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HISTORICAL ALBUM

OF

ORLEANS

COUNTY, N.Y.,

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

Private Residences,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FINE BLOCKS, AND IMPORTANT MANUFACTORIES,

AND

Portraits of Old Pioneers and Prominent Residents.

NEW YORK:
SANFORD & CO.,
36 VESEY STREET.

1879

PRESS OF GEO. MACNAMARA, 35 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

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INTRODUCTORY.

To one whose own neighborhood has been the theater of events prominent in the nation's annals, the history of those events is the most interesting of all history. To the intrinsic fascination of stirring incidents is added the charm of their having occurred on familiar ground. The road that has been traveled unthinkingly for years is invested with a new interest if found to have traversed an Indian trail. The field where one has harvested but grain or fruit for many a season, brings forth a crop of associations and ideas when it is understood that it was the scene of some important event in the series by which the land was redeemed from savagery and the character of its civilization determined. The people will look with a heightened and more intelligent interest upon ancient buildings in their midst, already venerated by them they hardly know why, when they read the authentic record of events with which these monuments of the past are associated. The annals of a region so interesting in its history as that of which these pages treat give it a new and powerful element of interest for its inhabitants, and strengthen that miniature but admirable patriotism which consists in the love of one's own locality.

It has heretofore been possible for the scholar, with leisure and a comprehensive library, to trace out the written history of his county by patient research among voluminous government documents and many volumes, sometimes old and scarce; but these sources of information and the time to study them are not at the command of most of those who are intelligently interested in local history, and there are many unpublished facts to be rescued from the failing memories of the oldest residents, who would soon have carried their information with them to the grave; and others to be obtained from the citizens best informed in regard to the various interests and institutions of the county which should be treated of in giving its history.

This service of research and compilation, which very few could have undertaken for themselves, the publishers of this work have performed; and while a few unimportant mistakes may doubtless be found in such a multitude of details, in spite of the care exercised in the production of the work,—including typographical errors like the printing of 1768 for 1678 in the first column of page 56,—the publishers still confidently present this result of many months' labor as a true and orderly narrative of all the events in the history of the county which were of sufficient interest to merit such record.

Under the sway of cause and effect, historic events cannot stand alone—they form an unbroken chain. The history of so limited a territory as a county in New York has its roots not only in remote times but in distant lands, and can not be justly written without going far beyond the county limits for some of its most essential facts. Nor can such a county history be understood in its due relation without a historical review of at least the State in which the county is a part; hence we feel that in giving such an outline we have been more faithful to the main purpose of the work, while we have added an element of independent interest and value.

It may be noticed that the present geographical names are often used in the following pages as though dating from the earliest times. One who reads of events as transpiring in the town of Yates which occurred long before a town of Yates was thought of, will readily understand that the present name is used to avoid the needless circumlocution involved in repeating "what is now the town of Yates," etc.

In the preparation of this volume the standard works embracing the history of this corner of the State have been consulted, besides many original sources of information. We have drawn freely from that great historic fount, the Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, sometimes reproducing their quaint spelling and punctuation, the more perfectly to retain the flavor of the times in which they were written.

While we have in a few cases failed of the co-operation which it was reasonable to expect in the obtaining of needed facts from individuals, we have generally found the possessors of desirable knowledge ready and courteous in imparting it, and many have signally aided us, among whom may be named Judge Arad Thomas, E. T. Coann, Titus Coann and Lorenzo Burrows, of Albion; Dr. Thomas Cushing, of Barre, who wrote our histories of that town and the town of Albion, besides other contributions; Colonel Nicholas E. Darrow, John Stevens and Rev. J. W. Lawton, of Clarendon; Captain Henry W. Bates, E. K. Webster, Zebulon Rice, Orman Spicer, Mrs. O. J. Smith and Dr. Sanford, of Kendall; Colonel John Berry, Captain Hubbard Rice, Horace Stiles and D. D. Sprague, of Murray; Joel Bates Swett, Frank H. Hurd and John Parsons, of Medina; James H. Perry, N F. Hall, A. J. Brown, T. Hall, H. Murdock and H. H. Blakely, of Ridgeway; Hon. V. A. Acer, Rev. D. Donovan, Rev. J. D. Childs, P. B. Jackson, Esq., Matthew Gregory, D. M. Linsley, C. V. Posson, J. C. McNall, N. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Wade, of Shelby; C. H. Lum, R. Hallock, J. O. Stokes, S. G. Johnson, Rev. Messrs. Marchason, Potter and Cardus, Mrs. Judge Tappan and Mr. S. A. Hurd, of Yates.

Our acknowledgments are also due to the editors of the county papers generally, from the files of which valuable information has been obtained.

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OUTLINE HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

THE AMERICAN ABORIGINES—DISCOVERIES BY EUROPEAN EXPLORERS — THE OPENING OF COLONIZATION AND TRADE.

THE American continent, in its natural features, presents a striking and diversified display of resources and grandeurs. Bounded by oceans; indented with numerous gulfs and bays; intersected and drained by large rivers; embracing lakes equal in extent to seas, it affords every facility for commerce; while its fertile valleys and extensive plains are admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits, and its interior is stored with minerals of inestimable value. The magnificence of mountain scenery, the dashing flood and deafening roar of Niagara, the subterranean labyrinths of Mammoth Cave, are features of nature which fill the beholder with wonder and amazement. To what people were these resources offered and these grandeurs presented in the dim ages of the past? With only the shadowy and uncertain light of tradition, little else than speculation can furnish anything like a beginning to the history of the aborigines of America. The ruins of cities and pyramids in Mexico and Central America, and the numerous mounds so common in the valley of the Mississippi, are monuments which point to a people more skilled in arts and farther advanced in civilization than the Indian, found in occupancy when the first Europeans landed. Some of these mounds appear to have been erected for burial places, and others for defense. The remains of fortifications present evidence of mechanical skill, and no little display of the knowledge of engineering. Metallic implements of ingenious design and superior finish, and finely wrought pottery, glazed and colored, equal to the best specimens of modern manufacture, have been found, showing a higher degree of mechanical skill than the Indian has ever been known to possess. Some of these remains have been found twenty feet or more below the surface, showing that they must have lain there many centuries. All the investigations of the antiquarian to discover by what people these mounds were erected have ended in uncertainty. If these are the relics of a lost people, as many believe they are, it seems somewhat probable that they were from Egypt. Their pyramids and skill in the arts, together with the fact that human bodies have been found preserved somewhat similar to Egyptian mummies, support this theory. At an early age the Egyptians, who were noted for their skill in navigation, sailed around Africa, and made many other voyages, in some of which they may have reached America. Aristotle, Plato and other ancient writers appear to have been aware of an extensive body of land in the West, speaking of it as an island, greater than Europe or Africa. It is also supposed that the Egyptians may have reached America through Asia. It is related that an Asiatic people emigrated to Egypt and conquered the Mizraimites, who were then in possession; and that they became distinguished for their arts, built cities and erected gigantic pyramids, which still remain as evidence of their skill and power. The Mizraimites, smarting under their tyranny, rose against them, and after a long struggle succeeded in driving them out of the land. They retreated to the northeast, leaving mounds and walls as far as Siberia, as traces of their passage, and, it is thought, crossed Behring's strait, and eventually settled in the Mississippi valley and Mexico.

