Smith, John R., 9 James (Frankfort mills, firm Smith & Chester), Lincolnshire, England; s. 1851.
Tamblyn, Frank, 13 Romeyn (head miller J. R. Pentecost & Co.) b. Cornwall, England; s. 1868.
Vickery, A., 34 Sophia (supt. Rochester cotton mills), b. Grafton, N. H.; s. 1853.

MINISTERS.

Anwander, Rev. Thaddeus, 24 E. Franklin (rector St. Joseph's church), b. Bavaria; s. 1861.
Brown (D.D.), T. Edwin, 52 Park av. (pastor 2d Baptist), b. Washington, D. C.; s. 1869.

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Gibbard, Isaac, West av. (pastor Cornhill M. E. church, 1860–61), b. Buckinghamshire, England; s. 1859.
Hofschneider, Rev. Leopold, Jay and Ames sts. (pastor Holy Family church), b. Baden; s. 1867.
Meagher, M. M., 27 Plymouth av. (pastor Immaculate Conception church), b. Tipperary, Ireland; s. 1872.
Manning, Wm., 89 York (pastor Frank St. M. E. church 1859–'60), b. Rutland, Vt.; s. 1857.
McQuaid, B. J., 42 Frank (R. C. bishop), b. N. Y. C.; s. 1868.
Morehouse, H. L., 18 S. Union (pastor East av. Baptist church), b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1873.
O'Connor, James, 89 Hand (pastor St. Bridget's church), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Purcell, Michael, 78 Frank (R. C. clergyman), b. Franklin co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Saxe (D.D.), Asa, 7 Arnold park (pastor 1st Univ. ch.), b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1860.
Sproull, Robt. D., 10 S. Union (pastor Ref'd Presb. church), b. Allegheny co., Pa.; s. 1863.
Shaw (D.D.), Jas. B., Christian place (pastor Brick church), b. New York; s. 1840.
Stone, B. W., 16 Orange (rector Church of the Good Shepherd), b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1873.
Sinclair, F. H., E. Maple st. (pastor St. Peter's and St. Paul's), b. Hanover, Germany; s. 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anderson (LL.D.), M. B., Prince and University av., Pres. University of Rochester, b. Cumberland, Me.; s. 1853.
Bennett, Anthony (cabinet-maker), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1867.
Bing, Geo., N. Union st. (bird dealer and naturalist), b. Kent, England; s. 1856.
Beach, J. S., 17 Mill (plumbing, steam and gas fitting), patentee Hydraulic Elevator and Fire Alarm, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
Burnham, Martin, 196 W. Main (ornamental plaster works), firm Chas. B. & Bro., b. Washington, Vt.; s. 1867.
Crosten, F., Varnum st. (mnfr. brooms), b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1858.
Calnan, Michael, 59 West av. (billiard parlor), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Doxtater, Chauncey, 67 N. Water (sulphur and hemlock lake water, hot, cold, and swimming baths, lessons in swimming), b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
Draper, Miss C., 1, 3 Elwood blk. (mnfr. umbrellas, Houson & D.), custom work a specialty, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1852.
Ets, John W., Frost av. (mnfr. children's toys), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Fay, A. H., 14 N. Water, propr. Kinney's Blueing Co., firm A. H. F. & Co., b. Holden, Mass.; s. 1856.
Gargan, Thos. H., 133 Tremont (gravel roofing), firm Robinson & Co., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Givens, Thos., 114 Front (show card, map, and chromo mounting), b. Frontenac, Ontario; s. 1869.
Gordon, Alex., 300 E. Main (manufacturer), b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Griffith, H., 33 Howard (dealer billiard tables), b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Hastings, W. M., 54 State (agt. Monroe Co. Health Lift), b. Tompkins co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Hussey, C. S., 59 State (Turkish baths), b. Piscataqua, Me.; s. 1874.
Haddleton, Joseph, 89 State (propr. Excelsior Wire Works), b. Warwickshire, England; s. 1865.
Hughes, M. L., 110 State (dealer toys, notions, willow and rattan ware), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Hallowell, Wm. R., 51 Plymouth (wool dealer), b. Montgomery co., Pa.; s. 1841.
Houston, Miss L., 1, 3 Elwood blk. (umbrella mnfy., Houston & Draper, custom work a specialty), b. Herefordshire, England; s. 1852.
Howe, J. H., 37 State (impr., jobber, and retailer carpetings and oil cloths), firm H. & Rogers, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1856.
Hagen, Arthur T., 4 N. Clinton.
Joslin, T. M., 156 State (milk and ice cream), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1859.
Jones, Wm. H., 128 Alexander (mnfr. roofing material, dealer in pipe, lime, cement, etc.), b. Scotland; s. 1833.
Kuhn, Walter B., Lyell st. (milk and cream), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Klingler, John B., 26 Elmira (gen. foreman Bausch & Lomb. Optical Co.), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1852.
Lennox, James, 26 Front (electrotyper), b. Glasgow, Scotland; s. 1857.
Lipe, J. W., 34 Franklin (mnfr. imported wood and toilet sets), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
Lyle, Wm., 191 Oak (supt. with Otis & Gorsline), b. Edinburgh, Scotland; s. 1874.
Lovecraft, Wm., 96 Allen (mnfr., retired), b. Devonshire, England; s. 1831.
Monroe, R. B., 6 Warehouse (stencil cutter), b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1848.
McKay, Mrs. Geo., Stone st., b. Tioga co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Millington, S. A., 27, 28 Smith's arcade (modern sign writer) b. London, England; s. 1852.
Ostertag, Carl, 13 White (glass engraver and silver-plater, Kelly's lamp works), b. Germany; s. 1849.
Pancoast, Mrs. Edwin, N. Fitzhugh st., b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1827.
Parshall, G. W., Powers' blk. (fancy interior house decorator), b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Roth, Frederick, 100 Mt. Hope av. (retired), b. Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; s. 1848.
Rose, Sister Ella, West av. (supt. St. Mary's Hospital), b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1874.
Rogers, F. E., cor. Exchange and Main sts. (sec. "Roch. Business University"), b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
Rogers, Henry T., 21 Troup (sec. and treas. Roch. Gaslight Co.), b. London, England; s. 1834.
Reynolds, John, 40½ N. Fitzhugh (mesmerist), b. London, England; s. 1876.
Sibley, Hiram, East av. (capitalist), b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1828.
Smith, W S., 4 Powers' blk. (supt. Powers' block), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Schang, John, 53 Front (mnfr. metal and wood show-cases, silver bars for carpenters), b. Bavaria; s. 1869.
Schmidt, Jno. G., 16 St. Joseph (mnfr. metal plugs and faucets), firm J. G. S. & Sons, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1857.
Sax, Sigmund, 51 Front (chromo and map-mounter and case maker), b. Bavaria; s. 1872.
Seddons, Chas. S., 95 Monroe av. (plumber), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.
Sintzenich, E. B., 292 E. Main (inventor fire engine and annular steam boiler; builder of first engine in city of Rochester), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1842.
Voute, Chas. H., Whitcomb House (with Eagle Odorless Excavating Co.), b. Schuylkill co., Pa.; s. 1876.
Van Est, Mrs. M. E., 69 State, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
Wesley, Mrs. Elizabeth, 7 N Fitzhugh (select employment and protective agency), b. London, England; s. 1851.
Winslow, Lorenzo, cor. E. Main and Franklin sts. (inventor), b. Hampshire, Mass.; s. 1816.
White, R. C., 121 State (mnfrs. White's imported coal screens, wire fence, chairs, etc.), b. Manchester, England; s. 1854.
Woodward, C. W., 126 State (mnfr. stereoptic views, looking-glasses, etc.), b. Franklin, Mass.; s. 1862.
Willis, Isaac, 64 Plymouth av. (wool dealer) firm Hallowell & W., b. Queens co., N. Y.; s. 1859.

MOULDING, TURNING, AND SAWING.

Bantleon, David, 144 Scio, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1850.
Banker, E. O., 13 Selden (supt. Galligher mnf'y.) b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Hurly, Thomas, 304 State (turner), b. Clare, Ireland; s. 1837.
Newell, Geo. H., 38 Gorham (moulding mnfr.), b. Boston, Mass.; s. 1851.

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, ETC.

Briggs & Bro., 91, 93 State, established 1845.
Briggs, C. W., 91, 93 State (Rochester and Chicago), ex-Mayor Rochester, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
Crossman Bros., 300 Monroe av., b. Monroe co., N. Y.
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester.
Frost, Henry C., cor. Plymouth and Caledonia av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1834.
Fuller, Joseph B., Spencer st. (foreman Jas. Vick), b. Kings co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Hayward, Edwin S., 60 Goodman (seed grower), b. Wooster, Mass.; s. 1828.
Keller, Jno. B., Mt. Hope av., b. Mayence, Germany; s. 1869.
King, William, Mt. Hope av., b. Devonshire, England; s. 1835.
Norris, J. G., Brighton, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1843.
Vick, James, East av. (seedsman and florist), b. Hampshire, England; s. 1834.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.

Calhoun, 82½ State (and ladies' wigs), b. Hague, Holland; s. 1867.
Griffin, Mrs. Wilbur, 56 State (and ladies' wigs), b. New York; s. 1829.
Logan, Mrs. M. B., 52½ N. St. Paul, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
McMullen, Mrs. Julia, Baker's blk., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1838.
Wackerman, M., 90 State (wigs, toupees, and theatrical work), b. Rhine Barren, Germany; s. 1831.

PAINTERS, ETC.

Arnold, Geo., 109 State (sign, banner, and ornamental), b. Herkimer, N. Y.; s. 1825.
Bennett, James J., 1 Martin (house), b. London, England; s. 1839.
Bortle, Geo. P., 50 West av. (sign, house, and ornamental), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1847.
Banning, Albert H., 31 Meigs (frescoing), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1852.
Goswell, James, 128 North av. (house and sign, dealer in paints, oils, etc.), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1851.
Renand, John, 48 King (carriage), b. Moselle, France; s. 1850.
Savage, Walter, 49 Walbridge blk. (firm E. & W. Savage), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1856.
Savage, Edgar, 49 Walbridge blk. (firm E. & W. Savage), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Tunbridge, Caleb C., 40 West av. (sign, house, and ornamental), b. New York, N. Y.; s. 1856.
Tunbridge, Wm. B., 80 Trobridge (sign, house, and ornamental), b. New York, N. Y.; s. 1856.
Wilson, John B., 16 Market (carriage), b. Waterford, Ireland; s. 1847.
Zonneylle, M. J., 84 St. Joseph, b. Holland; s. 1864.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

Barnard, John C., 23, 25 Front (also artists' supplies), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Huntington, M. & E., 36 E. Main, est. 1867.
Langdon & Son, E. M., S. St. Paul (and mnfrs. baking-powder), b. Essex co., N. Y.; s. 1834.

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Morse, Henry H , 23 East av., b. Bennington, Vt.; s. 1844.
Robins, John I., 10 Front, b. Monmouth co., N. J.; s. 1824.
Woodbury, M. K., 6 Stillson (and artists' materials), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1826.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Bulkley, Geo. N., Clinton Hotel (head salesman and buyer G. L. Stratton & Co.), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Brown, A. M., N. Water st. (foreman D. Hovey), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
Benton, Chas. C., 99 Fulton av. (foreman Roch. Paper Co.), b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1866.
Hastings, A. M., Genesee Paper Mills (pres. Roch. Paper Co.), est. 1864, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Hay, Levi, 215, 244 State (dlr. paper stock, woolen rags a specialty), b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1869.
Hubbard, W. A., 7 Phelps' av. (sec. Rochester Paper Co.), est. 1864, b. New York; s. 1851.
Hawley, Myers & Co., 55 State (whol. paper warehouse), est. 1865.
Laney, James, 144 E. Main (whol. dlr. paper and paper stock), b. Somersetshire, England; s. 1867.
Stratton, Geo. L., 61 State (whol. and ret.), firm G. L. S. & Co., b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1869.

PATTERN AND MODEL MAKERS.

Gillard, C. P., 30 Romeyn (Lester & G.), b. Devon, England; s. 1848.
Lester, James, 22 Smith (L. & Gillard), b. Lancashire, England; s. 1847.
Miller, Chris., 18 Stilson, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1849.
Walder, Amos, 63 Oak, b. Sussex, England; s. 1867.

PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS.

Spiehler, Adolph, 1 Cataract, b. Germany; s. 1865.
Woodworth, C. B., 13 S. Washington, b. Tolland, Conn.; s. 1819.
Woodworth, C. C., 44 East av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1843.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Crossman, Benjamin P., 120 State, b. Litchfield, Conn.; s. 1864.
Dumble; A. E., 44 State, b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1871.
Godfrey, George W., 81 E. Main, b. Bristol, Mass.; s. 1863.
Hedley, Miss E. C., 96 and 98 State, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1840.
Kent, J. H., 58 State, b. Clinton co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Sherman, L., 18 W. Main, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1863.
Taylor, John W., 83 E. Main, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1841.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

ALLOPATHIC.

Armstrong, E. W., 14 N. Washington, b. Lenox, Ontario; s. 1838.
Archer, W. W., 32 East av., b. Ontario co , N. Y.; s. 1875.
Buckley, Charles, 13 Hand, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1842.
Benford, George T., 24½ E. Main, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Braithwaite, Sarah, 26 Elm, b. Bradford, Pa.; s. 1873.
Brennan, E. J., 1 South, b. Kilkenny, Ireland; s. 1874.
Beahan, James, 139 West av., b. Newark, N. J.; s. 1847.
Collins, Thomas B., 42 Chestnut, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1826.
Clarke, E. A., Monroe av., b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
Cameron, C. McD., 50 Lake av., b. Durham, Ontario; s. 1871.
Carroll, Geo. G., 8 Sophia, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Casey, Jas. W., 15 Sophia, b. Limerick, Ireland; s 1858.
Dean, H. W., 33 N. Fitzhugh, b. Madison co , N. Y.; s. 1840.
Davison, S. W., 41 Scio, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Davis, Daniel, 4 Frost av., b. Wooster, Mass.; s. 1851.
Dolley, Sarah R. A., 30 East av., b. Chester, Pa.; s. 1852.
De Vinny, C. L., 84 Park av., b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1876.
Eves, William, 9 Franklin, b. Ontario, Canada; s. 1866.
Gilkeson, Benj. F., 4 Sophia, b. Bucks co., Pa.; s. 1841.
Gallery, F. B., 56 Frank, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Howard, E. H. (Warden Co. Almshouse), b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Hovey, B. L., 35 N. Fitzhugh, b. Wyoming co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Hibbard, Sarah A., 134 East av., b. Genesee, N. Y.
Hamilton, F. F., 1 Henion place, b. Tompkins co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
Jones, Jonas, 116 West av., b. Ontario, Canada; s. 1850.
Knowles, Isaac C., Park st., b. Kent, R. I.; s. 1872.
Lord, Mathias L., Monroe Insane Asylum (Supt. Insane Asylum), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Little, David, 82 Plymouth, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1860.
Moore, E. M., S. Fitzhugh, b. Rahway, N. J.; s. 1830.
Mallory, M. L., 12 N. Fitzhugh, b. Northumberland, Ontario; s. 1868.
McKelvey, Charles E., 67 Lake av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Mandeville, A., 32 North av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1819.
Mandeville, F. A., 32 North av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.
Monroe, James S., 27 Sibley blk., b. Rensselaer, N. Y.; s. 1823.
Monroe, Frank A., 185 Powers' blk., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Monroe, Sarah J., 185 Powers' blk., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Nüsslin, Fred., 2 Mortimer, b. St. Gallen, Switzerland; s. 1875.
Pierce, Sidney, 24½ E. Main, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Padiera, George, cor. Franklin and St. Paul sts., b. Prussia; s. 1870.
Rider, Charles E., 60 S. Fitzhugh, b. Addison, Vt.; s. 1863.
Roe, J. O., Washington Hall blk., b. Suffolk co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
Rockwell, A. S., Washington Hall blk., b. Addington, Ontario; s. 1874.
Rose, H. G. C., b. Mercer co., Pa.; s. 1875.
Searing, Anna H., 80 East av., b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
Seeley, James E., 104½ Plymouth av., b. Staten Island, N. Y.; s. 1870.
Wallace, George A., 8 N. Clinton, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1847.
Weigel, Louis A., 57 N. Clinton, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.
Wilbor, Charles W., N. Clinton st., b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1874.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Adams, R. A., 81 N. Fitzhugh, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
Bates, F. De Witt, 27 N. Fitzhugh, b. Mass.; s. 1871.
Bennett, A. M., 49 North av., b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
Baker, C. W., 62 Sophia, b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1873.
Biegler, J. A., 16 N. St. Paul, b. Russia; s. 1841.
Dake, Jabez W., 25 Hamilton av., b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1874.
Gillett, M. B., 321 State, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1849.
Hurd, Geo. F., 28 Platt, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Hurd, E. H., cor. Allen and Sophia sts., b. Roxbury, Conn.; s. 1849.
Harrington, James C., 47 Court, b. Wayne co., Mich.; s. 1868.
Oaks, J. F., N. Clinton, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.
Peer, Geo. W., 23 N. Clinton, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Wooden, C. D., 347 State, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.
White, T. C., 21 S. Clinton, b. Fairfield, Conn.; s. 1860.
Wilder, Louis De V., 119 W. Main, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1845.

MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIALISTS.

Dake, Wm. H. (retired), b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1860.
Fuller, Mary E., 40 Allen (electropathic), b. Norfolk, England; s. 1876.
Gelderd, Mary T., 40 Allen (electropathic), firm G. & Fuller, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Swan, Thomas, Powers' blk., chronic diseases and cancers a specialty, b. Kent, England; s. 1856.
Tegg, Albert, 309 State (veterinary), b. London, England; s. 1871.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Binder, Julius, 8 Mumford (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Hanover, Germany; s. 1886.
Martin, J. W., 100 West av. (Chickering a specialty), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840.

PICTURE FRAMES, BRACKETS, ETC.

Barnett, Byron W., 53 Bolivar (foreman frame dept. C. W. Woodward), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Clark, Henry B., 1 Hollister (foreman finishing dept. F. Turpin), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Hicks, Elon D., 28 Magne, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Heindl, N. J., 327 N. Clinton (gen. foreman F. Turpin), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Lockhart, James, 121 State, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Powers, John J., 41½ Romeyn (shipping clerk with C. W. Woodward), b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
Rose, Chas. O., 34 Caroline (mnfr. mirrors, window cornices, and frames), b. Soderhamm, Sweden; s. 1867.
Summers, T. A., 43, 45 N. Water (firm S. & Turpin), b. Worcestershire, England; s. 1837.
Turpin, T. H., 43, 45 N. Water (firm Summers & T.), b. Cumberland, England; s. 1835.
Taylor, Geo. W., 77 State, b. Tipperary, Ireland; s. 1852.
Trompeter, J. F. A., 35 Galusha (foreman with C. W. Woodward), b. Alsace, France; s. 1864.
Woodward, C. W., 126 State (mnfr. and dlr., also chromos, engravings, etc.), b. Franklin, Mass.; s. 1862.
Woodward, W. C., 126 State (head salesman C. W. Woodward), b. Franklin, Mass.; s. 1862.

RESTAURANTS.

Burnett, Mrs. C. A., 189 E. Main (and confectionery), b. Monroe, N. Y., 1841.
Brewer, Samuel S., 14 Matthew (Brewer's Dining Hall), b. Monroe, N. Y., 1844.
Babcock, Orville C., 188 W. Main (lunch-room, wines, and liquors), b. Livingston, N. Y.; s. 1856.
Becker, Henry L., Exchange place (lunch-room, wines, liquors, and cigars), b. Hanover, Germany; s. 1868.
Englert, Charles, cor. Andrew and Water sts. (lunch parlor, choice wines and liquors), b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1866.
Force, Isaac, Bank court (lunch parlor, choice wines and liquors), b. Ontario, N. Y.; s. 1876.
Farquhar, Harry, 224 W Main (lunch and sample-room), b. Toronto, Ont.; s. 1868.
Galli, Christian, 111 North av. (lunch-rooms, choice wines and liquors), b. Berne, Switzerland; s. 1870.

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Hetzel, John C., 108 E. Main (lunch-room, choice wines and liquors), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1846.
Hesslinger, Joseph, 228 W. Main (lunch-room, choice wines and liquors), b. Waterbury, Germany; s. 1846.
Howland, A. M., 8 Railroad av. (lunch- and sample-room), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1845.
Hotchkiss, John, 174 State (lunch-room, choice wines and liquors), firm Hotchkiss & Nagle), b. Monroe, N. Y., 1826.
Hulbert, O. S., cor. Front and Main sts. (oyster bay dining-rooms), b. New Canaan, Conn.; s. 1826.
Hohenstein, John, 21 Exchange place, b. New York; s. 1852.
Imhof, Frederick, 124 N. Clinton (lunch-room, wines, liquors, and cigars), b. Westphalia, Germany; s. 1858.
Kolb, Mrs. Francis, 51 North av. (lunch-room, wines, liquors, and cigars), b. Ulster, N. Y.; s. 1873.
Klam, Mrs. Catharine, 116 W. Main, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1845.
Klein, John, 101 Allen, b. Luxembourg, Germany; s. 1855.
Nicholas, John G., 180 W. Main (lunch-room, wines and liquors), b. Monroe, N. Y., 1836.
Ringelstein, Joseph, 20 Exchange place (lunch-room, choice wines, liquors, and cigars), b. Hesse-Cassel, Germany; s. 1836.
Schomburg, Hugo, 42 N. Clinton (lunch-room, choice wines, liquors, and cigars), b. Hesse-Cassel, Germany; s. 1866.
Spahr, Caspar, cor. N. St. Paul and Andrew sts., b. Wurtemberg, Ger.; s. 1866.
Stack, John, 160 State (lunch- and sample-room, choice liquors and cigars), b. Clare, Ireland; s. 1867.
Schleber, J. G., 24 N. Water, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1847.
Tulty, Mrs. Julia, Mill st. (lunch-room, choice wines and liquors), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1843.
Teall, Isaac, 38 N. Fitzhugh (caterer, ice cream parlor), b. Gloucestershire, England; s. 1846.

SAFES, LOCKS, ETC.

Briggs, Martin, 188 State (and iron fences), b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Briggs, H. S., 188 State (and iron fences), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Barrows, H. H., 25 Jones (supt. Briggs & Son's manufactory), b. Warren co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
Sargent, James, 60 East av. (mnfr. magnetic, automatic, and chronometer bank locks), firm S. & Greenleaf, b. Chester, Vt.; s. 1864.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.

Devereaux, N. B., 19 Lyell (O'Connor & D.), b. Wexford, Ireland; s. 1846.
Huntington, M. & E., 86 E. Main, est. 1867.
Horcheler, Geo. H., 24 Comfort, b. board ship Brannan Harbor; s. 1837.
Latz, Wm. P., 44 Clinton place, b. Rhine, Prussia; s. 1841.
Latz, Wm. H., 52 Mackney, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1846.
Morse, H. H., 23 East av., b. Bennington, Vt.; s. 1844.
Metzger, Frank, 8 Flower (foreman M. S. Peters), b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
Miles, Wm. E., 21 N. Clinton, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1830.
O'Cor, Homer A., 1 Conkey (foreman M. & E. Huntington), b. Litchfield, Conn.; s. 1868.
Peters, Mathias S., 26 Pearl, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1873.
Price, Wilson S., 1 Laurence (foreman M. & E. Huntington), b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
Single, J. B., 18 Moore (foreman M. S. Peters), b. Monroe co, N. Y., 1855.
Woodbury, M. K., 6 Stillson, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1826.
Waite, Wm., 60 Williams, b. Chenango co., N. Y.
Waite, Irving, 60 Williams, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845.

SCALES.

Jones, W H., 5 Stewart blk. (mnfr. U. S. standard scales, baggage barrows, and warehouse trucks), firm Forsyth & Co., b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Leggett, A., 3 Andrew (mnfr. U. S. standard scales, counters, portable scales, etc.), b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
Nagel, John, 113 St. Joseph (firm Forsyth & Co.), b. Strasburg, France; s. 1849.
Truex, J. H., 5 Stewart blk. (mnfr. U. S. standard scales, etc.), firm Forsyth & Co., b. St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; s. 1840.

SEWER PIPES, ETC.

Copeland, Jr., David, 83 Court, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1832.
Carter, Giles, 21 Andrew (mnfr. lead pipe), b. Middlesex, Conn.; s. 1831.
Ely, Andrew, 114 West av. (patentee sewer trap), b. Alsace, France; s. 1837.
Gorsline, W. H., 97 Alexander, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1829.

SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS AND BLEACHERS.

Burch, Peter, 38 Mumford (bleacher), firm T. B. Dunn & Co.; s. 1845.
Cherry, Wm. E., 162 W. Main (bleacher), b. London, England; s. 1840.
Goggin, Wm., 77 E. Main (firm Goggin & Jones), b. Norfolk, Va.; s. 1850.
Seyler, Jacob, 142 State (and gents' furnishing goods), b Rhine, Prussia, Germany; s. 1865.
Sabey, James, 97 E. Main (firm Jas. Sabey & Son), b. Cambridge, England; s. 1839.
Troenig, Chas., South av., b. Prussia; s. 1867.
Troenig, Henry, South av., b. Berlin, Prussia; s. 1867.
Van Vechten, J. W., 35 State, b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1862.
Yauch, John, 20 Elwood blk., b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1847.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

Metcalf, Arnold, West av., b. Lincoln, England; s. 1844.
Talman, John, 37 Marshal, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1825.

TEACHERS.

Allen, Nellie M., 25 Evergreen, Oakman School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.
Anthony, Mary S., 17 Madison, Prin. Madison Park School, No. 7, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Allen, John G., 4 Tappan, Prin. Riley School, No 14, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Alleyn, Emma S., 64 Lake av , Franklin School, No. 6, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.
Armitage, Ella H., 138 Adams, Seward School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1857.
Bergh, Minnie C., Seward and Magnolia, Intermediate Dept., No. 19, b. Christiania, Norway; s. 1853.
Bosworth, Wm. H., 6 Atwater, Prin. Andrews School, No. 9, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Brown, E. Della, 246 Brown, Genesee School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Bennett, Mary H., 89 Bartlett, Genesee School, b. Bennington, Vt.; s. 1861.
Biegler, Mary E., 16 Clinton place, Hudson School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Bell, Emma, 1 Spencer, Glen Wood School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Booth, Jessie F., 210 Monroe av., School No. 12, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1856.
Cook, Wm. E., Prin. Central School, No. 5, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840.
Conkey, Nellie A., 264 N. St. Paul, Prin. Carthage School No. 8, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Clackner, Mary A., 36 Ambrose, Franklin School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Coghlin, Mary L., 11 Dean, Whitney School, No. 17, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Coghlin, S. L., 11 Dean, Whitney School, No. 17, b. Monroe co , N. Y., 1856.
Cowles, E. F., 63 Delevan, Concord School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., ——.
Crandall, Jennie, 7 Rowley, Chestnut School, No. 11, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Curtiss, S. Josephine, Beach and Parkland, Carthage School, No. 8, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
Daniels, Miss Louisa M., 135 Frank, Prin. Glen Wood School, No. 7, b. Sandusky, O.; s. 1836.
Duffin, Anna B., 109 N. St. Paul, Whitney School, No. 17, b. Toronto, Ont.; s. 1858.
Derrick, Mary, 23 Adams, Whitney School, No. 17, b. N. Y.; s. 1860.
Frazer, Mary, 34 Adams, Munger School, No. 13, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Galloway, Frederica, 50 Reynolds, Tremont School, b. Cattaraugus co , N. Y.
Greggory, Nellie E., 35 Edinburgh, Tremont School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1856.
Gordon, Prudie H., 37 Brown, Munger School, No. 13, b. Waltham, Mass.; s. 1858.
Gleason, Ardella B., 20 W. Alexander, Glen Wood School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1855.
Green, Marion K., 263 N. St. Paul, 1st Dept. School, Chil. Home, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1857.
Gregg, Julia W., 20 Vick Park, Monroe School, No. 5, b Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
Hale, E. Anna, 7 Tremont, Tremont School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1858.
Hanford, Hattie B., 165 Lake av., Glen Wood School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Hayden, Minerva A., 57 Asylum, Prin. Chestnut School, No. 11, b. Monroe co , N. Y., 1842.
Howe, Sarah W., 168 N. Alexander, Munger School, No. 13, b Monroe co., 1851.
Hanford, Emily, 89½ Alexander, Monroe School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1834.
Knapp, Albert G., 32 Hickory, Prin. Munger School, No. 13, b. Washtenaw co., Mich.; s. 1874.
Knapp, Louisa S., 34 N. Union, Munger School, No 13, b. Warren, Pa.; s. 1878.
Kalbfleisch, J. H., 121 Powers' blk., Teacher Piano and Organ (Organist 1st M. E. Church), b. Flushing, Holland; s. 1848.
Lowry, Anna M., 2 Gardiner Park, Hudson School.
Lee, Mary W., 17 Matthew, Hudson School, b. Detroit, Mich.; s. 1861.
Lennon, Maggie J., 13 Gorham, Munger School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Lear, Clara M., 13 Kent, Monroe School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Lyndon, J. G., 86 Caledonia av., Genesee School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
McGonegal, Lizzie A., North av., Prin. Hudson School, No. 16, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.
Moser, Emma M., 299 N. Clinton, Andrews School, No. 9, b. Monroe co., N. Y.
Moser, Delia C., 299 N. Clinton, Andrews School, No. 9, b. Monroe co., N. Y.
Matthews, Emma M., 67 Hunter, Seward School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1856.
Monaghan, Nellie A., 91 Monroe av., Whitney School, No. 17, b. Monroe co., N. Y.
McVicar, Susie S., 200 South av., Munger School, b. London, Ont.; s. 1862.
Marsh, May, 144 Lake av., Franklin School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1849.
Marsh, Emma J., 144 Lake av., Glen Wood School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1856.
McKearney, Louisa, 11 Marietta, Oakman School, b. Monroe co., N. Y.
Malone, Mary E., 6 Clifton, Whitney School, No. 17, b. Monroe co., N. Y.
McGorray, Mary J., 14 White, Whitney School, No. 17, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
McAnarney, Anna M., 142 Brown, Whitney Sch'l, No. 17, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1856.
Mudge, Helen C., 17 N. Fitzhugh, School No. 12, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Meyer, Ella V., 59 West Alexander, School No. 12, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Patterson, E. M., 25 Jones av., Hudson School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Page, Anna R., 13 Comfort, Munger School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1855.
Perkins, Emma H., 8 Chestnut, Munger School, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Perkins, Lucia F., 8 Chestnut, Riley School, No. 14, b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; s. 1868.

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Pfaefflin, Herman, 7 and 9 Mortimer, Prin. Rochester Realschule, b. Wurtemberg, Ger.; s. 1866.
Pierce, Samuel C., 26 Greig, Prin. Genesee School, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Pierce, Mary A., 20 E. Cottage, Seward School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1831.
Richmond, Miriam, 12 Trobridge, Tremont School, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
Reynolds, C. E., 193 Powers' blk., Prof. Instrumental Music, Piano, and Organ, b. Toronto, Ont.; s. 1869.
Raymond, Thos. A., 55 Savannah, Prin. Whitney School, No. 17, b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1874.
Roworth, Fannie E., 82 Cypress, Whitney School, No. 17, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1858.
Smith, Emma J., 263 N. St. Paul, 2d Dept. School, Child. Home, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1857.
Stevens, Elizabeth, 216 University av., Prin. Industrial School, b. Ontario co., N.Y.; s. 1870.
Stevens, Nellie A., 216 University av., Indust. School, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
Shelton, Miss S., 11 Conkey, Prin. Concord Sch'l, No. 18, b. London, Eng.; s. 1862.
Stearns, N. M., 46 Edinburgh, English Dept. Realschule, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1851.
Sterling, Mary A., 72 Mt. Hope av., Fremont School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1843.
Simmons, C. N., Madison square, City Supt. Common Schools, b. Vermont; s. 1827.
Stewart, Agnes M., 127 Caledonia av., Tremont School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1854.
Townsend, Julius L., 16 Greenwood, Prin. Franklin School, No. 6, b. Washtenaw co., Mich.; s. 1865.
Tomlin, Anna J., 11 Hudson, Concord School, b. Monroe co., N. Y.
Westfall, Mary E., Seward and Magnolia sts., Prin. No. 19 School, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Waring, Florence A., 90 Tappan, Concord School, b. Monroe co., N. Y.
Wallace, Eliza J., 126 N. St. Paul, Atwater Sch'l, No. 10, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1836.
Wallace, Maggie M., 412 Brown, Whitney Sch'l, No. 17, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845.
Williams, L. L., cor. Exchange and Main sts., Pres. Roch. Business University.
Williams, Marie J., 143 E. Main, Riley School, No. 14, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1858.
Wedd, Helen A., 87 Manhattan, Oakman School, b. Monroe co., N. Y., ——.

TEAS, COFFEE, AND SPICES.

Ramsey, Wm., 119 E. Main (gen. manager Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.), est. 1873, b. Cavan, Ireland; s. 1873.
Van Zandt, B B., 112 State (est. 1844), b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1844.
Van Zandt, M. N., 155 Alexander (mnfr. and jobber), b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1844.
Van De Carr, R. D., Exchange st. (mnfr. mustard and spices), b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1871.

THERMOMETERS, ETC.

Tower, Lewis C., 116 Troup, b. Hampshire, Mass.; s. 1855.
Taylor, George, 12 Clifton (Taylor Bros.), b. Cheshire, N. H.; s. 1851.
Taylor, Frank, 4 Clifton (Taylor Bros.), b. Cheshire, N. H.; s. 1862.

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

Buchlecker, Frederick, 75 N. Clinton (and Co. sealer of weights and measures), b. Bavaria; s. 1849.
Bamber, John, 11 Monroe av. (and hardware), b. Antrim, Ireland; s. 1849.
Brown, Wm. H., 133 North av. (and stoves), b. Tioga co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Cook, John T., 263 State, b. Tyrone, Ireland; s. 1848.
Deigert, Benedict, 97 St. Joseph (and stoves), b. Hesse-Cassel, Germany; s. 1855.
Moran, Wm., 108 W. Main, b. Dublin, Ireland; s. 1834.
Pool, Jas. F., 266 State (plain tinware), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Rockett, Michael, Gorham st. (foreman Jas. Laney), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1841.
Schaub, Ernst, 208 W. Main (and hardware), b. Berlin, Prussia; s. 1868.
Smith, John C., 72 West av. (and hardware), b. Kingston, Ont.; s. 1847.
Schlegel, Chas. F., 92 St. Joseph (and stoves), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1847.
Sness, Emanuel F., 74 North av. (and stoves), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1859.
Stone, George, 87 Frank (Trotter & Stone), b Catskill, N. Y.; s. 1844.
Talbot, Frank, 93 Jay (foreman W. Westcott), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1853.
Tulley, Francis, 63–67 Exchange (and house furnish'g goods), b. New York; s. 1839.
Tulley, Jr., Francis, 63–67 Exchange (and house furnishing goods), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Westcott, Warner, 208 State (and plumbing), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1832.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Brookhart, A. C., 201 E. Main (and liquors), b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Baker, J. E., 4 Railroad av. (oysters and liquors), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1839.
Bloxsom, A. C., 319 State (and pipe furnishing goods), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1847.
Buhr, Frederick, 92 N. Clinton (mnfr.), b. Hamburg, Germany; s. 1868.
Bussey, G. H., 65 E. Main (dlr., imp., and Key West cigars), b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Connell, Thos., 63 West av. (and liquors), b. Kent, England; s. 1863.
Cousler, Joseph, 81 Caledonia av. (and groceries), b. Baden, Germany; s. 1832.
Duffy, M., 3 Vought (foreman cutting dept. S. F. Hess), b. Mayo, Ireland; s. 1848.
De Rogers, C., 126 W Main (mnfr. Spanish catarrh snuff), b. Malaga, Spain; s. 1875.
Forest, Isaac, 138 State (dlr. and importer), b. L'Assumption, Quebec; s. 1855.
Guyer, R. N., 192 State (mnfr. and whol. dlr.), R. D. Kellogg & Co., b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1876.
Garin & Meagher, 147 E. Main (mnfrs. and dealers).
Hubbard, Wm. H., 87 North av. (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1864.
Hart, J. C., 58–59 S. St. Paul, firm W. S. Kimball & Co.; est. 1846, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1836.
Hess, S. F., 7 Exchange (mnfr. and whol. dlr.), b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Hyde, John, 10 Exchange place (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
Hanlin, J. C., 57 State (gen. agent and dlr. Western and Southern manuf'd tobacco), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850.
Heilbronn, Chris., 169 E. Main (and wines and liquors), b. Bavaria; s. 1856.
Hoefler, Fred. W., 48 S. St. Paul (and liquors), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1848.
Imhof, Frederick, 124 N. Clinton (and liquors), b. Germany; s. 1858.
Kimball, W. S., 58–59 S. St. Paul, firm W. S. K. & Co., est. 1846, b. Merrimac, N. H.; s. 1859.
Kellogg, Robt. D., 192 State (firm R. D. K. & Co.), b. Litchfield, Conn.; s. 1851.
Lathrop, Geo. W., 148 State (imported and domestic), b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Levison, B, 52 N. Clinton (mnfr. fine cigars, dlr. tobacco), b. Berlin; s. 1868.
McCormick, P., Clinton and Mill sts., b. Tipperary, Ireland; s. 1858.
McDowell, S. V., 7 Exchange (salesman S. F. Hess), b Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Nelligan, John, 9 Galusha (foreman R. D. Kellogg & Co.), b. Limerick, Ireland; s. 1849.
Rosecrants, H., 124 State (and liquors), b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1824.
Stoll, Julius, 123½ E. Main (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1868.
Servis, Silas A., 86 W. Main (importer), firm Matthews & S., b. Stormont, Ontario; s. 1865.
Stape, John, 104 East av. (and liquors), b. Bavaria; s. 1854.
Schoeffel, F. A, 6 Wilson (raised first company volunteers in Monroe co.), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1834.
Schaffer, Geo. V., Jr., 21 South av. (and liquors), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1845
Tierney, M. L., cor. Clinton and Monroe sts. (and liquors), b. Roscommon, Ireland; s. 1860.
Van Dyke, J. I., cor. Maple and Litchfield (foreman S. F. Hess), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1820.
Volkert, Michael, cor. South and Pinnacle av. (and liquors), b. Bavaria; s. 1870.
Waldert, Wm., 77 South av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Waldert, Alois, 77 South av., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1852.
Watterson, A. D, 9 Monroe av. (and liquors), b. Bristol, Mass.; s. 1866.
Warncke, Pedro, 197½ N. Clinton (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Germany; s. 1855.
Whalen, Richard, 182 State (mnfr. and dlr.), firm R. & T. Whalen, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1829.
Whalen, Timothy, 182 State (mnfr. and dlr.), firm R. & T. Whalen, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1831.
Whalen, Lewis, 10 Jay (foreman R. & T. Whalen), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1826.
Wagner, Edw. G., 12 N. Clinton (and liquors), b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1865.
Ward, Frank R., 118 State (mnfr. and dlr.), b. Leitrim, Ireland; s. 1858.

TRANSPORTATION.

Decker, Frank, 18 N. Fitzhugh (N. Y. C. Ticket and Baggage Express), b. Luzerne, Pa; s. 1854.
Fell, A., 147 State (State agt. for Blue Line), b. Liverpool, England; s. 1872.
Ellison, N. B., N. Fitzhugh st., b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Embry, Frank W., 79, 81 State (agt. Merchants' Dispatch), b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Hartel, John, 10 West av. (yard master N. Y. C. R. R.), b. Bavaria; s. 1844.
Harris, B. F., 127 University av. (fght. agt. Erie R.R), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1830.
Hoyt, Wm. E., 100 Railroad av., (railroad ticket agent), b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
Heath, Eldridge, 132 Plymouth av. (canal), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1822.
Pratt, Ira, 28 Elizabeth (baggage express), Pratt & Weed, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1861.
Weed, Eli, 21 Jones av. (bagg. expr.), Pratt & W., b. Niagara co., N. Y.; s. 1853.

UNDERTAKERS.

Cook, Chas. S., 116 Front (whol. dlr. undertakers' trimmings and impr. burial robes and head trimmings), b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
Joyce, Patrick, 27½ Platt (patentee and mnfr. "Revolving Coffin Bier"), b. Richmond, Va.; s. 1860.
Mudge, A. W., 17 Atkinson, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Allmeroth, G. H., 82 S. St. Paul (and cigars), b. Germany; s. 1852.
Boehm, John, cor. St. Paul and Franklin sts. (and cigars and lunch), b. Rhine, Prussia, Germany; s. 1841.
Buhr, Frederick, 92 N. Clinton (and cigars and lunch), b. Hamburg, Germany; s. 1868.
Bussey, G. H., 65 E. Main, b. Oneida, N. Y.; s. 1869.
Brookhart, A. C., 201 E. Main, b. Steuben, N. Y.; s. 1872.
Connell, Thomas, 63 West av., b. Kent, England; s. 1863
Cromer, Mrs. Margaret, 121 N. St. Paul (and boarding), b. Bavaria, Ger.; s. 1854.
Fee, James, 26, 28, 30, 32 N. Water (wholesale), est. 1864, firm James Fee Bros., b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1837.
Forest, Isaac, 138 State, b. Lossampton, Quebec; s. 1855.
Felsinger, J. A., 170 W. Main (Kaufman & Felsinger), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1851.
Fosmire, Jas., 67 West av., b. Columbia, N. Y.; s. 1873.

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Hussey, C. G., 92 W. Main (Leary & Co.), b. Erie, N. Y.; s. 1874.
Hauser, Christian, 112 North av., b. Baden, Germany; s. 1854.
Howard, Jas. O., 114 State (whol. and ret.), b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1824.
Hoefler, Frederick Wm., 48 S. St. Paul, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1848.
Krug, Henry, 154 North av., b. Baden, Germany; s. 1850.
McCormick, Patrick, cor. Clinton and Mill sts., b. Tipperary, Ireland; s. 1858.
Nelligan, Hanna J., 248 State, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1842.
Rosenthal, 107 North av. (importer), b. Prussia, Germany; s. 1853.
Rosecrants, H., 124 State, b. Wayne, N. Y.; s. 1824.
Servis, Silas A. (firm of Mathews & Servis), b. Storemont, Ontario; s. 1865.
Stape, John, 104 East av., b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1854.
Schoeffel, F. A., 6 Wilson, b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1834.
Schaffer, Geo. V., 21 South av., b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1845.
Schnarr, H. H., 114 N. Clinton (foreign and domestic mineral water, firm H. H. Schnarr & Co.), b. Hesse-Cassel, Germany; s. 1866.
Tierney, M. L., cor. Clinton and Monroe, b. Roscommon, Ireland; s. 1860.
Volkert, Michael, South av., b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1870.
Watterson, A. D., 9 Monroe av., b. Bristol, Mass.; s. 1866.
Warren, Mrs. Eliza, 17 Market, b. Kildare, Ireland; s. 1851.
Wagner, Edward G., 12 N. Clinton, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1865.
Wirley, Frederick, 21 State and 31 Mumford, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1857.
Ward, Frank R., 113 State, b. Leitrim, Ireland; s. 1858.

SWEDEN

Allen, Jno., cor. Allen and Adams sts., capitalist and justice, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Atkins, Jas. H., farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1824.
Beach, L. T., State st., editor and prop'r of the *Brockport Republic*, b. Fairfield, Ct.
Butts, A. P., Main st., att'y at law, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1863.
Boyd, A. G., Hawley st., carriage manfr., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Boyd, Andrew, Gordon st., dealer in groceries, provisions, crockery, and glassware, b. Ireland; s. 1850.
Bronson, Miles B., mason, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1816.
Burrows, Geo., Lake Road, farmer and grain raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Beedle, Z. P., Lake Road, farmer and grain raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822.
Beedle, Almon, farmer and grain raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829.
Burnett, D. C., farmer and grain raiser, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Bulkley, Guy R., farmer and grain raiser, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Burlingame, H. G., prof. of maths. Brockport normal school, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
Baker, Mary E., No. 1 State st., postmistress at Brockport, b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1864.
Burch, T. K., Adams st., gen'l ins. agt., Decker's blk., Brockport, b. Duchess co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Bourne, Mrs. G., Brockport, dress and cloak maker, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Cowley, M. L., Brockport, dlr. in ladies' fancy goods, b. Wayne Co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
Consaul, Hiram, Brockport, blacksmith and carriage maker, b. Prince Edward, Canada; s. 1872.
Clark, C. M., 1st nat. bank bldg., surgeon dentist, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Coy, A. A., Spring st., carpenter, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Clark, Francis, farmer and grain raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Craig, Joseph, Lake Road, farmer and grain raiser, b. Hillsborough, N. H.; s. 1862.
Coates, Amos, Lake Road, farmer and mason, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Cornes, Thos., farmer and butcher, b. England; s. 1831.
Cook, R. J., farmer and grain raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Capen, F. F., farmer and grain raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Comstock, A. J., farmer and grain raiser, b. New London, Conn.; s. 1806.
Cooley, Levi J., College st., architect, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Dean, T. S., Main st., att'y at law, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
Dewey, C. D., Main st., pres't of the Johnston Harvester Co., Brockport, b. Lewis co., N. Y.; s. 1874.
Decker, J. D., att'y at law and coll. of U. S. internal revenue, 28th dist. N. Y.; b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
Dolph, Walter, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
Day, S. A., Main st., agt. Wheeler & Wilson sew'g machines, b. Lewis co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
Day, Mrs. H., Brockport, dress and cloak maker, b. Wyoming co., N. Y.; s. 1840.
Doty, Hiram, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Doty, Azor, retired farmer, b. Albany co., N. Y.; s. 1809.
Doty, Anson, retired farmer, b. Albany co., N. Y.; s. 1815.
Duffy, Dennis, cor. Fayette and Liberty sts., manfr. and dealer in boots and shoes, No. 32 Main st., Brockport, b. Ireland; s. 1851.
Edmunds, Lewis, farmer, b. Lewis co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Fuller, Jerome, Erie st., Monroe co. judge, att'y at law, b. Litchfield, Ct.; s. 1835.
Forsyth, E. A., Hawley st., of Forsyth & Co., scale manfrs., Rochester, N. Y., b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Flagg, Lorenzo H., farmer, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
Gardner, O. S., retired farmer, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1811.
Gordon, Luther, cor. South and Main, pres't 1st nat. bank of Brockport, N. Y., b. Allegany co., N. Y.; s. 1822.
Gleason, B. F., Main st., undertaker and furniture dealer, Brockport, b. Yates co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
Greene, Daniel, retired farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Gleason, S. W., physician and surgeon, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1821.
Getty, J., Main st., propr. of the Getty House, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Goff, Sanford, Brockport, livery stable and jewelry, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Hooker, Mrs. Carrie, Brockport, dress and cloak maker, b. Wyoming co., N. Y.; s. 1873.
Hill, E. N., Brockport, insurance agent, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Harrison, Mrs. A. H., Brockport, dress and cloak maker, b. Prince Edward, Canada; s. 1872.
Henrich, Wm., Brockport, musical instruments, propr. R. R. Hotel, b. Germany; s. 1862.
Holmes, Danl., College st., att'y at law, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1852.
Hammond, H. C., State st., dealer in flour, feed, and produce, Brockport, b. New York, N. Y.; s. 1848.
Harmon, Austin, Market st, marble works, firm A. Harmon & Son, b. Bennington, Vt.; s. 1828.
Hendrick, A. M., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
Hoerle, Wm., farmer, b. Germany; s. 1861.
Hart, Henry H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Hunt, Elizabeth, capitalist, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1825.
Jones, Har., Hawley st., builder, Brockport, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1841.
Jenner, Chas. H., No. 6 Hawley st., scientist, b. Rutland, Vt.; s. 1838.
King, Jessie, Brockport, dress and cloak maker, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Kimball, Mrs. I. F., Brockport, dress and cloak maker, b. Morgan co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
Lawrence, T. N., farmer, Hamlin township, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Morrison, Edmund, Hawley st., merchant tailor, Brockport, N. Y., b. Isle of Man; s. 1846.
Miller, Jennings, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Mershon, Jas., farmer, b. Monmouth co., N. J.; s. 1827.
McLean, Chas. D., State st, prin. of the Brockport normal school, b. Ireland; s. 1838.
Marsh, Geo. F., King st., Ed. of *Brockport Democrat*, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1874.
Morgan, Dayton S., Main st., manfr. of reapers and mowers, Brockport, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819.
Mann, W B., Main st., physician and surgeon, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
Pease, Jacob, Brockport, manf'r whips, gloves, etc., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Paine, Danl., cor. Spring and Mechanic sts., undertaker and dealer in furniture, Brockport, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
Pattison, Saml., Union st., carpenter, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1852.
Peck, Frank W., Main st., hotel and restaurant, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Palmer, Hiram W., Lake Road, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
Pear, L. P., farmer, b. Franklin, Vt.; s. 1861.
Palmer, Isaac, Main st., pres't of the gas works, Brockport, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1809.
Phillips, Wm. H., carriage trimmer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Page, Wm. L., Gordon st., coal dealer, b. Cedar Keys, Fla.; s. 1849.
Peck, Lewis, farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1824.
Palmer, William.
Parker, S. F., Hawley st., builder, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829.
Quinn, Wm., farmer, b. Scotland; s. 1861.
Russell, Wm., farmer, b. England; s. 1868.
Raymond, A. B., & Sons, Main st., dealers in grain and flour, Brockport, branch house Raymond & Hibbard, com. merchants, Detroit, Mich.
Randall, M. O., cor. South and Mechanic sts., jeweler and watch repr., b. Woodstock, Vt.; s. 1834.
Root, Geo. W., teacher, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Root, Fred. P., farmer and grain raiser, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
Root, Henry, Lake Road, farmer and grain raiser, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
Rowe, Asa, farmer and grain raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1806; p. o. add. Bergen.
Roberts, B. B., farmer and grain raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y; s. 1827.
Staples, Jno. H., farmer and grain raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Seymour, Wm. H., State st., manfr. of reapers and mowers, Brockport, b. Litchfield, Conn.; s. 1820.
Stibbins, F. S., 13 Hamilton place, Rochester, treas'r of Johnston Harvester Co., Brockport, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Smith, Henry D., Main st., att'y at law, Brockport, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Stacks, Maurice, Main st., produce dealer, Brockport, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1840.
Smith, Geo. L., Lake Road, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
Smith, Abraham, Clinton st., baker and confect'r, Brockport, b. England; s. 1860.
Story, Rev. Richard J., Utica st., pastor of the Catholic church, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Stickney, Edwin I., Lake Road, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
Stickney, Elisha C, Lake Road, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
Sparlin, A. C., Lake Road, farmer, b. Clinton co., Mich.; s. 1847.
Stickney, E. B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Smith, Henry, retired farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Sutphen, Jos., retired farmer, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Sutphen, Jno., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Stickney, R. C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Spencer, J. W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.