Leaving conjecture, in regard to the early inhabitants of this continent, it was found when first visited by the whites that the Indians had long been in possession. Their personal appearance, language and customs plainly indicated a distinct race. There were many points of difference among the various tribes, but in many respects they bore a resemblance to each other. The Aztecs of Mexico were found with a large and populous city, in which were temples and palaces and well cultivated grounds; while in the more northern regions a village of rude huts and a small field of corn were about the only marks of occupancy. The traditions of the Indians are so dim and conflicting as to shed little light on their origin. They obtained a subsistence chiefly by hunting and fishing, and were continually engaged in bloody wars

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with each other. They had no written language, no letters with which their words could be represented; but to some extent they communicated their thoughts to one another by hieroglyphics: certain symbols denoted certain ideas, and these were either drawn or painted on skins or birch bark, or chiseled on rocks. By comparing their languages they were grouped into great families, some of which contained many tribes. Of these families the Algonquin was the largest, occupying about half of that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi river, together with a part of Canada. The Huron-Iroquois was the next in importance, occupying the greater part of the State of New York and the Canadian peninsula, formed by lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. They have rapidly diminished in numbers from pestilence and wars with the advancing whites, until only fragments remain; and their aversion to civilization, and strong attachment to a wild mode of life make their extinction inevitable. The pioneer still advances; railroads are connecting ocean with ocean, and the war whoop is silenced by the screech of the locomotive as it sounds the death knell of the once proud lords of a continent.

The discovery of America was the most important event of modern times. For the honor of this discovery several claims have been presented. Welsh historians have awarded it to Modoc, a prince of Wales, who went to sea in the twelfth century and discovered land far to the west, to which he made several voyages, but who, with all his crew, was finally lost. This claim is founded on tradition, however, and unsubstantiated. The Norwegians claim discovery and settlement on stronger evidence: Eric emigrated from Iceland to Greenland in 986, and formed a settlement. Leif, a son of Eric, embarked with a crew of men in the year 1000 on a voyage of discovery. He sailed to the southwest and discovered land, and voyaging along the coast he finally entered a bay, where he remained through the winter, calling the region Vineland. In 1007 Thorfinn sailed from Greenland to Vineland. An account of his voyage and history of the country is still extant. Other voyages were made, and the Antiquarian Society, after a careful examination of all the evidence, including the geography of the country described in these voyages, do not hesitate to locate this Vineland at the head of Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island. These discoveries, however, were so ineffectual that nothing was known in Europe of land beyond the ocean until 1492, when Christopher Columbus, believing that India might be reached by sailing westward, was at his urgent solicitation dispatched on a voyage of discovery by Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain. He sailed from Palos, and after stopping at the Canaries, struck out upon the hitherto unknown ocean, discovering first one of the Bahama islands; then proceeding toward the south he discovered Cuba and Hayti, and returned to Spain, thus opening a highway over the trackless Atlantic. He made other voyages, and in 1498 discovered the continent near the mouth of the Orinoco river. The discovery of land in the west promised large profits,and excited maritime enterprise throughout Europe. Henry VII. commissioned John Cabot, a Venetian, in 1497, to sail on a voyage of discovery, and take possession of new lands in the name of England. Sailing westward, in company with his son Sebastian, he discovered Newfoundland, and while off the coast of Labrador saw the main-land of North America. The next year Sebastian set sail to discover a northwest passage to China. The frozen regions at the north compelled him to change his course, and sailing toward the south he visited various points along the coast as far as Albemarle sound, taking possession of the whole region for the crown of England. John Verazzani, a Florentine in the service of Francis I. of France, arrived on the coast of North Carolina in 1524, and sailed south as far as Georgia. Turning north, he explored the coast to about 41° north latitude, and entered a harbor, which, from his description, is believed to have been New York Bay, where he remained about fifteen days, and it is supposed that his crew were the first Europeans that landed on the soil of New York. He proceeded north as far as Labrador, giving to the whole country the name of New France, which was afterward confined to Canada.

Henry Hudson, an English navigator, having failed in two expeditions to discover a passage to the East Indies, for a company of London merchants, by sailing westward, offered his services in 1609 to the Dutch East India Company of Holland, which was formed the preceding year for traffic and colonization. He left Amsterdam on the 4th of April with a small ship and a crew of about twenty English and Dutch sailors, and arrived on the American coast near Portland, in Maine, whence he proceeded south along the shore to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. From this point he returned northward, discovered and entered Delaware Bay, and on the 3rd of September anchored at Sandy Hook. From here he proceeded up New York Bay, sending his boats to the Jersey shore and receiving on board the natives, who came in great numbers to traffic. On the 12th he entered the river which bears his name, and ascended it to a point a little above where the city of Hudson now stands, having been frequently visited on the way by the Indians, who came to traffic, bringing maize, tobacco and other products native to the country. To them he imparted a knowledge of the effects of rum, to the drinking of which in later years they became greatly addicted. Not considering it safe to proceed farther with his ship, he sent a boat with a part of his crew to explore the river higher up. It is supposed that they went a little above Albany. On the 23d he commenced to descend the river. When a little below the Highlands, the Indians made several attempts to attack his crew, who, in repulsing their attacks, shot ten or twelve of their number. Descending into the bay he immediately sailed for Europe. The following year he made a voyage for the discovery of a northwest passage to India, and discovered and entered the bay which bears his name. Continuing his search too long, he was compelled to remain through the winter. In the spring part of his crew mutinied, put him in a boat, together with his son and

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seven others, and left them to perish. In 1607 Samuel Champlain, a French navigator, ascended the St. Lawrence river, exploring its tributaries; and on the 4th of July discovered the lake which bears his name. Hence three nations, Holland, France and England, founding their titles upon discovery, claimed ownership in a region a part of which lies within the limits of the State of New York.

The accounts given by Hudson of his discoveries stimulated the Dutch to avail themselves of the advantages that might be gained by trading with the Indians, and accordingly in the following year another vessel was sent out to engage in the fur trade on the banks of the river he had discovered.

In 1612 two more vessels were fitted out by Hendrick Christiansen and Adrian Block, which were soon followed by others. The fur trade proving successful, Christiansen was appointed agent of the traffic, and Manhattan Island made the chief depot. He erected a small fort and a few rude buildings at the southern extremity of the island, calling the place New Amsterdam. The island was covered with giant forest trees and dense thickets, which served as hiding places for reptiles and wild beasts. In 1614 the States General granted a charter to the merchants engaged in these expeditions, conferring the exclusive right of trade in this new territory, between the 40th and 45th parallels of north latitude, for four years, and giving the name of New Netherlands to the whole region. The trade flourished, and had become so profitable at the expiration of the charter that the States General refused to renew it, giving instead a special license for its temporary continuance.

In the meantime the surrounding country was being explored. Adrian Block had passed up the East river, Long Island sound and Connecticut river, and into the bays and along the islands eastward to Cape Cod. Cornelissen Jacobsen May had explored the southern coast of Long Island and southward to Delaware Bay, while Hendrick Christiansen had ascended the Hudson river to Castle Island, a few miles below Albany, where he had established a trading post and erected a small fort. This fort was so much damaged by a flood that it was removed to the Normans-kill, a little below. Here a council was held between the chiefs and warriors of the Five Nations and the representatives of the New Netherlands, and a treaty of alliance and peace was formed.