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Sprague, Frank, farmer, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1876.
Sands, Wm., farmer, b. England; s. 1848.
Smith, Saml. W., Main st., propr. of the Central Hotel, Brockport, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
Stedman, Geo. L., cor. Adams and Kenyon sts., gen'l life, fire, and accident ins. agt., Brockport, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
Thomas, H. I., High st., att'y at law, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822.
Thomas, Carrie N., Market st., editress of the *Women's Temperance Times*, b. Oswego co., N. Y.
Thomas, Horace H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852.
Thomas, L. D., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Underhill, L. T., College st., lumber dealer, Brockport, b. Grafton, N. H.; s. 1834.
Udell, Foster, farmer and grain grower, b. Green co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
Ward, Geo. R., State st., dealer in groceries, paints, oils, etc., Brockport, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1856.
Wicks, Powers, Utica st., builder, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
Whitcher, Calvin J., Hawley st., retired farmer, b. Caledonia, Vt.; s. 1815.
White, H. L., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Whitney, E., Main st., dealer in dry goods, Brockport, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Way, Geo. H., Lake Road, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
Wadsworth, Robt., physician and surgeon, b. England; s. 1870.
White, C. L., farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1821.
White, Alfred M., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Welch, Jno., cor. Main and Erie sts., dealer in groceries, provisions, crockery, glassware, wines, and liquors, 32 Main st., Brockport, b. Ireland; s. 1847.
Young, E. W., farmer, b. Cuyahoga co., Ohio; s. 1852.

CLARKSON.

Allen, Isaac, retired farmer, capt. U. S. M. 1818 to 1822, b. Hartford co., N. Y.; s. 1817.
Allen, Henry, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Barker, Major M. S., retired farmer, major U. S. M. Nov. 1822 to 1824, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
Bellinger, C. H., farmer and milk dealer, b Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1856.
Babcock, Mrs. L. D., farmer, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1862.
Clark, Mrs. H., capitalist, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s 1838; p. o. add. Brockport.
Clark, Mrs. Irene, capitalist, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1824.
Clark, Jas. L., att'y at law, justice of the peace, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Chapman, L. D., farmer, b. Onondaga co., Nov. 1, 1815, d. Feb. 9, 1870; s. 1850.
Decker, J. D., att'y, collector of int. revenue, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1855; p. o. add. Brockport.
Haskell, Lemuel, mason, b. Wethersfield, Conn.; s. 1817.
Hassey, J. G., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s 1855.
Lawrence, F. A., farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Paine, Reuben, farmer, b. Washington co , N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Brockport.
Palmer, Russell, tanner and currier, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829.
Palmer, Isaac, Pres. of Brockport Gas Works, b. Monroe co , N. Y.; s. 1809; p. o. add. Brockport.
Phillips, C. D., butcher, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
Perry, Charles A.
Rockwell, W. L., supervisor of Clarkson, ex. dep. U. S. Marshal, b. Genuga co., O.; s. 1838.
Rowell, S. E., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Rogers, Frederic, farmer, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Stewart, G. O., farmer, b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1862; p. o. add. North Parma.
Stewart, N. S., farmer, b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1862; p. o. North Parma.
Wood, F. C., farmer and teacher, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Wadhams, Edgar, blacksmith and carriage-maker, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s 1840.

HAMLIN

Allen, Howard, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Austin, James, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Allen, F. J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Bramin, Alfred S., merchant, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Blake, B. R., blacksmith, b. Cumberland co., Me.; s. 1815; p. o. add. North Hamlin.
Barrett, Harry, farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Kendall Mills.
Barrows, Charles, farmer, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Baxter, Stephen, farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1813.
Cary, Frank, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852.
Cheney, Delos, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. North Parma.
Cheney, Merrill, farmer, b. Orange, Vt.; s. 1811; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Dorgan, D. W., station agent, b. St. Lawrence, N. Y.; s. 1876; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Elliott, John, farmer, b. Hastings Village, N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Elliott, Lambert, farmer, b. Hastings Village, N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Ferris, W. A., farmer, b. Fairfield, Conn.; s. 1833.
Fosmire, Frank, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Farrall, Mrs. H. E., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Granbman, Joseph, farmer, b. Mecklenburg, Ger.; s. 1868.
Hart, Thomas, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Howard, Z. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Hinton, Thomas, carpenter and joiner, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Kelso, John, farmer, b. Mecklenburg, Ger.; s. 1867.
Kane, D. B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Kreger, Frank, farmer, b. Mecklenburg, Ger.; s. 1870; p. o. add. North Parma.
Ketchum, A. F., farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Ladue, Samuel, farmer, b. Duchess co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. Kendall Mills.
Lynd, Ives, farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. East Hamlin.
Lamoree, A. J., carpenter, b. Oswego co., N. Y.; s. 1875; p. o. add. Brockport.
Mockford, William S., miller, b. Mockford, Eng.; s. 1859; p. o. add. North Hamlin.
Mott, James, farmer, b. Rockland, N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Northup, Harry, farmer, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
Polock, John, farmer, b. Rensselaer, N. Y.; s. 1854.
Quivey, Maurice, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Randall, A. J., farmer, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1825; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Randall, S. W., farmer, b. Monroe Co., N. Y.; s. 1849; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Randall, H. L., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Rice, E. M., farmer, b. Kildare, Ireland; s. 1869; p. o. East Kendall.
Russell, Wm., farmer, b. Mecklenburg, Ger.; s. 1854; p. o. East Hamlin.
Rukow, Charles, farmer, b. Mecklenburg, Ger.; s. 1862; p. o. add. North Hamlin.
Straight, W. H., retired, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Hamlin.
Shay, John, farmer, b. Limerick, Ireland; s. 1837; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Simmons, Hannah G., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1841; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Simmons, Jacob H., farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Stuart, James, farmer, b. Leitrim, Ireland; s. 1856; p. o. add. Hamlin.
Seaman, Wm., farmer, b. Mecklenburg, Ger.; s. 1869; p. o. add. Hamlin.
Starker, C., Pastor of Ger. Evangelical Lutheran church, b. Hanover, Ger.; s. 1875; p. o. add. Hamlin.
Simmons, Joseph H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Spears, E. A., painter, b. Rox, Me.; s. 1875; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Toombs, Charles H., farmer, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1858; p. o. add. Adam's Basin.
Whipple, E. C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. East Kendall.
Wentworth, Andrew, farmer, b. York co., Me.; s. 1815.
Whyland, John, farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Wright, Silas, dry goods, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1854; p. o. add. East Hamlin.
Wood, Enos B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1841; p. o. add. East Hamlin.

PARMA.

Allen, J. E., mechanic, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845; p. o. add. North Greece.
Arnold, A. J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Bartlett, T. J., carriage maker, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. North Parma.
Baldwin, Henry L., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Barons, George, farmer, b. Devonshire, England; s. 1833; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
Bates, R. C., farmer, b. Windham, Vt.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
Bass, Hanford, carpenter and joiner, b. Oswego co., N. Y.; s. 1841; p. o. add. North Parma.
Berridge, William, farmer, b. Leicestershire, England; s. 1830.
Bennett, George, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. North Parma.
Black, Matthew, farmer, b. Toronto, Canada; s. 1845; p. o. add. North Parma.
Bradshaw, L. G., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Butler, Nathan M., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. West Greece.
Butcher, Ephraim, farmer, b. Suffolk, England; s. 1856; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
Chase, Isaac, farmer, b. Swansea, Mass.; s. 1825; p. o. add. North Greece.
Clark, S. W., author, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1864; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Clark, Morris, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1812.
Clark, Marvin, retired, b. Fairfield, Conn.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
Corbit, Robert, carpenter and joiner, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1853; p. o. add. North Parma.
Cross, Luman, retired, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1811; p. o. add. North Parma.
Curtis, James, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. North Parma.
Cosman, J. W., farmer, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. North Parma.
Davis, Lewis, farmer, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1808.
Davey, James, farmer, b. Somersetshire, England; s. 1848; p. o. add. West Greece.
Dean, John Henry, butcher, b. Oxfordshire, England; s. 1857; p. o. add. West Greece.
Ducolon, A. C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. North Parma.

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Ellis, Philo R., jeweler, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. North Parma.
Fowler, Charles A., miller, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. Adam's Basin.
Goodell, Parcefor, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. North Parma.
Gorton, John, retired, b. Canada; s. 1828; p. o. add. Rochester.
Gorton, William, farmer, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1845; p. o. add. West Greece.
Gridley, George N., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Adam's Basin.
Hawkins, W. H., carriage maker, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. North Parma.
Henry, C. J., carpenter and joiner, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. North Parma.
Herring, R., farmer, b. England; s. 1855; p. o. add. West Greece.
Hill, E. M., miller and farmer, b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1868; p. o. add. Adam's Basin.
Holman, Samuel, physician, b. Devonshire, England; s. 1857; p. o. add. North Parma.
Ingham, George, merchant, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845; p. o. add. North Parma.
Ingraham, A. B., miller, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
Jackson, Daniel J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. Adam's Basin.
Jewell, Daniel, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. North Parma.
Knickerbocker, B., farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
Knapp, Mrs. Abbie, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. West Greece.
Lankton, Lyman, farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
Lawdon, James M., farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. North Parma.
McLaughlin, A. J., farmer, b. Galloway, Ireland; s. 1864.
Meech, Daniel, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. North Parma.
McKinney, William, retired farmer, b. Lycoming co., Pa.; s. 1819; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
McKinney, A. B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
McFarland, David, farmer, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. North Parma.
Mordoff, Hiram, farmer, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1819.
Mulholland, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
Newton A. G., farmer, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
Odell, Jr., R. P., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o add. Parma Centre.
Osgood, Henry, farmer and pump maker, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1831.
Parrish, Louis, farmer and surveyor, b. Monroe co, N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. West Greece.
Pisher, Mrs. Calista H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Putnam, Edward C., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1871; p. o. add. North Parma.
Rice, William, farmer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1870; p o. add. North Parma.
Rorebeck, Henry, harness-maker, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1841.
Royce, O. A., farmer, b. Windham, Conn.; s. 1830.
Shof, Nicholas, farmer, b. Bavaria; s. 1846; p. o. add North Parma.
Sweeting, J. M., farmer, b. Holland; s. 1852.
Tennison, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. North Parma.
Tenny, Peter B., farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1812; p. o. add. North Parma.
Tompkins, John, farmer, b. Tompkins co., N. Y.; s. 1845; p. o. add. North Parma.
Trimmer, Wm. E, pump-maker, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Trimmer, Z., farmer, b. Hunterdon co., N. J.; s. 1824.
Tupp, Joshua, retired, b. Westport, Mass.; s. 1813.
Vanderbeck, C. J., farmer, b. Bergen co., N. J.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
Vanzile, Henry A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
Veness, Wm. M., carpenter and joiner, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Wadhams, S W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1851; p. o. add. Clarkson.
Ware, Murvin, shoemaker, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. North Parma.
Webster, John M., farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
Webster, Mrs. Laura E., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Webster, Philetus, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1820; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Wheeler, Benjamin, farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1825.
Whitney, J. R., farmer, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1858; p. o. add. Parma Centre.
Wilder, Alamson, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. North Parma.
Wilder, Beldin, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. North Parma.
Wilder, Joel B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. North Parma.
Wilder, Willard E., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1854; p. o. add. North Parma.
Wilson, Andrew F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add Parma Centre.
Wright, Alvin, engineer, b. Chester; s. 1853.

OGDEN

Atchinson, Austin, retired farmer, b. Connecticut; s. 1795, p. o. add. Penfield.
Angell, Stephen, farmer, b. Rhode Island; s. 1826; p. o. add. North Chili.
Barst, John, just. of peace and farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Buell, Charles H., farmer, b. Windsor co., Vt.; s. 1865; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Bowen, J. L., plain. mill, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Ball, Joseph, mechanic, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Brown, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1818; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Benjamin, W. H., farmer, b. Fairfield co., Conn.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Rochester.
Beaman, A. J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Coldwater.
Brown, Henry H., hardw. and agr. goods, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1857; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Boughton, John, farmer, b. Oswego co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Adam's Basin.
Blackford, Joseph, merchant, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Cromwell, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Clark, D. R., farmer, b. Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; s. 1865; p. o. add. Adam's Basin.
Cromwell, Wm., farmer, b. New York, N. Y.; s. 1823; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Covill, Edward, farmer, b. Connecticut; s. 1815; p. o. add. Churchville.
Covill, H. T., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Churchville.
Collins, R. L., carp. and joiner, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Churchville.
Dresser, James B., agt. for nurseries, b. Stockbridge co., Mass.; s. 1843; p. o. add. Adam's Basin.
Dewey, Jesse, farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Churchville.
Dyer, Henry L., farmer, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s 1862; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Dart, T., farmer, b. Devonshire, England; s. 1852; p. o. add. Churchville.
Elwood, John D., phys. and surg., b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Rochester.
Flagg, Henry, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1810; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Garretsee, John R., farm. and editor, b. Schenectady co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Goodyear, James, farmer, b. England; s. 1835; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Goff, H. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1823; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Goodridge, Elihu W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Garnsey, P. W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1850; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Hamilton, Gurdon, farmer, b. Connecticut; s. 1837; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Keeler, Wm. S., farmer, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Lovejoy, S. H., house builder, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Spencerport.
McShean, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Mason, Wm. R., farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Churchville.
Nelson, J. D., station agt. and operator N. Y. C. & H. R. R., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. Adam's Basin.
Osmun, Malinda, farmer, b. Yates co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Parmelee, J. B., farmer, b. Middlesex co., Conn.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Pierce, John, farmer, b. Rutland co., Vt.; s. 1860; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Platt, Philip F., farmer, b. Albany co., N. Y.; s. 1851; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Royce, Mary B., farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. North Chili.
Smith, J. P., farmer, b. New York co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Sturge, Thos., farmer, b. Devonshire, England; s. 1865; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Sheppard, Albert E., farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Snow, J., manufact. of wire cloth, and farmer, b. Massachusetts; s. 1820; p. o. add. Rochester.
Smith, H., hop grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
True, Sr., R. B., farmer, b. New Hampshire; s. 1830.
Upton, M., lumb'n and farm., b. Albany co., N. Y.; s. 1861; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Vroom, H. D., ret'd farmer, b. Somerset co., N. J.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Van Voorhis, R., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Warner, Sylv., farmer, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Wentworth, Joseph L., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1862.
Wright, Sheldon, farmer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1867; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Wilcox, L. M., farmer, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Webster, Mrs. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Spencerport.

RIGA.

Apthorp, Ira, farmer, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Bergen.
Adams, Henry, farmer and hop raiser, b. Sussex co., England; s. 1866; p. o. add. Churchville.
Adams, George, farmer and hop raiser, b. Sussex co., England; s. 1864; p. o. add. Churchville.
Allis, A., farmer, b. Franklin co., Mass.; s. 1839; p. o. add. North Chili.
Anderson, John, farmer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Betteridge, Geo., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Brown, Warner, farmer, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1824.
Baldwin, Loren, farmer, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1807.
Blue, Donald, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Bergen.
Babcock, Lorenzo, farmer and sheep raiser, b. Washington co., R. I.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Churchville.
Craig, James W., cor. Main and Fitch sts, physician and surgeon, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1851; p. o. add. Churchville.
Card, Mrs. J., b. New London co., Conn.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Bergen.
Coney, E., farmer, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1854; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Davis, Mrs. F., Main st., b. Middlesex co., Conn.; s. 1808; p. o. add. Churchville.
Davis, George H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. North Chili.
Emens, Mrs. A. H., farmer, b. Monroe co, N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Emerson, George, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1823; p. o. add. Churchville.
Emerson, J. M., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Bergen.
Emerson, Mrs. E., farmer, b. Cumberland co., Maine; s. 1840; p. o. add. Bergen.
Frost, N. Jerome, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Fitch, A., retired farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1811.