In 1620 James I. granted to Ferdinando Gorges and his commercial associates all the land between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and extending from ocean to ocean. Captain Dermer, in the service of Gorges, appeared at Manhattan, and laid claim to all the territory occupied by the Dutch. The English embassador at the Dutch capital had been instructed to remonstrate against Dutch intrusion, but it seems his remonstrance was without effect; for in 1621 the States General granted a new charter to the Dutch West India Company, an armed mercantile association, giving them exclusive jurisdiction over the province of New Netherlands for twenty years, with power to appoint governors, subject to the approval of the States; to colonize the territory and administer justice. The executive management was intrusted to a board of directors, distributed through five separate chambers in the cities of Holland. The charge of the province had been assigned to the Amsterdam chamber, which sent out a vessel in 1623, under the direction of Captain May and Adrien Joriszen Tienpont, with thirty families for colonization. A portion of these settled on the Connecticut river, and others as far up the Hudson as the present city of Albany, where they built Fort Orange. A fort was also erected on the Delaware river, near Gloucester, and called Fort Nassau. Their number was shortly after augmented by other accessions, and colonization fairly commenced. In May, 1626, Peter Minuit arrived at New Netherlands as Director-General or Governor of the province. He purchased the whole of Manhattan Island of the Indians for trinkets the value of $24. Friendly courtesies were then exchanged with the Plymouth colony, and a brisk and profitable trade in furs was carried on.

CHAPTER II.

THE DUTCH REGIME IN NEW YORK—RIVAL CLAIMS OF THE ENGLISH—THE LATTER PREVAIL.

TO encourage immigration, in 1629 an ordinance was adopted, granting to any member of the company who within four years should plant a colony of fifty persons, upward of fifteen years old, the privilege of selecting a tract of land sixteen miles in length, on any navigable stream, and inland as far as he should choose, with the title of Patroon, denoting something lordly in rank and means. The Patroons on their part were to buy of the Indians the right to the lands selected, maintain a minister and school-master, and pay duty on trade carried on by them; but the company reserved the exclusive right to the fur trade, which was becoming extensive and attracting dealers from the banks of the St. Lawrence. Several availed themselves of this privilege, among whom were Michael Pauw and Killian Van Rensselaer, the former securing Staten Island and a large tract on the Jersey shore, and the latter a large tract on the Hudson river, now the counties of Albany and Rensselaer. Although the Patroons were excluded in their charter by the company from participating in the fur trade, their interference brought on a controversy, and Minuit, who it was thought favored their pretensions, was recalled. The vessel in which he sailed was detained by the English authorities at Plymouth, on the charge that he had traded and obtained her cargo in territory subject to England, and thus the respective claims of the English and Dutch to the title of New Netherlands were again called in question. The Dutch relied on the discoveries made by

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Hudson, and their immediate occupation, ratified by charter; and the English on the prior discovery by Cabot and the grant of James I., covering the territory. No final settlement being obtained, the question was deferred; and in April, 1633, Wouter Van Twiller arrived at New Amsterdam as the new Director-General, bringing with him Everardus Bogardus, a clergyman, Adam Roelandsen, the first school-master to the colony, and a small military force, with which he subsequently made considerable display. Soon after assuming the government, he directed Jacob Van Corlaer to purchase a tract of land of the Indians on the Connecticut river, near the present city of Hartford. The English colonies earnestly remonstrated against this invasion of their territory, but without effect. The Plymouth colony secured a tract of the Indians at Windsor, and sent Lieutenant William Holmes with a force to take possession and commence a settlement. Van Corlaer being unable to oppose them with any effect, Van Twiller sent a force of soldiers to disperse them. The courage of the Dutch commander forsook him on perceiving that they were prepared to meet him, and he refrained from trying to dislodge them. Better success, however, attended him in an expedition against the Virginia colonists. A band of these, under the lead of George Holmes, had taken possession of Fort Nassau on the Delaware river. Van Twiller immediately sent a force there, which captured and brought them as prisoners to Fort Amsterdam. During his administration, Jacob Eelkins, who had formerly been an agent for the company at Fort Orange, arrived at Manhattan as supercargo of an English vessel engaged in the fur trade. Van Twiller refused to let him proceed without a license from the company, which Eelkins declined to present; but claiming a right to trade with the Indians as an Englishman, to whom the territory belonged, he proceeded up the river to Fort Orange, in defiance of the governor, and commenced trading with them. Van Twiller, in great indignation, dispatched a force after him, which took possession of his wares, and bringing his vessel back, sent it out to sea. He was so mindful of his own interests that he became the wealthiest land-holder in the province. Vehemently passionate, he became involved in a bitter quarrel with Bogardus, the clergyman, and with Van Dinklagen, a member of his council. The latter had very justly complained of his rapacity, for which he sent him a prisoner to Holland, on a charge of contumacy. His corruption and incompetency to govern becoming apparent, he was recalled, and William Kieft, in 1638, succeeded him in the government of the colony.

The company in the following year obtained a new charter, limiting the Patroons to four miles on the rivers and eight inland. Other efforts were made to encourage immigration. Settlements were extending in all directions, and the province was rapidly filling with inhabitants. The governor, however, instead of proving useful in promoting the prosperity of the colony with the opportunities presented, became involved in difficulties with the English settlements and the neighboring Indian tribes, which finally brought the colony to the verge of extirpation. By injudicious management and cruelty to the Indians, they were incited to revenge and relentless war on the whites. A robbery having been committed, a tribe of Indians, though innocent, were suspected; and Kieft sent an armed force against them, killing several of their number and destroying their property. The Indians retaliated for this unprovoked attack by murdering some settlers and burning their buildings. The chiefs refused to give satisfaction for these outrages, and Kieft resolved on a war against them. An Indian, whose uncle had been killed by the whites a number of years before, vowed revenge, and killed a Dutchman at Manhattan. Kieft sent a force against his tribe, with orders to exterminate them. Seeing their danger, they sued for peace. Before the terms of a treaty had been agreed upon, a warrior, who had been made drunk and then robbed by the whites, upon recovering his senses killed two of the Dutch. Just at this time the river Indians, in a conflict with the Mohawks, were compelled to take refuge on the Hudson opposite Manhattan, and solicit protection from their enemies; but instead of its being granted, a party under the sanction of Kieft, and against the remonstrance of the best citizens, went over to massacre them. This wicked and inhuman outrage was perpetrated at midnight, and nearly a hundred of these helpless and unsuspecting fugitives were murdered, or driven into the river to perish. A desperate and bloody war was the result. The neighboring tribes joined to avenge this outrage. The dwellings of the settlers were burned, their fields desolated, and themselves shot by their lurking foes. Their settlements were attacked in every direction, and terror, despair and death prevailed. Captain John Underhill, who had gained some notoriety in Indian warfare, was appointed to command the forces of the colonists. He finally succeeded in bringing the Indians to submission, and in 1645 a treaty of peace was concluded. An earnest appeal was made for the recall of Kieft, who had been the cause of this calamitous war. The request was favorably received, and Peter Stuyvesant, who was appointed to succeed him, took charge of the government May 11th, 1647. He had been in the service of the company as Director-General of Curacoa. The controversy between the Dutch and English settlements still continuing, arbitrators were appointed to adjust their claims. The eastern part of Long Island was assigned to the English. A line was specified for the boundary between the Connecticut and New Netherland colonies, but it was unsatisfactory to the Dutch. In 1652 a municipal government was established for Manhattan, consisting of a revenue agent, to be appointed by the company, and two burgomasters and five inferior magistrates, to be elected by the people, and to have jurisdiction in capital cases. The Swedes since the early part of Kieft's administration had been encroaching upon the Dutch territory on the Delaware; and Stuyvesant, by order of the company, went against them with an armed force, recaptured the forts, and resumed possession of the territory. While on this expedition, one of the Indians having been shot by a settler, the savages appeared at

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Manhattan in canoes, killed the offender, and crossing to the Jersey shore and Staten Island, began killing other settlers and destroying their property. Stuyvesant returned, and by conciliatory measures restored peace.

In 1664 Charles II. of England, regardless of the claims of the Dutch to New Netherlands, granted to his brother, Duke of York and Albany, afterward James II., the whole country from the Connecticut to the Delaware, including the entire Dutch possessions. A fleet was sent out by the Duke under Colonel Richard Nichols, to enforce his claim and take possession of the Dutch settlements. Arriving in the bay he demanded a surrender, which Stuyvesant at first indignantly refused; but because of the unwillingness of the colonists to fight in his defense and of their insisting upon capitulation, together with the favorable nature of the terms offered, he was induced to yield, and on the 3d of September, 1664, the province was surrendered, and the government of the colony passed into the hands of the English. The names New Netherlands and New Amsterdam were changed to New York, and Fort Orange to Albany. It is supposed that at this time the province contained about six thousand inhabitants. Soon after the surrender the Duke conveyed to Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret what now constitutes the State of New Jersey, over which a separate proprietary government was established. In 1682 William Penn purchased the settlements on the Delaware, which were annexed to Pennsylvania. Nichols, who became governor, devoted much time to confirming grants under the Dutch government by issuing new ones, and thus making a heavy expense to the land-owners. He changed the form of the municipal government of New York June 12th, 1666, by granting a city charter, placing the executive power in the hands of a mayor, aldermen and sheriff, all to be appointed by the governor. An invasion from Holland had been feared, and preparations for defense had incurred an increase of taxation, of which the colony greatly complained, in consequence of which Nichols resigned his office in 1668, and Colonel Francis Lovelace was appointed to succeed him. Holland being involved in a war with England, an opportunity was presented for the Dutch to regain their lost possessions in America, and for that purpose they sent out a squadron, which anchored at Staten Island July 30th, 1673. The fort at New York was in charge of Captain John Manning, who treacherously surrendered without making any effort to resist. The city was again in the possession of the Dutch, and Captain Anthony Clove in command of the province. Manning was afterward tried and convicted by court-martial of cowardice and treachery, and adjudged to have his sword broken over his head in front of the City Hall, and to be incapacitated from holding any office. Under Clove the Dutch claims to the province were reasserted, and preparations made for a vigorous defense in case of an attempt on the part of the English for its recapture; but by the provisions of a peace concluded February 9th, 1674, the province reverted to the English. To silence all controversy respecting his claims, the Duke of York obtained a new patent from the King to confirm the one granted in 1664, and commissioned Major Edmund Andros as governor. His arbitrary course made his administration very unpopular. He endeavored to extend his jurisdiction to the Connecticut river, but his claims were stoutly resisted by the people of that province, and he finally concluded to abandon the design. He quarreled with and disputed the right of Philip Carteret, who administered the government of East Jersey, arresting and bringing him prisoner to New York. For this act the proprietors of the New Jersey government preferred charges against him, which he was summoned to England to answer. He returned, to continue his oppressions, but the resistance of the people against him was so strong that he was recalled, and Thomas Dongan appointed as his successor, who arrived August 27th, 1683. Through the influence of William Penn he was instructed to organize a popular assembly, and accordingly, soon after his arrival, issued orders for the choosing of representatives. This, the first Colonial Assembly of New York, was convened October 17th, 1683, and consisted of a council of ten and seventeen representatives. A charter of liberties was framed, vesting the supreme legislative power in the governor and council and the people in general assembly; conferring the right of suffrage on the freeholders without restraint; providing that no freeman should suffer but by judgment of his peers, and that all trials should be by a jury of twelve men. The imposition of any tax without the consent of the assembly was prohibited. Martial law was not to exist, and neither soldiers nor seamen were to be quartered on the inhabitants against their will. The province was divided into counties, and the representatives were apportioned according to the population.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIVE NATIONS—THEIR TRADITIONS OF THEIR ORIGIN—IROQUOIS CUSTOMS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

THE greater portion of what now constitutes the State of New York, when first visited by Europeans, was found to be inhabited by five distinct and powerful tribes of Indians, who had united and formed a confederacy. The tribes that composed this confederacy were the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, called by the English the Five Nations, and by the French the Iroquois. They bore among themselves the title *Aquinoshioni* or *Konoshioni*, signifying Cabin-makers, or People of the Long House, referring to their organization and territorial possessions, which extended from the banks of the Hudson to the shores of Lake Erie. Their government was, in many respects, republican, and the wisdom displayed in the management of

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their affairs distinguished them above all the other aborigines of the continent. At what time the confederacy was formed is unknown, its origin being as much involved in the obscurities of tradition as any other remote event of Indian history. Some as the result of their investigations have fixed the period less than a century before the Europeans came into the country, while others have placed it more than two centuries earlier. The current tradition held by the Iroquois respecting their origin was that they sprang from the earth itself:

"In remote ages, they had been confined under a mountain near the falls of the Osh-wa-kee or Oswego river, whence they were released by Tharonhyjagon, the Holder of the Heavens. Bidding them go forth to the east, he guided them to the valley of the Mohawk, and following its stream they reached the Hudson, which some of them descended to the sea. Retracing their steps toward the west, they originated in their order and position the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras, six nations, but the Tuscaroras wandered away to the south and settled on the Cantano or Neuse river, in North Carolina, reducing the number to five nations.

"Each of the tribes thus originated was independent of the others, and they warred with each other, as well as with the surrounding tribes. Tharonhyjagon still remained with the tribes; gave them seeds of various kinds, with the proper knowledge for planting them; taught them how to kill and roast game; made the forests free to all the tribes to hunt, and removed obstructions from the streams. After this he laid aside his divine character and resolved to live with the Onondagas, that he might exemplify the maxims he had taught. For this purpose he selected a handsome spot of ground on the southern bank of the lake called Teonto, being the sheet of water now known as Cross lake. Here he built a cabin, and took a wife of the Onondagas, by whom he had an only daughter, whom he tenderly loved, and most kindly and carefully treated and instructed. The excellence of his character and his great sagacity and good counsels led the people to view him with veneration, and they gave him the name of Hi-a-wat-ha, signifying "a very wise man." From all quarters people came to him for advice, and in this manner all power came naturally into his hands, and he was regarded as the first chief in all the land. Under his teachings the Onondagas became the first among all the original clans. They were the wisest counselors, the best orators, the most expert hunters and the bravest warriors. Hence the Onondagas were early noted among all the tribes for their pre-eminence.

"While Hiawatha was thus living in quiet among the people of the hills, the tribes were attacked by a furious and powerful enemy from the north of the great lakes. This enemy advanced into the country and laid waste the villages, and slaughtered men, women and children, until the people had no heart to oppose the invaders. In this emergency they fled to Hiawatha for advice, who counseled them to call together all the tribes from the east and from the west; saying 'Our safety is not alone in the club and dart, but in wise counsels.' He appointed a place on the banks of the Onondaga lake for the meeting, and thither the chiefs, warriors and head men forthwith assembled in large numbers, bringing with them their women and children.

"The council had been waiting for three days, but as yet Hiawatha was absent. Messengers were dispatched to hasten his attendance, but they found him gloomy and depressed. He told them that evil lay in his path, and he felt that he should be called to make some great sacrifice; nevertheless, he would attend the council. The talismanic white canoe in which he always made his voyages, and which the people had learned to reverence, was got out, and Hiawatha and his daughter took their seats. Gliding silently down the deep waters of the Seneca, the canoe reached the outlet, and entered on the placid Onondaga. As the canoe of the venerated chief appeared he was welcomed with loud shouts, but while he was measuring his steps toward the council ground, a long and low sound was heard, and instantly all eyes were turned upward, where a compact mass of cloudy darkness appeared, which gathered size and velocity as it approached, and appeared to be directed inevitably to fall in the midst of the assembly. Every one fled but Hiawatha and his daughter, who calmly awaited the issue. The force of the descending body was like that of a sudden storm; and hardly had Hiawatha paused, when an immense bird, with long distended wings, came down with a swoop and crushed the daughter to the earth. The very semblance of a human being was destroyed in the remains of the girl, and the head and neck of the bird were buried in the ground from the force of the fall.