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Fitch, Edward, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829.
Ford, T., farmer, b. Sussex co., England; s. 1834; p. o. add. Churchville.
Foster, T. N., Buffalo st., ret'd farmer, b. Worcester co., Mass.; s. 1818; p. o. add. Churchville.
Hadley, W., Buffalo st., retired farmer, b. Hillsborough, N. H.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Churchville.
Harmon, G. E., Main st., mercht., miller, prod. and lumb. deal'r, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add Churchville.
Hall, M., farmer, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1829; p. o. add. Churchville.
Hadley, Mrs. V., Buffalo st., b. Hillsborough co., N. H.; s. 1832; p. o. add. Churchville.
Johnson, S., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. Bergen.
Kelsey, J. I., farmer, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Lanctot, E., Main st., section master N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R, b. St. Peter, Canada; s. 1847; p. o. add. Churchville.
Liles, M., farmer, b. Cambridgeshire co., England; s. 1851; p. o. add. Churchville.
Moule, Jonathan A., farmer, b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
Menzie, J., retired farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Bergen.
Menzie, P., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Bergen.
Morrin, W., Main st., pastor St. Vincent de Paul's church, Churchville, N. Y., b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1875; p. o. add. Churchville.
Parrish, F., Buffalo st., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Bergen.
Palmer, C. A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Churchville.
Perry, D., farmer, b. Fairfield co., Conn.; s. 1841; p. o. add. Churchville.
Palmer, W. L., Main st., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Churchville.
Parish, F. N., Main st., wholesale produce and coal dealer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Churchville.
Richards, J. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Bergen.
Redfern, S., farmer, b. Cambridge co., England; s. 1832; p. o. add. Churchville.
Richmond, H. E., Main st., sheriff Monroe co., farmer and nurseryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Churchville.
Randall, Ira M., Buffalo st., retired mechanic and miller, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1818; p. o. add. Churchville.
Savage, N., Main st., ret'd farm., b. Hartford co., Conn.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Churchville.
Smith, Mrs. L. K., Main st., b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1842; p. o. add. Churchville.
Snyder, J., farmer, b. Berne, Switzerland; s. 1852; p. o. add. Churchville.
Stevens, H. E., ret'd farm., b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o add. Churchville.
Sage, H. N., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Churchville.
Sprague, W. R., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Churchville.
Savage, G., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Churchville.
Shepard, C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
Southmayd, S., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Shepard, O., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. Bergen.
Stottle, P. W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Tenney, Mrs. P., farmer, b. Essex co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Tullar, H., ret'd farm., b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1818; p. o. add. North Chili.
Town, Mrs. C., Buffalo st., b. Caledonia co., Vt.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Churchville.
Turner, Mrs. L. B., Buffalo st., ret'd farm., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Churchville.
Wilkinson, J., farmer, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Widener, Mrs. C. W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Wilcox, G. W., farmer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1874; p. o. add. Bergen.
Willard, Z., Buffalo st., retired merchant, b. Caledonia co., Vt.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Churchville.

WHEATLAND.

Allen, Oliver, president of State Line R. R., mnfr. woolen goods and double extra Genesee flour, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1824; p. o. add. Mumford.
Armstrong, Archibald, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1850; p. o. add. Mumford.
Armstrong, Mrs. Minerva, farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y., 1856; p. o. add. Clifton.
Brown, D. D. S., publisher, b. Ontario co., N. Y., 1842; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Budlong, Isaac, cattle grazier and land owner, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1829; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Budlong, Schuyler, grazier and farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1825; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Burrell, Roger H., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Ballentine, John K., farmer, retired, b. York co., Pa.; s. 1813; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Brown, V. P., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1824; p. o. add. Mumford.
Blackmer, Newton, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1818; p. o. add. Mumford.
Black, Samuel, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1821; p. o. add. Mumford.
Black, Mrs. Samuel, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1825; p. o. add. Mumford.
Cox, Mrs. M. M., farm., b. Rockland co., N. J.; s. 1847; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Cox, Mrs. A., farm., b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1805; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Croft, John, mer. tailor, b. Yorkshire, Eng.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Christie, Hugh, farmer, b. Perthshire, Scot.; s. 1796; p. o. add. Mumford.
Christie, Alexander, farmer and stock raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1832; p. o. add. Mumford.
Cain, Michael, blacksmith, b. King's co., Ireland; s. 1835; p. o. add. Mumford.
Campbell, James A., farmer and stock raiser, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. Mumford.
Edson, F., phy. and surg., b. Cheshire, N. H.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Ensign, George, retired, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Garbutt, P., farmer and super., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1844; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Garbutt, R. R., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1840; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Gillman, Albert H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1828; Mumford.
Gray, R., farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Mumford.
Galusha, Lears, gardener, b. Green co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Howe, Wm. J., M.D., phys. and surg., b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1874; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Hall, Henry L., farmer and dealer in agric'l imple., b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1812; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Harmon, W. H., farmer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Hannah, Alexander, farmer, retired, b. Tyrone co., Ireland; s. 1835; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Lawson, Benj. F., farmer, b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1807; p. o add. Mumford.
McVean, Mrs. A., retired, b. Rutland co., Vt.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Martin, K., farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Martin, James, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1830; p. o. add. Scottsville.
McVean, Cameron, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1828; p. o. add. Scottsville.
McPherson, D. C., farmer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Miller, Myron, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y; s. 1835; p. o. add. Scottsville.
McVean, J. C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. Scottsville.
McVean, Malcolm, proprietor of the old Carpenter flouring mills, wholesale, retail, and custom work, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Scottsville.
McPherson, Peter, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. Mumford.
McPherson, Mrs. Catharine, farmer, b. Perthshire, Scot.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Mumford.
Morgan, Miss Lucy, retired, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Nicholls, David, carriage and wagon manufactory, b. Upper Canada; s. 1853; p. o. add. Mumford.
Phillips, Wm., house painter, b. London, Eng.; s. 1852; p. o. add. Mumford.
Price, Martin, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Robinson, A. H., proprietor of Robinson House and veterinary surgeon, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1818; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Rafferty, W & T., carriage and wagon manufactory, established in 1840 by Patrick Rafferty, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Stewart, D. L., retired educator, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Slocum, Geo. E., hardware merchant, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Stewart, Daniel A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Stokoe, Thos. A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Scofield, Ezra, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Skinner, Almond, farmer, b. Upper Canada; s 1817; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Scanlin, D. H., grocer, etc., b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1867; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Sage, Henry, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Mumford.
Smith, Hiram, proprietor of flouring mills at Honeoye Falls, b. Oneida co., N. Y., s. 1818; p. o. add. Mumford.
Tennent, J. C., proprietor of two steam threshing machines, and patentee of Tennent's grain register, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. Mumford.
Welch, William, retired farmer, b. Fairfield, Conn.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Warren, B., retired farmer, b. Green co., N. Y.; s. 1803; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Warren, Newman, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Scottsville.

CHILI.

Askin, George, retired farmer, b. Mayo, Ireland; s. 1826; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Andrews, Harvey W., farmer, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1828.
Andrews, J. N., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Rochester.
Brown, Anson, farmer, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1812.
Brown, Joseph, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
Brown, Mrs. L. A., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829.
Brooks, Lyman, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1813; p. o. add. Rochester.
Ballintine, Wilson R., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Brokaw, Tunis, retired farmer, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Brown, Lyman S., farmer and assessor, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. North Chili.
Baldwin, A. R., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. North Chili.
Brainerd, Claudius, farmer, b. Middlesex, Conn.; s. 1828; p. o. add. North Chili.
Cline, St. John, farmer and justice of the peace, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1862; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Campbell, A. H., farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. Chili Centre.

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Case, Michael B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. North Chili.
Carver, Nelson, farmer, b. Lewis co., N. Y.; s. 1860; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Carver, William, farmer and agent of agr. implements, b. Lewis co., N. Y.; s. 1860; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Collins, Edward K., retired farmer, b. Sussex co., N. J.; s. 1822.
Carpenter, John H., farmer and justice of the peace, b. St. Lawrence, N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. Rochester.
Dietrich, Jacob, farmer, b. Northampton co., Penn.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Rochester.
Davis, Norman, farmer, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. North Chili.
Franklin, Solomon, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Feely, Christopher, farmer and miller, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1816; p. o. add. North Chili.
Fellows, Benjamin, farmer and stock raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Fellows, Wm., farmer, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Fellows, Frederick, farmer and supervisor of Chili, b. Ripley, Indiana; s. 1827; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Grunendike, Joseph, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Chili.
Huff, Berkley, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Harmon, E. R., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842; Clifton-Monroe.
Hawley, Edwin A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. North Chili.
Haight, John H., blacksmith, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1841; p. o. add. North Chili.
Hubbard, R. P., farmer and grain raiser, b. Salisbury, Conn.; s. 1832; p. o. add. North Chili.
Howell, J. B., farmer, Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. North Chili.
Howard, E. E., gen. merchant and p. m., b. Monroe, N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add Clifton-Monroe.
Harmon, Anaan, farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1811; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Horton, Alfred, farmer and produce dealer, b. Westchester, N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
King, A. H., farmer and maltster, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1823; p. o. add. North Chili.
Krenzer, Theodore, farmer, b. Saxony, Ger.; s. 1864; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Kennell, Geo. W., farmer and assessor, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Loder, E. A., farmer, b. Wyoming co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Rochester.
Morgan, Geo. W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Nurse, Sylvester N., farmer and justice of the peace, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. North Chili.
Reed, E. J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Clifton-Monroe.
Roberts, B. T., preacher and publisher, b. Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; s. 1868; p. o. add. North Chili.
Randle, Joseph, farmer, b. Berkshire, Eng.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Chili Centre.
Sherry, Myron, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. Chili.
Smith, E. A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Severance, H. R., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Severance, S. O., farmer, b. Franklin co., Mass.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Striker, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819.
Squires, William P., farmer and town clerk of Chili, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1860.
Stottle, Kinzy, farmer, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1807.
Sheffer, Peter, retired farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1797; p. o. add. Scottsville.
Stottle, Joseph, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1813.
Shelden, Benj., retired farmer, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1822; p. o. add. North Chili.
Sammons, C., farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1868; p. o. add. North Chili.
Stuart, Eli, farmer, b. Sullivan co., N. Y.; s. 1867; p. o. add. North Chili.
Walker, Charles N., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Woodward, Joseph, farmer, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1811; p. o. add. North Chili.

GATES.

Armstrong, Chas., farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. Coldwater.
Armstrong, James, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Gallowayshire, Scotland; s. 1833; p. o. add. Rochester.
Arnold, Lauren B., dairy contributor to *New York Tribune*, and writer and lecturer on "Dairy Husbandry," b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1872; p. o. add. Rochester.
Booth, Myron N., fruit-grower and milk dealer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. Rochester.
Baker, John E., farmer, nurseryman, and milk dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Booth, Wm., farmer and milk dealer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Beckwith, Francis X., ex-deputy sheriff Monroe co., b. Marawasco, Me.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Rochester.
Brier, Henry, farmer and stock raising, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Coldwater.
Corser, L. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Chauncey, Amelia B., farmer, b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1844.
Curry, John C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. Rochester.
Caudle, Wm., farmer and milk dealer, b. Gloucestershire, England; s. 1851; p. o. add. Rochester, box 53.
Campbell, James R., clerk Monroe co. Bank.
Day, Elkanah, farmer, b. Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
Dodds, Robert, millwright, b. Renfrewshire, Scotland; s. 1869.
Edson, Emmons J., farming, b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1855; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Edson, Dan., farming, b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1855; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Field, Reuben L., farming (supervisor), b. Barry, Mich.; s. 1843; p. o. add. Rochester.
Gardner, John, retired farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1801; p. o. add. Rochester.
Gordon, Ely, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Allegany, N. Y.; s. 1867; p. o. add. Rochester.
Gerald, Carley, farmer, b. Windsor, Vt.; s. 1855.
Harder, Mary J., farming, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. South Gates.
Huff, David C., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. South Gates.
Hart, Job, farming, b. Schenectady co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. South Gates.
Hart, Seth, farming, b. Schenectady co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. South Gates.
Hiekok, Huldah, farming, b. Greene co., N. Y.; s. 1808; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Harder, Russell A., farming and justice of the peace, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. South Gates.
Jones, Reuben, farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1825.
Klainhenc, John, farming, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1840.
Macauley, Roxie A., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Merrell, Charles, milk dealer, b. South Lee, Conn.; s. 1873; p. o. add. Rochester.
Morgan, John C., milk dealer, b. Ontario co., N. Y., s. 1836; p. o. add. Rochester.
Munn, John P., physician and surgeon, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. Rochester.
McCartney, A., farming, b. Antrim, Ireland; s. 1850; p. o. add. South Greece.
Olmsted, Geo. F., farmer and milk dealer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Perry, W. S., farmer and milk dealer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Patten, Edward S., farmer and milk dealer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Rochester.
Pratt, Henry M., farmer and milk dealer, b. East Hadden, Conn.; s. 1836.
Pixley, John L., farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1818; p. o. add. Rochester.
Paige, Chas. B, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1861; p. o. add. Rochester.
Rhodes, Jane, farmer and milk dealer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Rochester.
Rivers, Edward A., mnfr. of sash, doors, and blinds, b. Merrimac, N. H.; s. 1865; p. o. add. Rochester.
Rowe, H. C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1820; p. o. add. Coldwater.
Rowe, Frederick A., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Rochester.
Sperry, Calvin, farming, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Rochester.
Statt, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Strowger, Louisa S., music teacher, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Smalley, Aurelia M., farmer, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Rochester, box 315.
Smith, Mrs. Maria, farmer, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Coldwater.
Tuttle, Miles, postmaster Gates, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
Trimmer, Elliott F., pump manufacturer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. Rochester.
Todd, Allen D., farmer and milk dealer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1841; p. o. add. South Greece.
Wetmore, M. C., farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Rochester.

GREECE.

Atwell, Lyman, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Albany co., N. Y.; s. 1841; p. o. add. Spencerport.
Allen, Simon V., Greece, farmer and gardener, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. Charlotte.
Agness, John, Greece, farmer, b. Green Island, Canada; s. 1851; p. o. add. North Greece.
Burrow, Henry, Greece, farmer and town clerk, b. Hampshire, England; s. 1842.
Baldwin, A. R., Charlotte, genl. com. dealer; also insurance and real estate agent, b. Orange co., Vt.; s. 1852; p. o. add. Charlotte.
Button, Lyman, Greece, farming, b. Clinton co., N. Y.; s. 1850; p. o. add. West Greece.
Brown, Robert H., Greece, farming, b. Washington, co., R. I.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Charlotte.
Brown, Mrs. Electa, Greece, farming, b. Windham co., Vt.; s. 1835; p. o. add. North Greece.
Burger, John, Greece, farming, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1820; p. o. add. North Greece.
Bulger, Michael, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. North Greece.
Boland, Peter, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Germany; s. 1855; p. o. add. North Parma.
Butts, Daniel, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Northampton co., Pa.; s. 1830; p. o. add. North Greece.
Bradford, Curley, Greece, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1849; p. o. add. North Greece.
Burger, George H., Jr., Greece, sawyer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1855; p. o. add. Unionville.

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Beaty, James R., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Fermanagh, Ireland; s. 1830; p. o. add. Mount Read.

Beaty, Thomas, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Mount Read.

Buckley, Keron, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. King's co., Ireland; s. 1818; p. o. add. Mount Read.

Britton, Alexander, Greece, farmer, prop. hotel at Rochester forty years, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1815.

Butts, Simon, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., Pa.; s. 1825.

Budd, John G., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819.

Bradley, Samuel B., Greece, retired physician, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1820; p. o. add. West Greece.

Britton, A. P., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1821.

Craig, Charles, Charlotte, prop. Craig House, b. Northumberland, Canada; s. 1859; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Cole, S. S., Charlotte, mason, b. Northumberland, Canada; s. 1868; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Carpenter, Abdial B., Greece, retired physician, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p o. add. North Greece.

Chase, Isaac N., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1853; p. o. add. North Greece.

Crook, John, Greece, farmer, b. Somersetshire, England; s. 1853; p. o. add. North Greece.

Connelly, William, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monaghan, Ireland; s. 1829; p. o. add. Mount Read.

Combs, Geo., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Worcestershire, England; s. 1831.

Clark, Georgia M. (joint record with Mrs. J. Truesdale), Greece, dress-maker, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. West Greece.

Chase, William H., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. West Greece.

Denise, D. S., Charlotte, farmer, b. Monmouth co., N. J.; s. 1850; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Denise, Edgar A., Charlotte, dealer in groceries, crockery, etc., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Donaldson, Geo. H., Charlotte, propr. Stetson House, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Downing, Francis T., Charlotte, builder and contractor, b. Cornwall, England; s. 1848; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Dann, Bradley F., Spencerport, farmer, and propr. of Dann House, summer resort on Lake Ontario, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s 1830; p. o. add. Spencerport.

Ducolan, R. S., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. North Greece.

Davey, Daniel, Greece, butcher and stock dealer, b. Somersetshire, England; s. 1862.

Eaton, Joshua, Charlotte, dealer in iron ores and plumbago, b. Hillsboro', N. H.; s. 1849; p. o. add. Charlotte.

East, Thomas, Charlotte, butcher, vegetable and ice dealer, b. Oxfordshire, England; s. 1855; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Ferguson, Alexander, Charlotte, dealer in stoves, ranges, tinware, and pumps, b. St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; s. 1874; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Flemming, Joseph, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. King's co., Ireland; s. 1837; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Filer, William T., Greece, farmer, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1865; p. o. add. North Greece.

Flemming, Patrick, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. King's co., Ireland; s. 1840; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Fry, John, Greece, gardener and florist, b. Sussex, England; s. 1837; p. o. add. Hanford's Landing.

Filer, Philip, Greece, gardener and fruit-grower, b. Rochester co., N. Y.; s. 1817.

Gentle, William T. (joint record with Piggott), Greece, propr. Ridge Hotel, and asst. postmaster, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1857.

Gallery, Francis, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, assessor '73 and '74, fifteen years commissioner of highways, b. Clare, Ireland; s. 1833; p. o. add. Mount Read.

Garrett, Simon A. J., Greece, mnfr. and dealer in ag'l. implements, b. Greene co., N. Y.; s. 1842; p. o. add. North Greece.

Garlock, Elisha, Charlotte, farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Galentine, H., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1814.

Grant Synn, Wm. S., Greece, farmer, asst. surveyor from '56 to '62, city surveyor from '69 to '76, b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Barnard's Crossing.

Glass, Heman, Greece, farmer, and assemblyman third district of Monroe, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1864, p. o. add. Rochester.

Hendrick, Rev. T. A., Charlotte, pastor of the Holy Cross church, b. Yates co., N. Y.; s. 1873; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Hincher, Frank, Greece, postmaster, and dealer in dry goods, groceries, etc., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1853; p. o. add. North Greece.

Hiler, Daniel, Greece, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. North Greece.

Hickman, Jeremiah, Greece, gardener, b. Northamptonshire, England; s. 1846; p. o. add. Mount Read.

Hannah, N. G., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1818; p. o. add. West Greece.

Irwin, F. H., Greece, furnace and plow manufacturer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. North Greece.

James, Warham W., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Chenango co., N. Y; s. 1832; p. o. add. North Greece.

Johnson, Cordelia, Greece, propr. Johnson's Hotel, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. North Greece.

Kirk, Henry, Greece, carpenter and joiner, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1853; p. o. add. North Greece.

Kentz, Mrs. Ann, Greece, farming, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Mount Read.

Kishlar, Gilbert L., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826.

Kishlar, James J., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832

Kinyon, C. B., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Washington co., R. I.; s. 1824; p. o. add South Greece.

Larkin, Peter, Greece, farmer and supervisor, b. King's co., Ireland; s. 1837.

Latta, Mortimer D., Charlotte, propr. Latta House, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Lawrence, Henry, Charlotte, propr. Union Hotel, b. Rostock, Germany; s. 1867; p o. add. Charlotte.

Lockwood, Wharton J., Greece, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Lewis, Delos W., Greece, farmer, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. North Greece.

Lane, Samuel T., Greece, farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. North Greece.

Ling, Benjamin, Greece, farmer and milk dealer, b. Norfolk, England; s. 1856; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Long, Stephen, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Germany; s. 1851; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Lowden, Wm. H., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. North Greece.

Lowden, John M., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. North Greece.

Lay, Frederick W., Greece, fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822.

Lutes, John, Greece, ex-Mayor of Rochester '70 and '71, alderman from '57 to '68, millwrighting twenty-seven years, farming, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1835; p. o. add. Box 517, Rochester.

Lee, George H., Greece, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Box 692, Rochester.

Maurice, Rev. J. M., Greece, pastor of the Mother of Sorrows, b. Brittany, France; s. 1856; p. o. add. Mount Read.

Moore, Henry, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Markham, Willard, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. North Greece.

McGuire, Wm. J., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1881; p. o. add. Mount Read.

Murray, William, Greece, farming, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. South Greece.

Mitchell, Frank J., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1855.

Myers, Wm., Greece, farmer, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. North Greece.

Mitchell, William, farmer, b. England; s. 1842.

Newcomb, Henry B., Charlotte, retired, b. Hartford co., Conn.; s. 1809; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Northroup, Joseph, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Schoharie co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. North Greece.

Odell, R. P., Greece, farmer, b. Hillsboro', N. H.; s. 1825; p. o. add. North Greece.

Phillips, Simon, Greece, retired, b. Charlton Village, Mass.; s. 1838; p. o. add. West Greece.

Paine, John, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. West Greece.

Piggott, John, Greece, propr. Ridge Hotel, and postmaster at Greece, b. Lancashire, England; s. 1868.

Patterson, William, Greece, farmer, b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1826; p. o. add. Barnard's Crossing.

Porter, Robert H., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Rochester.

Rigney, Patrick, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. King's co., Ireland; s. 1832; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Rickman, Arthur E., Greece, farmer, b. Sussex, England; s. 1849.

Rushe, Lewis, Greece, fruit-grower, b. France; s. 1859; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Rauber, Frederick R., Greece, pastor of St. John the Evangelist church, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1851.

Reynolds, Michael, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1849.

Sharp, Daniel, Greece, farmer and contractor, b. Antrim, Ireland; s. 1830; p. o. add. Rochester.

Speer, Ferrin, Greece, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. South Greece.

Skinner, Roswell B., Braddock's Bay, propr. hotel, and hunting and fishing resort, owner of fish-pond stocked with speckled trout and gold fish, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. North Parma.

Stace, S., Greece, grape-grower, cider and vinegar manufacturer, b. Sussex, England; s. 1851; p. o. add. Charlotte.

Smith, Allen, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Tyrone, Ireland; s. 1837; p. o. add. South Greece.

Stone, James S., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower (first white child born in Rochester), b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1810; p. o. add. Charlotte.

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Sprague, Thos. T., Greece, farmer, b Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1861; p. o. add. Charlotte.
Schuyler, Rachel, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Passaic co., N. J.; s. 1832; p. o. add. Barnard's Crossing.
Straub, John, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1851.
Thompson Bros., Charlotte, carriage makers and blacksmiths, b. Ottawa, Canada; s. 1864; p. o. add. Charlotte.
Todd, David, Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
Townsend, Jesse, Greece, retired farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. North Greece.
Tucker, James M., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. North Greece.
Truesdale, Mrs. James T., Greece, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1812; p. o. add. West Greece.
Todd, O. W., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. No. 12 Phelps avenue, Rochester.
Upton, E. M., Charlotte, commission and lumber dealer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. Charlotte.
Van Voorhis, John, Greece, farmer, b. Bergen co., N. J.; s. 1826; p. o. add. West Greece.
Vick, Joseph, Greece, florist and seed-grower, b. Hampshire, England; s. 1835; p. o. add. Barnard's Crossing.
Wilder, Mrs. A., Charlotte, farmer, b. Otsego co, N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. Charlotte.
Watters, Mary R., Charlotte, resident, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1845; p. o. add. Charlotte.
Wilkinson, Elon G., Greece, farmer, b. Lewis co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. West Greece.
Wight, Mrs. Harriet H., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1849; p. o. add. West Greece.
Warner, Arsino B., Greece, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. South Greece.
Wake, Jesse, Greece, farmer, b. Hertfordshire, England; s. 1870; p. o. add. North Greece.
Worden, Erastus M., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p o. add. North Greece.
Worden, James M., Greece, farmer and thresher, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. North Greece.
Wilcox, James C., Greece, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p.o. add. Barnard's Crossing.

IRONDEQUOIT.

Allen, L. A., prop. of Sea Breeze Hotel on Lake Ontario, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Rochester.
Bromley, A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842; p. o. add. Rochester.
Barnes, James H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Rochester.
Barry, John, farmer, b. Waterford, Ireland; s. 1867; p. o. add. Rochester.
Baird, John, farmer and on excise com., b. county Derry, Ireland; s. 1838; p. o. add. Rochester.
Barrett, D., farmer, b. county of Leitrim, Ireland; s. 1850; p. o. add. Rochester.
Baird, Wm., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Rochester.
Blossom, Wm., farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Rochester.
Cole, Mason, farmer, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1811; p. o. add. Rochester.
Dinsmore, Abel, farmer, b. Hampton co., Mass.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Rochester.
Dinsmore, Randolph, farmer, b. Hampton co., Mass.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Rochester.
Dunbar, Geo., farmer, b. Crama, Canada; s. 1824; p. o. add. Rochester.
Evershed, John, farmer, b. Sussex, Eng.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Rochester.
Franke, E., prop. of Forest House, b. Saxony, Ger.; s. 1868; p. o. add. Rochester.
Gilbert, M. H., farmer and gardener, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1841; p. o. add. Rochester.
Hobbie, A. C., far. and nursery, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Rochester.
Killick, Henry, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Rochester.
Kuhnert. S. W., Kuhnert Hotel, b. Prussia, Ger.; s. 1860; p. o. add. Rochester.
Leake, Daniel, farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Rochester.
Monk, W., prop. of Walden House, on the Bay, b. Mecklenburg, Ger.; s. 1854; p. o. add. Rochester.
Perrin, Ransford, farmer, b. Adams co., Mass.; s. 1802; p. o. add. Rochester.
Perrin, W. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Rochester.
Rudman, Geo. H., gardener, b. England; s. 1846; p. o. add. Rochester.
Shaw, S., farmer and dairy, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Rochester.
Sehneberger, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. Rochester.
Schlitzer, Leo A., Bay View Hotel, on the Bay, b. Governor's Island, N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Rochester.
Schneider, Franz, hotel on Schneider's Island, in the Bay, b. Coe Heshen, Ger.; s. 1845; p. o. add. Rochester.
Snyder, M. T., seed farm of Briggs & Snyder, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Rochester.
Stanton, Charles H., farmer and ice dealer, b. Cleveland, Ohio; s. 1825; p. o. add. Rochester.
Stanton, George, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1842; p. o. add. Rochester.
Titus, G. W., market gardener, b. Canada; s. 1838; p. o. add. Rochester.
Wright, G., far. and justice, b. Schoharie co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. Rochester.
Wilson, A. H., farmer and justice, b. Edinburgh, Scotland; s. 1833; p. o. add. Rochester.
Waring, James, farmer, dairy, and nursery, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Rochester.
Walzer, Henry, supervisor and prop. of Newport Hotel, on the Bay, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Rochester.
White, Jedediah, farmer, b. Schenectady co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. Rochester.
West, J. H., gardener and seed grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. Rochester.
Wolcott, Geo., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1849.

WEBSTER.

Aldridge, C. M., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
Abercrombie, Jno., farming, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. West Webster.
Bancroft, T. F., West Webster, farmer and overseer of poor, b. Hayne co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. West Webster.
Brust, Geo. A., West Webster, farmer and gardener, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1872; p. o. add. West Webster.
Burnett, B., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. West Webster.
Brown, A. M., farming and hop-raising, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Buckley, Geo., farming, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1852; p. o. add. Webster.
Burnett, B. W., justice of peace, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. West Webster.
Benedict, Eli, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Litchfield co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. West Webster.
Crippen, Lewis, retired farmer, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
Curtice, H. N., lumber and coal-dealer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Cleveland, C., carpenter and joiner, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. West Webster.
Cleveland, O. C., carpenter and joiner, b. Monroe co, N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. West Webster.
Chapman, N. E., farming, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1814.
Curtice, A. B., farmer and fruit-grower, b Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
Dwinell, H. O., farmer and notary public, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. West Webster.
Dunning, J. D., physician and surgeon, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Drake, Phelix.
Drake, S. W., farmer and gardener, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1849; p. o. add. West Webster.
Drake, Sylvester, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. West Webster.
Drake, Wm., farmer, b. Delaware co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. West Webster.
Drake, J. H., farmer, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. West Webster.
Dunn, Thos., farmer, b. Westmeath, Ireland; s. 1851; p. o. add. Pierce's Station.
Edwards, E., Baptist clergyman, b. Denbighshire, Wales; s. 1873.
Fox, M., farmer and hop-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Union Hill.
Gerndt, C. R., pastor of Immanuel church, b. Berlin, Prussia; s. 1872.
Grinnell, Jno. W., farmer, and agt. for agricul. implements, b. Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Lake Side.
Hayward, W. P., Presby. clergyman, b. Kent co., Eng.; s. 1874.
Hendee, R. F., groceries, prov., and Yankee notions, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Hames, F. Q., West Webster, carpenter and joiner, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. West Webster.
Hibbard, Wm. N., Free Meth. clergyman, b. Niagara co., N. Y.; s. 1862; p. o. add. West Webster.
Holt, Horace, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817.
Harris, James, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Merrimac co., N. H.; s. 1870; p. o. add. Union Hill.
Hendee, J. J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Hatch, E. A., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Litchfield co., Conn.; s. 1843; p. o. add. West Webster.
Herrick, J. B., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
Holley, Wm., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Greene co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Jennings, W. H., stave factory, coopering, heading, saw-mill, etc., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Kimmell, W. M., Universalist clergyman, b. Preble co., O.; s. 1875.
Kennely, T., farmer, b. Limerick co., Ireland; s. 1861.
Kettwig, Ernest. farmer, b. Saxony, Ger.; s. 1856; p. o. add. West Webster.
Kanderer, Andrew, farmer, b. Wittenburg, Ger.; s. 1854.
Knight, Enos, farmer, b. Hillsborough co., N. H.; s. 1827.
Lockwood, H. S., prop'r of Gravel Hotel, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. West Webster.
Lockwood, J. S., farmer and stock-raiser, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. West Webster.

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Leavens, Geo., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
Martin, A. N., farmer and carpenter, b. Berne, Switz.; s. 1856.
McLaren, John, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Fulton co., N. Y; s. 1803; p. o. add. West Webster.
Mohr, Adam, farmer and blacksmith, b. Bavaria, Ger.; s. 1842; p. o. add. West Webster.
Miller, Adam, farmer, b. Bavaria, Ger.; s. 1850.
McKinstrey, P., Meth. clergyman, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
Newland, Henry, farmer, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1849.
Newbrand, J. A., farmer, b. Baden, Ger.; s. 1852.
Purdy, S., farmer, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Pfenninger, D., farmer and gardener, b. Baden, Ger; s. 1849; p. o. add. West Webster.
Partridge, Jno., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. West Webster.
Pinkley, Lewis, farmer, b. Berne, Switz.; s. 1850; p. o. add. West Webster.
Pierce, S., farmer and contractor, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Pierce's.
Reynolds, Oliver, retired physician, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1813.
Richardson, S., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Hartland co., Vt.; s. 1814.
Robb, Jas., farmer, b. N. H.; s. 1813.
Spear, L. H., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1811.
Stratton, T. R., Meth. clergyman, b. Burlington co., N. J.; s. 1876.
Schmal, Peter, Ger. Cath. priest, b. prov. of Rhine, Ger.; s. 1871.
Smith, D. M., jobbing, stoves, and tin-ware, b. Worcester co., Mass.; s. 1830.
Silverman, E. A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
Strong, D. C., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Litchfield co., Conn.; s. 1815; p. o. add. West Webster.
Turrell, Mrs. M. F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. West Webster.
Van Alstyre, A. F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. West Webster.
Van Decar, E. H., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
Vinton, H. A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. West Webster.
Whitbeck, J. H., farmer and supervisor, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. West Webster.
Warren, G. W., nurseryman, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
West, A. B., prop. Webster Hotel, b. Willington, Conn.; s. 1834.
Whyland, D., Irondequoit, clerk at Sea Breeze, b. Saginaw co. Mich.; s. 1871; p. o. add. Pierce's.
Welsher, Wm., retired, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1810; p. o. add. West Webster.
Welsher, Mrs. M., farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Pierce's.
Woodward, Mrs. L., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
Willard, E. O., farmer, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Wright, J. P. farmer, b. Canada; s. 1827; p. o. add. West Webster.
Youngs, D. S., blacksmith, b. Canada; s. 1869.