"Hiawatha was inconsolable for several days; but at length took his place in the council, and the deliberations opened. The subject of the invasion was discussed by several of the ablest counselors, and various plans proposed to foil the enemy. Hiawatha listened to the debate, and at its conclusion bade the warriors to depart until the next day, when he would unfold his plan, which he felt confident would insure safety.

"The council again met; and with even more than ordinary attention the people listened to the words of their great chief. Hiawatha counseled them that to oppose these hordes of northern tribes singly and alone would prove certain destruction; that to oppose them successfully the tribes must unite in one common band of brothers; must have one voice, one fire, one pipe, and one war club. In the confederacy which he proposed should be formed, the several tribes were assigned the position they were to thereafter occupy, and in conclusion he urged them to weigh well his words; that if they should unite in the bond he had proposed, the Great Spirit would smile upon them, and they would be free, prosperous and happy; but if they rejected his counsel, they would be enslaved, ruined, and perhaps annihilated forever.

"The tribes received the address in solemn silence, and the council closed to deliberate on the plan recommended. Assembling the next day, the union of the

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tribes into one confederacy was discussed, and unanimously adopted. Pending this result, Hiawatha, warned by the death of his daughter that his mission was accomplished, prepared to make his final departure from earth. Before the council dispersed he recounted the services he had rendered to his people, and urged them to preserve the union they had formed, telling them that if they preserved it, and admitted no foreign element of power by the admission of other nations, they would al ways be free, numerous, and happy. 'If other nations are admitted to your councils, they will sow the seeds of jealousy and discord, and you will become few, feeble, and enslaved. Remember these words ; they are the last you will hear from the lips of Hiawatha. The Great Master of breath calls me to go. I have waited patiently his summons, and am ready to go.' As his voice ceased, sweet sounds from the air burst on the ears of the multitude ; and while all attention was engrossed in the celestial melody, Hiawatha was seen seated in his white canoe, in the mid-air, rising with every choral chant that burst out, till the clouds shut the sight, and the melody ceased."

This confederation, which was undoubtedly established for the purpose of common defense, was a very powerful and effective alliance. In the general council of the confederacy the Senecas, who were much more numerous than the other nations, were represented by two delegates, and each of the others by one. The presiding officer at the council was always assigned to the Onondagas, and to the Mohawks the principal war-chief. Their power was in their union, which differed from that of other nations in its perpetuity, the latter frequently securing the same results by temporary alliances in case of war. The delegates spoke the popular will of the tribes they represented, and to determine their action they were not permitted to approve any measure which the tribe had not indorsed by a unanimous vote. Each nation was governed by its own chiefs, civil and military, who might declare war and conclude peace on their own account ; claimed dominion over territory defined by general boundaries, and was perfectly independent of control by other members of the confederacy, except when national or confederated action required the concurrence of all the tribes. When the united tribes in council made a decision, it was unanimous. The question then had to be referred to the warriors of each tribe, assembled in council, where a unanimous decision was also required ; hence every resolve was clothed with the full popular will.

The matrons of the tribe in council could command a cessation of hostilities, and when they so determined the chiefs and warriors returned from the war-path without compromising their character for bravery. For this purpose a male functionary, the messenger of the matrons, who was a good speaker, was designated to perform an office which was deemed unsuitable to the female. When the proposition for a cessation of war was resolved upon, the message was delivered to this officer, and he was bound to enforce it with all the powers of eloquence he possessed. The following description is given of their national council. "The council-house was built of bark. On each side six seats were placed, each containing six persons. No one was admitted besides the members of the council, except a few who were particularly honored. If one arose to speak all the rest sat in profound silence, smoking their pipes. The speaker uttered his words in a singing tone, always rising a few notes at the close of each sentence. Whatever was pleasing to the council was confirmed by all by the word nee, or yes, and at the end of each speech the whole company joined in applauding the speaker, by calling 'Ho! Ho!' At noon two men entered bearing upon a pole across their shoulders a large kettle filled with meat, which was first presented to the guests. A large wooden ladle, as broad and deep as a common bowl, hung with a hook to the side of the kettle, with which every one might at once help himself to as much as he could eat. The whole was conducted in a very decent and quiet manner. Indeed, now and then, one would lie flat upon his back and rest himself, and sometimes they would stop, joke, and laugh heartily."

The Iroquois were divided into clans or families, distinguished by as many different sorts of arms or emblems, each being made to represent the clan or family to which it belonged. A sachem of one of these families, when he signed an instrument of conveyance or public paper, put his emblem upon it, representing the animal by which his family was designated. The first was that of the tortoise, and was first because they pretended that when the earth was made it was placed on a great turtle, and when there was an earthquake it was the turtle that stirred. Other families were designated by such names as the wolf and the bear.

All their affairs were under the direction of their chiefs, who obtained their authority by the general opinion of their courage and conduct, and whenever they failed to appear to the Indians in a praiseworthy light, their dignity ceased. Though the son was respected on account of valuable services performed by his father, yet without personal merit he could not attain his rank. Whatever pertained to hereditary descent was confined to the female line, and the chieftainship fell upon the son of a chief's daughter, to the exclusion of his uncle ; but the chief's brother would succeed him instead of his own son in case there were no descendants through the female line. The language used by the Iroquois, both in their speeches and in ordinary conversations, was exceedingly figurative. Many of their chiefs were distinguished for their eloquence.

An early historian of New York, writing at the time when the Five Nations still constituted a powerful body, in regard to their manners and customs, says : "The manners of these savages are as simple as their government. Their houses are a few crotched stakes thrust into the ground and overlaid with bark. A fire is kindled in the middle, and an aperture left at the top for the conveyance of the smoke. Whenever a considerable number of these huts are collected they have a castle, as it is called, consisting of a square without bastions, surrounded with palisades. They have no other fortification, and this is only designed as an asylum for their old men, wives and children, while the rest are gone out to war.

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While the women cultivate a little spot of ground for corn, the men employ themselves in hunting. The men frequently associate themselves for conversation, by which means they not only preserve the remembrance of their wars and treaties, but diffuse among their youth incitements to glory, as well as instructions in all the subleties of war."

Before they went out they had a feast on dog's flesh, and a great war dance, at which the warriors, who were frigntfully painted with vermilion, rose up and sung their exploits, or those of their ancestors, and thereby kindled a military enthusiasm in the whole company. The day after the dance they would go out a few miles, in single file, observing a profound silence. The procession being ended, they stripped the bark from a large tree, and painted the design of their expedition on the naked trunk. The figure of a canoe, with the number of men it, indicated the strength of their party; and by a deer, fox, or some other emblem, painted at its head, it was discovered against what nation they had gone. On their return, before they entered the village, two heralds advanced and set up a yell, which by its modulation intimated either good or bad news. If the news was good the village was notified of it, and an entertainment provided for the conquerors, one of whom on their approach bore the scalps which they had taken, stretched over a bow, and elevated upon a pole. The boldest man in the village came out to receive it, and then ran at the top of his speed to where the rest were collected. If overtaken he was severely beaten, but if he outran the pursuers he was allowed to participate in the honor of the victors, who neither spoke nor received compliments until the feast was over. Then one of the victors was appointed to relate the whole adventure, while all the rest listened attentively till the close, when they all joined in a savage dance.

CHAPTER IV.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS—DISSENSIONS IN THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT—CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF LEISLER.

AT the time Champlain ascended the St. Lawrence, he found the Algonquins at war with the Iroquois, and by an alliance of his forces with the former, he enabled them, by the use of fire-arms (to them hitherto unknown), to gain a victory over their enemies. In consequence of this alliance a bitter hostility was created on the part of the Iroquois toward the French. The latter, however, were successful in gaining the confidence and friendship of the other tribes with whom they came in contact. Through the influence of their missionaries, the traders were enabled to establish their posts among them at pleasure, and navigate the lakes and rivers. Although the artful Jesuit missionaries had persistently endeavored to win back the friendship of the Iroquois, they effected but little until New York fell into the hands of the English. Since their trade and intimacy with the Dutch, they had availed themselves of fire-arms, renewed their warfare upon the Algonquins with success, repelled the invasions of the French, and, in turn, attacking them, swept over their settlements with fire and tomahawk, carrying consternation in their path even to the gates of Quebec. In 1666 the French and Adirondacks successfully invaded the country of the Mohawks, but the year following a peace was concluded, chiefly through the agency of the English colonial government, acting in obedience to the instructions of the Duke of York, to whom the colony had been granted, and who, in his bigoted and blind attachment to the Church of Rome, was desirous of securing a peace between the French and the Iroquois, with a view to handing the latter over as converts to that church.

Trade, after this peace, was profitably prosecuted by both the French and English; but the French, through their artful Catholic missionaries, were gaining a decided advantage. Through the instigation of these wily priests, hostilities had been committed on the frontier settlements of Maryland and Virginia by the Five Nations. To adjust this difficulty, a council of the chiefs met the Governors of Virginia and New York at Albany, in 1684. At this council the difficulties with Virginia were amicably settled, and Governor Dongan succeeded in completely gaining the friendship of the Five Nations. While these conferences were in progress, a messenger arrived from De la Barre, Governor of Canada, complaining of the Senecas for their hostilities against the Miamis and other western tribes, with whom the French were allied, whereby their trade was interrupted. This message was communicated to the Indian chiefs, and served to confirm their resolutions of friendship for the English, and revive their slumbering hatred of the French. Immediately on the return of the messenger, De la Barre, meditating the destruction of the Five Nations, proceeded with an army of French and Indians to Lake Ontario. The French Catholics had procured a letter from the Duke of York to Governor Dongan, instructing him to lay no obstacles in the way of the invaders; but Dongan, regardless of this command, apprised the Indians of their designs and also promised to assist them. Owing to sickness in his army, De la Barre was unable to encounter his foes, and found it necessary to conclude his campaign by offering terms of peace, which were haughtily accepted, and he was allowed to depart. He was succeeded in the following year by the Marquis de Denonville, who, with a reinforcement of troops, was sent over to repair the disgrace of De la Barre. In 1687, to prevent the interruption of trade with the Miamis, the country of the Senecas was invaded. The French, through the agency of their missionary to the Onondagas, enticed the Iroquois chiefs into their power, under pretense of making a treaty, and then seized and sent them, with others they had taken prisoners, to France, where they were consigned to the galleys. The Seneca country was overrun without serious

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resistance, and a fort erected at the mouth of the Niagara river. A peace was finally proposed through the interposition of Governor Dongan, who was for compelling the French to apply to him in the affairs of the Five Nations, but its conditions were rejected by the French. The Five Nations, maddened by this refusal and by the outrages committed upon them, flew to arms, and with twelve hundred warriors descended upon the French settlements with such terrible vengeance that the terms that had been offered for peace were accepted, and the whole region south of the great lakes abandoned by the French.

The Duke of York, on his accession to the throne of England in 1685, under the title of James II., directed Governor Dongan to encourage the Catholic priests who came to reside with the Five Nations, ostensibly for advancing the Popish cause, but really to gain them over to the French interests. Governor Dongan, although a Catholic, was apprehensive of the insidious designs of the French, and effectually resisted this policy, thereby displeasing his bigoted master. He also instructed Governor Dongan to allow no printing press to be established in the colony, and discouraged representative government. Catholics were appointed to fill all the offices, and Dongan, who, in his endeavors to protect the true interest of the province by opposing the Catholic missionaries, became obnoxious to the King, was recalled, and Francis Nicholson, the deputy of Sir Edmund Andros, who had been commissioned governor of both New England and New York, assumed temporary charge of the government in August, 1688. The revolution in England, resulting in the abdication of James II., and the accession of William and Mary, caused the authority of Nicholson under the dethroned king to be questioned. On one side it was claimed that the government in England did not affect affairs in the province, and that Nicholson's authority was unimpaired till the will of the new monarch was known; on the other side, that the government, extending to the colonies, was overthrown, and as no one was invested with authority in the provinces, it reverted to the people, who might appoint a person to exercise control until one had been commissioned by the ruling power. The advocates of the former of these views were mostly the wealthy and aristocratic, while the mass of the people favored the latter. The government was vested in a committee of safety, who took possession of the fort at New York, and entrusted the exercise of authority to Jacob Leisler, the popular leader, Nicholson in the meantime having returned to England. Leisler sent a statement of what had been done to King William, and dispatched Milborne, his son-in-law, to Albany with an armed force, to secure the recognition of his authority, sanction to which had been refused. A letter from the English ministry arrived, directed to Francis Nicholson, or in his absence to such person as for the time being might be in charge of the government, directing him to take chief command of the province, and to call to his aid such as he should deem proper. Leisler, considering it addressed to himself, assumed command, and appointed a council of advisers. The revolution in England which placed William and Mary upon the throne was followed by a war between England and France, and the colonies were of course involved in the conflict. Count Frontenac, who had succeeded Denonville as governor of Canada, made an effort to detach the Five Nations from the English interset. He sent a secret expedition against Schenectady, which attacked that city, near midnight, on the 8th of February, 1690, and a frightful massacre of the inhabitants ensued. The peril of Albany, from such deadly attacks, induced its inhabitants to submit to the authority of Leisler. Expeditions were fitted out against the French and Indians, and a fleet sent out for the reduction of Quebec, but all proved unsuccessful. In March, 1691, Henry Sloughter arrived as governor, having been commissioned by the King in 1689. His coming was heralded by Richard Ingolsby, who, without proper credentials, demanded the surrender of the fort at New York. This Leisler very properly refused, but consented to defer to Sloughter when he should arrive. Sloughter on his arrival sent Ingolsby with verbal directions for the surrender of the fort, but Leisler still refused, and asked for an interview with the governor. The next day he complied, but this imprudent hesitation was seized upon by his enemies, who arrested him and his son-in-law on the charge of treason. They were tried by a special committee and condemned to suffer death. Governor Sloughter hesitated to execute this sentence, but their enemies, anxious for their execution, and failing in all attempts to procure his signature, availed themselves of his known intemperate habits, invited him to a banquet, persuaded him to sign the death warrant while intoxicated, and before he recovered from his debauch, the prisoners were executed.