PENFIELD.

Archambaugh, Hiram, blacksmith and machinist, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Adams, Franklin, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. East Penfield.
Ammond, George, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Allen, Lucinda, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Webster.
Brown, T. A., physician and surgeon, b. Middlesex co., N. J.; s. 1860.
Bronson, Isaac, postmaster and merchant, b. Wyoming co., N. Y.; s. 1861.
Burns, Joseph, farmer, b. England; s. 1845.
Brown, Jacob B., j. p. and farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1811; p. o. add. East Penfield.
Burns, John, farmer, b. England; s. 1836.
Bacon, G. H., farmer and assessor, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1862; p. o. add. Webster.
Burrow, George, farmer, b. England; s. 1842; p. o. add. Webster.
Brown, T. J., farmer, b. Canada; s. 1856; p. o. add. Webster.
Brown, Thomas, farmer, b. Bedfordshire, England; s. 1830; p. o. add. Webster.
Bridgman, John, farmer, b. England; s. 1855; p. o. add. Brighton.
Brown, Reuben S., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. West Webster.
Bartlett, Wm. S., farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. West Webster.
Brown, Moses S., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y; s. 1840; p. o. add. East Brighton.
Case, D. M., nurseryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Clark, George W., farmer and assessor, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Clark, Franklin E., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Cornwell, Abner, farmer, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Eldridge, Anna, farmer, b. Oxford co., Maine; s. 1816; p. o. add. Webster.
Embury, John, farmer, b. England; s. 1831; p. o. add. Penfield.
Fellows, Wm., nurseryman, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1820.
Fisk, Josiah G., dept. sheriff and constable, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1860.
Fuller, Harvey, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1809.
Fuller, John F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. East Penfield.
Fraley, George W., farmer and carpenter, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
Furman, Isaac W., farmer and assessor, b. Ontario co., N. Y; s. 1853; p. o. add. East Penfield.
Fellows, Geo. A., farmer and j. p., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Webster.
Frost, Jesse, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y; s. 1856; p. o. add. Lincoln, Wayne co.
Gray, David S., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Gaston, Joseph, farmer, b. New Jersey; s. 1837; p. o. add. Webster.
Harris, James, county treasurer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1821.
Harris, Peter, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. East Penfield.
Harris, Robert, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Harris, William, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Webster.
Harris, G. F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Webster.
Higbie, Alanson, supervisor, b. Schenectady co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Hipp, John, farmer, b. Essex co., N. J.; s. 1804.
Herrick, Rufus N., farmer; s. 1809; p. o. add. East Penfield.
Herrick, N. R., mechanic, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. Webster.
Jewett, H. W., farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
Jaskin, Hugh, gardener, b. England; s. 1855.
Jackson, Thomas, farmer, b. England; s. 1852.
Johnston, Jehial, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817.
Kennedy, J., farmer, b. Donegal co., Ireland; s. 1850; p. o. add. Lincoln, Wayne co.
Lovett, James, retired mer., b. Providence, R. I.; s. 1825; p. o. add. East Penfield.
LeClear, John, farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Penfield Centre.
Mulliner, John R., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. East Penfield.
Miller, Edward, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1823.
McCombes, H. M., farmer and mechanic, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Webster.
Mason, Betsy, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1806; p. o. add. Webster.
Northrop, Abel G., farmer and overseer of the poor, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1823.
Newman, James, farmer, b. England; s. 1844; p. o. add. East Brighton.
Osborn, Abner P., farmer and j. p., b. New Haven co., Conn.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Webster.
Preston, C. E., physician and surgeon, b. Yates co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
Palen, Robert, retired farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1820.
Parmenter, George W., farmer and vinegar manuf., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1820.
Phelps, Charles M., farmer, b. Litchfield co., Conn.; s 1818; p. o. add. East Penfield.
Perkins, Nathan S., farmer and dept. sheriff, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Webster.
Raymond, Albert, justice of the peace, b. Webster co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Rich, Noah F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
Raymond, Samuel B., farmer, b. Fairfield co., Conn.; s. 1837.
Schoecraft, John, retired farmer, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1806; p. o. add. Webster.
Scribner, John C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1841.
Scribner, Philo, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. Webster.
Smith, Hudson A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. Brighton.
Thompson, Orren B., retired farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. East Penfield.
Turrill, Leman W., farmer and mechanic, b. Litchfield co., Conn.; s. 1828; p. o. add. West Webster.
Wilson, Horace, retired farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
Whalen, Harvey, farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Watson, Frank J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Webster.
Weeks, Ard, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1809.
Weeks, Wm. H., farmer and horticulturist, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. Webster.
Worthing, Jerome, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. West Webster.

PERRINTON.

Auchter, William, blacksmith, b. Wurtemberg, Germany; s. 1869; p. o. add. Egypt.
Agrault, Huldah S., retired, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1854; p. o. add. Fairport.
Adamson, William, flagman on Central Railroad, b. Glasgow, Scotland; s. 1826; p. o. add. Fairport.
Brant, A. W., jeweler, b. Wayne co., N. Y; s. 1875; p o. add. Fairport.
Burr, Zerah, farmer, b. Fairfield co., Conn.; s. 1811; p. o. add. Fairport.
Baird, Mrs. Almedia W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Fairport.
Burns, F. C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1849; p. o. add. Fairport.
Baird, Byron, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Fairport.
Babcock, Francis L., carpenter, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Fairport.
Bettys, Alonzo, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Fairport.
Butts, Truman, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. Fairport.
Bosworth, Mrs. Maria, farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Fairport.
Bosworth, M. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1820; p. o. add. Fairport.
Bly, Mrs. W. B., milliner and dressmaker, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. Fairport.
Bowerman, E. C., farmer, b. New York; s. 1864; p. o. add. Fairport.
Culhane, John F., farmer, b. Limerick, Ireland; s. 1849; p. o. add. Fairport.
Carpenter, C. F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Penfield.
Cook, Alonzo, farmer and dealer in produce, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Fairport.
Cook, William H., retired, b. Suffolk co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Fairport.
Conant, Jason, farmer, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. Fairport.
Deal, A. I.

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Davidson, E., retired, b. New Jersey; s. 1835; p. o. add. Fairport.
De Land, H. A., manufacturer of saleratus and soda, b. Tioga co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Fairport.
Dickinson, Mrs. C. H., b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Fairport.
Dafoe, N. N., harness-maker, b. Victoria, Ontario; s. 1869; p. o. add. Fairport.
Doyle, Patrick, groceryman, b. Kilkenny, Ireland; s. 1857; p. o. add. Fairport.
Daley, Peter, proprietor of saloon, b. King's, Ireland; s. 1860; p. o. add. Fairport.
Dickinson, Charles A., proprietor of saloon, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. Fairport.
Denise, Garrett, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1873; p. o. add. Egypt.
Dobbin, W. H., manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds, b. Wellington, Canada; s. 1866; p. o. add. Fairport.
De Witt, Josiah B., proprietor of Park Hotel, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Bushnell's Basin.
Durand, Thos. B. V., physician and surgeon, b. New Brunswick, N. J.; s. 1829; p. o. add. Fairport.
De Mooney, Philetus, resident, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. Fairport.
Ellas, Francis S., retired, b. Windham co., Vt.; s. 1870; p. o. add. Fairport.
Etts, Egbert M., farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Fairport.
Esten, George W., farmer, b. Rhode Island; s. 1825; p. o. add. Fairport.
Estes, L. H., marble dealer, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1869; p. o. add. Fairport.
Fellows, Eliza, farmer, b. Granby, Conn.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Fairport.
Frost, G. T., proprietor and editor of *Fairport Herald*, b. Oxfordshire, England; s. 1833; p. o. add. Fairport.
Ferrin, Francis J., grocery and confectionery, b. Livingston co., N. Y; s. 1869; p. o. add. Fairport.
Green, George W., lumber dealer, b. Allegany co., N. Y.; s. 1868; p. o. add. Fairport.
Gourlay, Norman, farmer, b. Forfar, Scotland; s. 1875; p. o. add. Fairport.
Howard, Charles Lee, farmer, b. Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; s. 1870; p. o. add. Fairport.
Hayes, Hiram, retired farmer, b. Fairfield co., Conn.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Fairport.
Hulburt, Isaac W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1811; p. o. add. Pittsford.
Hawkins, E. J., farmer, b. London, England; s. 1852; p. o. add. Fairport.
Hill, J. R., farmer, and manufacturer of cider and vinegar, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Fairport.
Hogeboom, Harriet Y., retired, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1842; p. o. add. Fairport.
Higbie, Nathan, retired, b. Schenectady co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. Fairport.
Hart, Isaac N., carriage-maker and blacksmith, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Fairport.
Hamilton, H. B., commission merchant, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1845; p. o. add. Fairport.
Humes, B., carpenter and joiner, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1823; p. o. add. Fairport.
Howard, Mrs. E. E. R., retired, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1851; p. o. add. Fairport.
Herrington, E., retired farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1851; p. o. add. Fairport.
Hannan, J. B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Fairport.
Hardick, W. Francis, school commissioner, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Fairport.
Jennings, James T., proprietor of model meat market, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Fairport.
Jordan, Edwin, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1841; p. o. add. Fairport.
Kennely, T., restaurant and livery, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. Fairport.
Lincoln, Josiah K., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Penfield.
Loud, Cullen, merchant and postmaster, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1809; p. o. add. Egypt.
Loud, William P., grape culture, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. Egypt.
Loud, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Egypt.
Lee, Albert H., butcher, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Fairport.
Lockwood, Mary D.
Murphy, John G., farmer, b. Limerick, Ireland; s. 1843; p. o. add. Fairport.
Mullener, Mrs. E. M., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Fairport.
Marring, Mrs. E. A., boarding-house, b. Tioga co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Fairport.
McAuliffe, P., lumber dealer, firm of Green & McAuliffe, b. Limerick, Ireland; s. 1859; p. o. add. Fairport.
Moore, C. C., lumber dealer, firm of De Land & Co., b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1858; p. o. add. Fairport.
Murdoff, A. F., baker and confectioner, b. Hastings, Ontario; s. 1872; p. o. add. Fairport.
Morey, Smith, dealer in boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, and general furnishing goods, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1863; p. o. add. Fairport.
Miles, Samuel, farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Fairport.
McNeal, Francis, farmer, b. Oswego co., N. Y.; s. 1867; p. o. add. Fairport.
Neiss, Barnard, farmer, b. Alsace, Prussia; s. 1857; p. o. add. Fairport.
Nichols, M. H., dealer in eggs and poultry, b. Chautauque co., N. Y.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Pittsford.
Newman, J., manufacturer of perfumery and flavoring extracts, b. Tompkins co., N. Y.; s. 1862; p. o. add. Fairport.
Newman, Wm. M., manufacturer of baking-powder, b. Tompkins co., N. Y.; s. 1859; p. o. add. Fairport.
Northup, M. S., groceryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Fairport.
O'Neal, George A., farmer, b. Oswego co., N. Y.; s. 1867; p. o. add. Fairport.
Pringle, William B., farmer, b. Cambridgeshire, England; s. 1829; p. o. add. Fairport.
Peacock, C. L., druggist, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1867; p. o. add. Fairport.
Potter, A. B., retired, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Fairport.
Prichard, T. R., proprietor of Fairport Hotel, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. Fairport.
Palmer, H., brick mason, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Fairport.
Rowell, Mrs. C., farmer, b. Fairfield co., Conn.; s. 1808; p. o. add. Fairport.
Rood, M. L., carpenter, b. Bennington co., Vt.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Fairport.
Reed, Henry, barber, b. Virginia; s. 1866; p. o. add. Fairport.
Ramsdell, Jeremiah S., contractor on railroad, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Fairport.
Rand, D. C., powder manufacturer, firm of Rand & Wadhams; s. 1855; p. o. add. Pittsford.
Slocum, T. A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1810; p. o. add. Fairport.
Southworth, Theo. S., printer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Fairport.
Sanford, Stephen, retired, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1853; p. o. add. Fairport.
Scribner, O. C., groceryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Fairport.
Seely, G. L. G., hardware merchant, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Fairport.
Shaw, Mrs. Melvin, furnishing undertaker and proprietor of livery and public hall, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. Fairport.
Shaw, L. M., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Fairport.
Titus, A. B., teacher and historian; s. 1853; p. o. add. Fairport.
Vanderhoof, Remsin, dealer in coal and produce, b. Hamilton co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Fairport.
Whitney, Jesse, farmer, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Fairport.
Worthing, Evan, farmer, b. Herefordshire, England; s. 1836; p. o. add. Fairport.
Wood, Mrs. C. J., dancing-teacher, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1849; p. o. add. Fairport.
Wilcox, M. R., postmaster, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Fairport.
Ward, E. P., dealer in hardware, b. Litchfield co., Conn.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Fairport.
Williams, John, nurseryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Fairport.

PITTSFORD.

Agate, John S., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1804.
Agate, John, maltster, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Agate, William, maltster, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Acer, Mrs. Sarah, b. Orange co., Vt.; s. 1811.
Armstrong, Chas. H., dealer in goods of all kinds, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Brown, John, dry goods merchant, b. St. Lawrence, N. Y.; s. 1819.
Barker, David, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1811.
Barker, Numan R., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Ballard, W. C., farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Brighton.
Billinghurst, Henry, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1812.
Brownell, Oliver, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. Fairport.
Brezee, Peter P., farmer, b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
Barker, Wm. Henry, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
Canfield, George W., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1864.
Drake, Elihu A., retired, b. Hartford co., Conn.; s. 1857.
Fowler, Mrs. Maria L., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817.
Forman, Frederick, farmer, b. Mecklenburg, Germany; s. 1854.
French, Marvin D., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Goss, George A., commission merchant, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Geare, Julian W., farmer, b. Dorsetshire, England; s. 1840.
Gaskin, E. W., builder and civil engineer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
Huntington, Mrs. Dr., born Monroe co, N. Y.; s. 1826.
Hicks, George R., proprietor of hotel and livery, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1862.
Hill, Priestly, farmer, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1806.
Huscher, Frederick, farmer, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1853.
Johnston, R. Bruce, M.D., physician and surgeon.
Knickerbocker, James M., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Kohler, John, farmer, b. Berne, Switzerland; s. 1853; p. o. add. Brighton.
Lord, Nathaniel A., farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
Loder, William A., farmer and propr. of vac. cider works, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. Rochester.
Lusk, George H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
Marsh, William W., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Myers, William, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
Matthews, Mrs. E. C., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Maxfield, Andrew, farmer, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1819.
Olcott, Milton, farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1842; p. o. add. Rochester.
Olney, J. F., farmer, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1823; p. o. add. Penfield.
Parsons, N. L., postmaster, b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1849.
Parsons, Mrs. Charlotte P., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1823.
Pugsley, James, farmer, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Reynolds, M. D., R. C., physician and surgeon, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.

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Reeve, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Reynolds, Gilbert, farmer, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
Richardson, Cavie, miller, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1823.
Salisbury, Mrs. Hannah E., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1812.
Sage, Simeon, retired, b. Middlesex co., Conn.; s. 1811.
Searle, Mrs. Rhoda A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Stone, Solomon, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1800.
Stone, S. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Supner, William H., carpenter, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1841.
Stiles, James W., farmer, b. London, England; s. 1833.
Tillotson, Merit P., farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1806.
Thornell, Henry M., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
Tobey, Charles R., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
Vinton, Mrs. L. P., b. Chittenden co., Vt.; s. 1866.
Welch, Nathan K., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
Welch, Lyman D., farmer, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Williams, Anna, housekeeper, b. Berkshire, England; s. 1851.
Willard, Oliver Perry, farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1854.

BRIGHTON.