During the agitations attending this foul judicial murder, the Indians, from neglect, became disaffected toward the English, insomuch that they sent an embassy of peace to Count Frontenac; to counteract this, a council with the Five Nations was held at Albany, and the covenant chain renewed. In order to maintain this advantage, Major Schuyler, in whom the Five Nations had great confidence, led them in an invasion of Canada, and signally defeated the French. The intemperate habits of Sloughter brought on a severe illness, from which he died on the 23d of July, 1691, thus ending a weak and turbulent administration. Upon the death of Sloughter the chief command was committed to Richard Ingoldsby, to the exclusion of Joseph Dudley, who, but for his absence, would have had the right to preside, and upon whom the government devolved; and as Dudley, on his return, did not contest the authority of Ingoldsby, the latter governed until the arrival of Benjamin Fletcher, with a commission as governor, in August, 1692. He was a man of small ability and violent temper, active and avaricious, but prudently took Major Schuyler into his counsel, and was guided by his opinions in Indian affairs. His administration was so successful the first year that he received large supplies from the Assembly. The unamiable traits of his character were soon exhibited, however, and during most of his administration he was en

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gaged in controversies with the Assembly, principally in regard to appropriations for his expenses, for which he made extravagant demands. He was bigotedly attached to the Episcopal form of church government, and encouraged English churches and schools in place of Dutch. He procured an act from the Assembly the provisions of which, though admitting of a more liberal construction, he interpreted as a recognition of the Episcopal instead of the Dutch church, and under this act Trinity church was organized. A printing press was established in New York city in 1693, by William Bradford, who was employed by the city to print the corporation laws.

CHAPTER V.

COUNT FRONTENAC'S CAMPAIGNS—PREVALENCE OF PIRACY—MISGOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK—FRENCH TRADING AND MILITARY POSTS.

IN 1693 Count Frontenac set out from Montreal with an army of French and Indians, and invaded the Mohawk country, capturing their castles, killing some of the tribe, and taking about three hundred prisoners. Schuyler, with the militia of Albany, hastened to the assistance of the Mohawks, and pursued the enemy in their retreat, retaking about fifty prisoners. In 1696 Count Frontenac made another effort for the subjugation of the Five Nations. With an army of regular troops and Indians under his command, he ascended the St. Lawrence to Cadaraqui, now Kingston; then, crossing to Oswego, made a descent upon the Onondagas, who, apprised of his coming, set fire to and deserted their principal towns. On retracing his march he found his progress obstructed by the Onondagas, and incursions into Canada by the Five Nations were again renewed. In the following year the war between France and England was terminated by the peace of Ryswick, and these barbarous hostilities ceased.

During the late war piracy had prevailed, and was believed to be encouraged by the governments, for the annoyance of the commerce of their respective enemies. Merchant vessels were destroyed within sight of the harbor of New York, the commercial depot of the pirates, some of whom had sailed from there, having a good understanding with Fletcher and other officers. The extinction of piracy was loudly demanded, and the English government found it necessary to resort to vigorous measures for this end; and consequently, in 1695 Fletcher was recalled, and Richard, Earl of Bellomont, appointed in his place, with instructions for the suppression of this evil. The Earl of Bellomont, whose commission included the governments of Massachusetts and New Hampshire as well as New York, did not arrive until May, 1698. Before leaving England, an armed vessel was fitted out by Bellomont and others, and placed under the command of Captain William Kidd, who sailed from England in 1696,and after cruising for a while, turned pirate himself, and became the most bold and daring of the ocean marauders. He returned to New York with his booty and concealed portions of it on Long Island. He was subsequently arrested in Boston, by order of the governor, on a charge of piracy, sent to England for trial, and there convicted and executed. Bellomont favored the Democratic or Leislerian party, and the new Assembly in 1699 being also Democratic, an act was passed by which the families of Leisler and Milborne were reinstated in their possessions. Bellomont died in 1701, and John Nanfan, the lieutenant-governor, upon whom the government devolved, succeeded him until the arrival, in 1702, of Lord Cornbury, who was appointed by King William as a reward for his desertion of James II., in whose army he had been an officer. His administration was chiefly distinguished for its intolerance, and he received the unenviable distinction of being the worst governor under the English regime. With savage bigotry he sought to establish the Church of England by imprisoning dissenting clergymen, and prohibiting them from exercising their functions without his special license, and he even robbed one clergyman of his house and glebe. With insatiable rapacity he plundered the public treasury, and opposed every measure of the people for the security of their rights. Destitute of gratitude, licentious and base, he completed the universal contempt in which he was held by appearing in public dressed in women's clothes. As he had become an object of abhorrence, the Queen, through the pressure of popular sentiment, felt compelled to revoke his commission. As soon as he was deposed he was thrown into prison by his creditors, where he remained until the death of his father, when he became Earl of Clarendon. Upon the death of King William, his commission was renewed by the Queen, who at the same time gave him the chief command of New Jersey, the government of which the proprietors had surrendered into her hands. He was succeeded December 18th, 1708, by Lord Lovelace, who died on the 5th of May following, leaving the government in the hands of Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby, whose administration is only remarkable for an unsuccessful expedition, under Colonel Nicholson, for the reduction of Canada. This failure was chiefly through the mismanagement of Ingoldsby, who was consequently removed April 10th, 1710, and Gerardus Beekman,the oldest member of the council, exercised the authority of governor till June 14th, when Robert Hunter arrived with a commission as governor. This year Colonel Schuyler went to England to urge the importance of subduing Canada, taking with him the chiefs of the Five Nations, who were highly gratified with their voyage and reception.

The ensuing year another expedition for the reduction of Canada was undertaken. Four thousand troops were raised in the colonies under Colonel Nicholson, to join an English fleet and land force before Quebec. Arriving in the St. Lawrence, many of the ships were wrecked

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and about a thousand soldiers lost, which put an end to the campaign. Nicholson, who had proceeded as far as Lake George, on hearing this news returned, and the expedition proved an entire failure. It had entailed a heavy debt upon the province, in consequence of which the governor's influence was somewhat impaired, he having entered into it with much zeal. His request for a permanent appropriation for the government was refused by the Assembly, which brought him into several unhappy contests with that body. In March, 1713, the war between England and France terminated by the treaty of Utrecht, in which the English supremacy over the Five Nations was conceded by the French, and an end put to the infliction of Indian hostilities. The Five Nations being relieved from hostilities with the French, engaged in conflict with the Indians at the south. The Tuscaroras, a tribe kindred to the Iroquois, residing in North Carolina, having been greatly reduced by a war with the whites, and being unable to resist their encroachments, removed to the north and joined the confederacy. They settled near Lake Oneida, among the Five Nations, and the confederates were thenceforward called the Six Nations. Hunter remained at the head of the government untill 1719, when, his health failing, he returned to England. His intercourse with the Assembly was agreeable during the latter part of his administration, and his attachment to the interests of the colony made his departure regretted.