Abby, Jos., farmer, b. Chatham, Conn.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Rochester.
Adams, Mrs Laura B., b. Washington co., Ohio; s. 1833; p. o. add. Rochester.
Babcock, Wm. J., farmer, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Rochester.
Buckland, Leonard, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Rochester.
Beckwith, H., nurseryman, b. Hartford co., Conn.; s. 1825.
Beckwith, J. K., nurseryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
Barnes, C. M., custom miller, Allen's Creek, N. Y., b. Berkshire co, Mass.; s. 1817.
Barnum, John E., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Blanchard, F. R., blacksmith, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
Buckland, Amos B., retired merchant, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Rochester.
Bell, David K., farmer, b. Londonderry, Ireland; s. 1846; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Boughton, H. C., farmer, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1817; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Boughton, Egbert H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Buckland, Orin M., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Rochester.
Buckland, Martha A.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Rochester.
Conant, Robert, propr. of East Brighton Hotel, b. Monroe co, N. Y.; s. 1834.
Caley, John T., blacksmith, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
Cobb, W. H., Monroe av., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Rochester.
Cobb, Jas. D., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Rochester.
Cowles, Norman B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
Colwell, H. E., wholesale seed-grower, farm and office East Henrietta pike, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Crittenden, Austin, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Crittenden, W. W., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Drake, Norman S., nurseryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1841.
Downs, S. L., carriage mnfr., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Donnelly, John, farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Rochester.
Daggett, Hollis, farmer, b. Cheshire, N. H.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Pittsford.
Doe, Chas., keeper of the East Henrietta toll-gate, West Brighton, b. Suffolk, England; s. 1835; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Diver, Hiram, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1854; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Edmunds, Jos. M., farmer, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Evans, Jos., farmer, b. Somersetshire, England; s. 1850.
Eaton, Luther, retired farmer, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Eaton, Rice, retired farmer, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1804; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Edmunds, O. E., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Fassett, B. W., retired farmer, b. Franklin co., Vt.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Brighton.
Fox, Levitt M., mason and plasterer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Fowler, Eugene A., mason and plasterer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Frost, Catherine, capitalist, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Gould, S. H., East av., nurseryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Rochester.
Gould, E. P., East av., nurseryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Rochester.
Hoyt, Wm. M., nurseryman, b Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. Rochester.
Howes, Ezra F., farmer, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1813; p. o. add. Brighton.
Hodges, Millard, farmer (member of Assembly from 1876 to 1877), b. Litchfield co., Conn.; s. 1849; p. o. add. Rochester.
Hagaman, Harriet, capitalist, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1806; p. o. add. Rochester.
Hartley, James, farmer, b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1830; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Holton, C. C., Elmwood av., farmer, b. Chittenden co., Vt.; s. 1858; p. o. add. Rochester.
Hickox, H., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Rochester.
Hickox, Wm., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Rochester.
Harmen, Jas., dealer in groceries and provisions, and mnfr. of harness, b. St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; s. 1869; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Luce, Sidney M., farmer, b. Hampshire co., Mass.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Pittsford.
Little, Edward H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Rochester.
Lamey, Levi, farmer, b. Brattleboro', Vt.; s. 1865; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Leighton, Thos., East av., Prest. of the City Bank of Rochester, and propr. of the Leighton Bridge and Iron Works, b. Kennebec co., Me.; s. 1854; p. o. add. Rochester.
Luce, Stephen, Jr., farmer, b. Hampshire co., Mass.; s. 1855; p. o. add. Pittsford.
May, Horace, East av., dealer in lime, office and kilns on East av., b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1868; p. o. add. Rochester.
Miller, Wm., farmer, b. Cork, Ireland; s. 1834; p. o. add. Pittsford.
Meitzler, Chas., propr. of the West Brighton House, b. Bavaria, Germany; s. 1849; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Martin, Henry, farmer, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Morris, J. B., nurseryman and propr. of the Brighton Plank Road, b. Morris co., N. J.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Brighton.
Morris, J. F., nurseryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Brighton.
Neale, Shedrick, farmer, b. Warwick, England; s. 1850; p. o. add. Rochester.
Naylor, Thos., farmer, b. Berkshire, England; s. 1852; p. o. add. Rochester.
Phillips, Mahlon D., b. Monroe co., 1836; s. 1876.
Parsons, Wm. M., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Brighton.
Rowland, Daniel, Monroe av., farmer, b. Somersetshire, England; s. 1842; p. o. add. Brighton.
Remington, Benj., farmer, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1820; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Starkweather, Chauncey G., justice of the peace, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1861; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Schanck, H. D., farmer, b. Monmouth co., N. J.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Rochester.
Shelmire, J. D., bookkeeper for Gould Bros., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Brighton.
Starkweather, J., wholesale grower of garden seeds (beet seed a specialty), b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1861; p. o. add. Brighton.
Shaw, Addison, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Brighton.
Smith, Chas., farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Stillson, Leonard, farmer, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Rochester.
Sipple, John, dealer in groceries and provisions, b. Hesse-Cassel, Germany; s. 1850; p. o. add. Rochester.
Tean, Philip, Clover st., farmer, b. Isle of Man, England; s. 1866; p. o. add. Brighton.
Turk, Fred'k., carriage mnfr., b. Saxony, Germany; s. 1852; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Vollmer, John, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Wilson, Thos. C., nurseryman, b. Edinburghshire, Scotland; s. 1833; p. o. add. Brighton.
Wheeler, J. P., East av., physician and surgeon, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Brighton.
Whittock, Daniel S., farmer, b. Monmouth co., N. J.; s. 1844; p. o. add. Rochester.
White, Alfred, capitalist, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1850; p. o. add. West Brighton.
White, Warren, cattle broker and farmer, b. Norfolk co., Mass.; s. 1850; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Warrant, B. F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Yale, Justice, nurseryman, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1818; p. o. add. Brighton.
Yale, F. B., nurseryman, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Rochester.

HENRIETTA.

Beckwith, Geo. L., farmer, b. Fredericton, N. B.; s. 1815.
Beckwith, S., farmer and supervisor, b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1831.
Brininstool, Jacob, farmer (resides on the farm on which he settled in 1811), b. Schoharie co., N. Y., 1793.
Beebee, Orlow, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1811, died Jan. 29, 1877.
Brooks, Milton, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1819.
Burr, S. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; b. 1822; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Bly, John E., farmer (resides on the farm on which his father settled in 1818), b. Monroe co., N. Y., 1820; p. o. add. Rochester.
Bailey, David L., farmer, b. Middlesex co., Conn.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Rochester.
Brown, Cyrus E., farmer and agricultural dealer, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
Bycraft, Thomas B., farmer and blacksmith, b. Lincolnshire, England; s. 1849.
Baldwin, Chas., farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1796.
Baldwin, Chas. A., farmer and blacksmith, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Benedict, Oliver, farmer and blacksmith, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
Barnes, Isaac L., farmer and blacksmith, b. Tioga co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
Church, Sanford E., Chief Justice New York State, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Albion, Orleans co.
Chase, Willet E., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
Calkins, Hiram M., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Schoharie co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Clark, J., farmer.
Corbin, Mrs. Harriet, farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Rochester.

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Clark, Wells, proprietor of West Henrietta Hotel, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1813.
Caswell, Warren, farmer and justice of the peace, b. Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; s. 1861.
Dunn, William, farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1822.
Ely, David, farmer (resides on the same farm on which he settled in 1816), b. Hampden co., Mass.; p. o. add. North Rush.
Enoch, A. B., dealer in dry goods, fine groceries, tea, coffee, and general merchandise, b. Wirt co., W. V.; s. 1864.
Gage, John, farmer, b. Bromfield, Mass.; s 1820.
Gage, John F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
Haley, Timothy, commission dealer, b. New York, N. Y.; s. 1852.
Hiatt, John, farmer, b. Oxfordshire, England; s. 1831; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Jackson, Thomas J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1820.
Jeffords, Morrisson, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1806.
Jones, Thos. O., farmer, justice, and insurance agent, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1817.
Klimm, Joseph, wagon-maker, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
Kimball, Mrs. Louisa, retired, b. Franklin co., Vt.; s. 1815.
Keyes, Mrs. Jerusha, farmer, b. Windham co., Conn.; s. 1823.
Keyes, Daniel E., general, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1840.
Ladd, Sarah H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819.
Lincoln, Geo. W., farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1824.
Little, Horace, farmer and stock raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Lothridge, Robert, farmer, b. Chautauque co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Rochester.
Lincoln, Barton M., farmer and stock-raiser, b. Windham co., Vt.; s. 1824.
Lamont, James, physician and surgeon, b. Staffordshire, England; s. 1873.
Longfellow, J. G., farmer (resides on the same farm on which he settled in 1817), b. Waldo co., Maine.
Lake, Noah, farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. West Brighton.
Milham, Edward, farmer and hop-grower, b. Sussex co., England; s. 1866.
Mellows, Mrs. Jane, farmer, b Hampshire, England; s. 1822.
Martin, Morris J., farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1829.
Mack, Harry, farmer, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1873.
McNall, James, farmer, b. Tolland co., Conn.; s. 1811.
Nichols, Mrs. Lois C., farmer, b. Cortland co., N. Y.; s. 1840.
Newton, William, farmer and stock-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
Phillips, James, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1811.
Phillips, Mahlon D., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Patterson, Thos. J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Ruliffson, Harmond D., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1824.
Reeve, Thomas, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
Reeve, Fred G., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Robertson, John, farmer and stock dealer, b. Edinburgh, Scotland; s. 1850.
Russell, L. C., farmer and agricultural dealer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1846.
Roberts, Geo. M. C., farmer, b. Monroe co, N. Y.; s. 1836.
Search, Lewis, farmer, b. Bucks co., Pa.; s. 1825.
Smith, Chas. J., farmer, b. Cortland co., N Y.; s. 1855.
Slackel, John, farmer, b. Byran, Ger.; s. 1852.
Smith, William, proprietor of Henrietta Hotel, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
Sperry, H. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819.
Stevenson, James, farmer, b. Sussex co., England; s. 1831.
Slade, Geo., farmer, b. Fall River, Mass.; s. 1839.
Sherman, Almon, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
Sherman, O. B, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
Starkweather, C. G., seed-grower, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Rochester.
Terry, Rensselaer, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1794.
Terry, Geo. C., farmer and stock-raiser, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1824.
Terry, E. F., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
Woods, Catherine M., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
Williamson, William, farmer, b. Huntingdonshire, England; s. 1855.
Williams, Judson E., farmer and stock-raiser, b. Schoharie co., N. Y.; s. 1840.
Williams, Mrs. Maria, farmer and stock-raiser, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1829.
Winslow, T. E., farmer, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1822.
Williams, A., carriage and wagon manufactory, established in 1822, and farmer, b. Windham co., Conn.; s. 1818.
Williams, Marvin, merchant. A general stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and hardware, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Williams, Joseph, manufactory of carriages, wagons, and agricultural implements, steam saw-mill, b. Windham co., Conn.; s. 1818.
Williams, Affia, wife of Joseph Williams, b. Chittenden co., Vt.; s. 1808.

RUSH.

Chapman, Ida E., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1854; p. o. add. West Rush.
Clapp, Isaac, farmer, b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. North Rush.
Clayman, Frederick, carriage-maker, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1870; p. o. add. East Rush.
Curtis, H. S., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. West Rush.
Davis, Perthenin G., b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. West Rush.
Davis, Anson, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1816; p. o. add. East Rush.
Darrohn, Samuel, miller, b. Northampton co., Pa.; s. 1848; p. o. add. East Rush.
Fishell, Amos L., farmer, b. Monroe co , N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. East Rush.
Galentine, Isabella, b. Monroe co . N. Y.; s. 1804; p. o. add. East Rush.
Green, Albert H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. East Rush.
Green, Rachel P., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. East Rush.
Green, James A., general agent for reapers and mowers, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. West Rush.
Green, James S., farmer, and cider and vinegar manufacturer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p o. add. East Rush.
Green, Ira W., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. East Avon.
Green, Mary J., retired farmer, b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. North Rush.
Hull, Wm. A., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1851; p. o. add. East Rush.
Hammond, Caleb H., physician and surgeon, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. East Rush.
Jeffords, Thomas J., attorney and counselor at law, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1812; p. o. add. East Rush.
Jeffords, Polly, b. Lebanon co., Conn.; s. 1809; p. o. add. East Rush.
Kinsey, Benjamin L., merchant, b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. East Rush.
Markham, Guy, retired farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1800; p. o. add. Avon.
Martin, Stephen B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. North Rush.
Martin, John B., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. East Rush.
Nicholson, John W., carriage-maker, b. Cumberland, England; s. 1867; p. o. add. East Rush.
Price, Rebecca, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1806; p. o. add. East Rush.
Provost, John, shoemaker, b. Middlesex co , N. J.; s. 1834; p. o. add. East Rush.
Rotherick, W. D., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1849; p. o. add. East Rush.
Rotzel, William K., farmer, b. Montgomery co., Pa.; s. 1836; p. o. add. West Rush.
Ruland, J. L., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. East Rush.
Sibley, Jeremiah, farmer, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1810; p. o. add. North Rush.
Simonson, Isaac, farmer, b. Delaware co., N. Y.; s. 1816; p. o. add. East Rush.
Stull, Jacob, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s 1812; p. o. add. East Rush.
Sherman, Halloway A., farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. East Rush.
Thompson, Alexander H., farmer, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1816; p. o. add. East Rush.
Warren, James S., farmer., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. North Rush.

MENDON.

Allen, A. C., Jr., druggist, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Allen, L. N., teacher, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Allen, Danl., retired farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1809.
Bickford, J., retired farmer, b. Oxford, Maine; s. 1814; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Baker, Wm. B., retired farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1842; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Brayton, S. A., surgeon and physician, b. Warren co., N. Y.; s. 1867; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Benham, B. H., surgeon and physician, b. Delaware co., N. Y.; s. 1851; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Brown, D. G., farmer, b. Hudson co., N. Y.; s. 1867; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Barnard, E. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1808; p. o. add. Pittsford.
Barnard, Frank H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
Barnard, Mrs. Frank H., farmer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
Bond, Zebedee, farmer, b. Essex co., N. J.; s. 1808; p. o. add. Mendon Centre.
Blood, Wm. H., farmer, b. Cattaraugus co., N. Y.; s. 1868; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Chambers, E. E., clergyman M. E. church, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1820; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Cole, N. H., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. East Mendon.
Downey, Capt. Wm., merchant, b. Tyrone, Ireland; s. 1856; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Dusenbury, W. H., attorney and counselor at law, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Davis, C. M., mer. tailor, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826, p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Dann, J. R., retired farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1819; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Enright, John, crippled soldier late rebellion, b. Kerry, Ireland; s. 1852.
Eckler, L. M., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
Eckler, B. J., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. East Mendon.
Eckler, Mason, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. East Mendon.
Eckler, David, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1820; p. o. add. East Mendon.
Ely, H. C., supervisor, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Mendon Centre.
Fisk, Joseph, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1818; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Goff, Squire, farmer, b. New London, Conn.; s. 1791.
Gates, R. M., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Hunt, Frank F., mer. tailor, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1876; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Huntingdon, ——, retired farmer, b. New London, Conn.; s. 1814; p. o. add. North Bloomfield.
Harris, D., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o add. Mendon Centre.
Harris, E. T., farming, b. Monroe co.. N. Y.; s. 1855; p. o. add. Mendon Centre.
Hull, H. C., farming, b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1869; p. o. add. Miller's Corners.
Jory, S. F., publisher and news depot, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Kellogg, Mrs. M. E., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Kellogg, C. M., surgeon and physician, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1862; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Kimble, M. A., professor, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Lima.
Lange, Sebastian, dry goods and groceries, b. Niedergreuzebach, Ger.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
La Mont, W. H., grocer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1870; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Lawrence, E. A., jeweler, b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1875; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Myers, Emily T., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1840; p. o. add. East Rush.
Mansfield, Calvin, farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. East Mendon.
McBride, G. B., mnfr. harness and dealer in trunks, whips, and horse-furnishing goods, b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1828; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Olney, H., farming, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1822; p. o. add. Pittsford.
Parks, Thos. M., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1805; p. o. add. Miller's Corners.
Powell, N., farmer, b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. Mendon Centre.
Parkhurst, Ahira, Sr., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1811; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Parkhurst, Ahira, Jr., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1835; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Parmele, F. C., druggist, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1873; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Pittsburg, H. H., confectioner and grocer, b. Ontario co., N. Y; s. 1870; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Pierce, S., mnfr. sash, doors, and blinds, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1865; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Palmer, Cornelius L., b. New York; s. 1872; p. o. add. Miller's Corners.
Rogers, W. H. B., retired farmer, b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. Miller's Corners.
Richards, H. D., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1821; p. o. add. East Mendon.
Starr, W. G., b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Smith, Hiram, flour mills, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1875; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Shuart, D. G., attorney at law, b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1806; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Scott, Priscilla, b. Bucks co., Pa.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Smith, David, farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Mendon Centre.
Smith, Truman, farming, b. Poultney, Vt.; s. 1805; p. o. add. Mendon Centre.
Smith, M. M., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Stayman, Isaac, farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1818; p. o. add. Mendon Centre.
Tomlinson, G. C., hotel, Mendon, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
Tollotson, H. F. C., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. Henrietta.
Treat, N. N., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1806.
Williams, C. F., barber, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Wood, Wm., retired blacksmith, born Sussex, England; s. 1858.
Willard, John S., farming, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1865; p. o. add. Henrietta.
Wilcox, Saml., retired farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1826; p. o. add. East Mendon.
Wilcox, S., hotel, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
Young, Andrew, farmer, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1798; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.
York, E. L. & W. R., foundry and machine shop, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. Honeoye Falls.