The government devolved upon Peter Schuyler, the oldest member of the council, who successfully administered affairs until the arrival of William Burnet, September 17th, 1720. A trading post was commenced at Oswego in 1722, by Governor Burnet, in order to engross the trade of the Six Nations, and with the farther design of following it up on the lakes to the westward, to obtain the trade of the more remote tribes. A congress of several colonies was held at Albany to meet the Six Nations, whereby the chain of friendship was strengthened, and trade with remoter tribes promoted. The establishment of this post at Oswego was highly displeasing to the French, and in order to intercept the trade from the upper lakes they obtained consent of the Iroquois, through the influence of the Jesuits, to rebuild their trading-house and fort at Niagara, and also decided to erect a chain of military posts to the Ohio river, so as to cut off and confine the English trade. Though not without opposition, they succeeded in erecting their fort at Niagara. Although some of the members of the Six Nations were opposed to this invasion by the French, it succeeded through the disaffection of a party of merchants and others interested in the French trading policy, who, since the peace of Utrecht, had carried on a good trade with Montreal, through the aid of Indian carriers, and were opposed to the governor's policy. The Assembly was also strongly tinctured with this spirit of opposition, and refused a renewal of supplies except for short periods. This body was dissolved in 1727, but the next was quite as stubborn, and it was likewise dissolved, and the governor could only erect a small military defense for the post at Oswego, which, to his credit and the colony's shame, was at his own expense. On the accession of George II., Burnet was, through the efforts of his enemies, transferred to the government of Massachusetts, and John Montgomery appointed to succeed him. He entered upon his duties April 15th, 1728. His short administration is not distinguished for any important event. In 1729 the King, against the wishes of the best citizens of the colony, repealed the acts prohibiting the trade in Indian goods between Albany and Montreal. A line was surveyed and agreed upon between Connecticut and New York in 1731. The establishment of this partition gave to New York a tract of land formerly on the Connecticut side, called from its figure the "Oblong," as an equivalent for lands near the sound, surrendered to Connecticut.

Montgomery died July 1st, 1731, and was succeeded by Rip Van Dam, whose administration was unfortunately signalized by the erection of a fort at Crown Point by the French, without resistance from the acting governor. The arrival of Colonel William Cosby, August 1st, 1732, finished his administration, and began one rendered memorable for its arbitrary proceedings and tumult, rather than for striking or important events. Among the first of Cosby's acts was a demand that Rip Van Dam, his predecessor, should divide equally with him the emoluments of the office before his arrival. Van Dam assented, on the condition that Cosby should reciprocate by an equal division of the perquisites received by him from the colonies since his appointment and before coming to this country. This demand on the part of Van Dam was sustained by the people generally, but Cosby, despotic and avaricious, refused, and commenced a suit against Van Dam for half of his salary. As the governor by virtue of his office was chancellor, and two of the judges his personal friends, the counsel for defense took exceptions against the jurisdiction of the court. The exceptions were overruled by the judges in the interest of Cosby, even against the opinion of Chief Justice Morris, who was immediately removed from his office and Colonel Cosby's claim ordered paid. The indignation of the public at such arbitrary proceedings found vent in squibs and ballads, aimed at the aristocracy, and placing some of the members of the legislature in a ludicrous position. The *New York Weekly Journal*, edited by John P. Zenger, in defending Van Dam published some severe criticisms on the government, arraigning the officials for assuming arbitrary power and perverting their official stations to purposes of private emolument. These papers were ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, and Zenger was arrested and imprisoned on a criminal charge for publishing a seditious libel against the government. When the trial came on, the publication was admitted, and proof offered for its justification, which was objected to by the attorney-general, on tne ground that in a criminal proceeding for the publication of libellous matter, the truth of the facts alleged was not proper to be admitted in evidence, and he was sustained by the court.

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Andrew Hamilton, the counsel for the defense, resisted this decision of the court, and insisted that the jury were the judges of both the facts and the law, and it was for them to interpose between arbitrary violations of law and justice and their intended victim. The jury, after a short deliberation, gave a unanimous verdict of acquittal. Cosby, although repulsed by this verdict, persistently continued to make himself odious to the people by other arbitrary measures. A few days before his death he convened his council in his bed-chamber and suspended Van Dam, the senior member thereof, upon whom the government would have devolved upon his decease. He died March 10th, 1736. The council convened immediately after his death, and George Clarke, next senior counselor, was declared president, and assumed the authority of governor. The suspension of Van Dam was declared illegal by a powerful party in his favor, and a struggle ensued between him and Clarke for the office, both exercising authority until October 30th, when Clarke received a commission from England to act as lieutenant-governor. He sought to conciliate those hostile to him, and to keep in favor with the aristocratic party at the same time. He dissolved the Assembly that had continued in existence for many years, and a new one was elected, which, to his chagrin and regret, was in sympathy with the popular party, and at its session could not be prevailed upon to grant a revenue for a longer period than one year, establishing a precedent that subsequent Assemblies did not depart from.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ALLEGED PLOT TO BURN NEW YORK—FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOSTILITIES—THE CONTEST FOR THE OHIO VALLEY.

IN 1741, several fires having occurred in New York, suspicions were awakened that a conspiracy had been formed for the destruction of the city. It was not long before it was charged upon the negro slaves, who at that time constituted about one-fifth of the population. Universal consternation seized upon the inhabitants, and a general panic ensued, in which reason and common sense were scarcely entertained. Rewards were offered for the arrest and conviction of the offenders, and a full pardon tendered to any of their number who would reveal their knowledge of the conspiracy. A weak negro girl, named Mary Burton, a servant in a low boarding house, after much importunity and full promise of pardon, implicated several negroes, by confessing to have heard them talking privately about burning the city. They were arrested and executed on this slender testimony. Others, among them several whites, were implicated by her, and suffered the same fate. Other informers appeared, arrests became numerous, and the popular fury and delusion did not subside until Mary Burton, the chief informer, after frequent examinations, began to touch characters above suspicion and known to be innocent. Then, as reason began to return, the delusion passed away, but not until one hundred and fifty-four negroes and twenty-four whites had been committed to prison, and nearly forty of these unfortunates executed. In the commencement of his administration Clarke had succeeded in conciliating both parties to a considerable extent, but managed before its close to lose the confidence of both, insomuch that his retirement, on the arrival of his successor, Admiral George Clinton, September 23d, 1743, was but little regretted. Favorable accounts of Clinton's talents and liberality had been proclaimed, and he was received with demonstrations of universal satisfaction. The election of a new Assembly was ordered, and a spirit of harmony so far prevailed that he concurred in all its measures.

In March, 1744, war was declared between England and France, and measures were again taken for the conquest of Canada. The colonies of New York and New England united in an expedition, to co-operate with a fleet under Commodore Warren, for an attack on the French fortress at Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, which capitulated in June, 1745. The country north of Albany was seriously molested by attacks from the Indians and French. The fort at Crown Point was garrisoned with a force sufficient to enable its commander to send out detachments to destroy the English settlements. The settlement at Saratoga was burned, and nearly all the inhabitants either killed or taken prisoners. This was followed by an attack on the village of Hoosick. The fort at that place was commanded by Colonel Hawks, who was compelled to surrender, thus leaving the settlements, all the way to Albany, open to the enemy; but measures were speedily adopted for putting the frontier in a state of defense. In 1746 an expedition against Canada was resolved upon by the English government. The colonies, with the promise of assistance from England, entered upon the design with much zeal. New York raised sixteen hundred men for the forces directed upon Crown Point and Montreal. England failed to furnish the promised assistance, and the expedition proved unsuccessful. Peace was concluded at Aix la Chapelle in 1748. Hostilities ceased, and the colony enjoyed a short period of tranquillity. The harmony between the Assembly and the governor did not long continue, for, in 1745, an open disagreement occurred, and almost constant bickerings followed. In 1748 Clinton sent a message to the Assembly, demanding an appropriation for the support of the government for five years. The Assembly, justly regarding it as a direct attempt to render the crown independent of the people, indignantly refused; and after a few weeks' contention, the governor prorogued that body, and by successive prorogations prevented it from sitting for nearly two years, until the affairs of the colony were in an alarming condition for want of funds. His reiterated demands for a permanent revenue met with persistent refusal. Opposed and embarrassed by political factions,

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he tendered his resignation, after an administration of ten years, and was succeeded October 10th, 1753, by Sir Danvers Osborne. The new governor immediately informed the council that his instructions were to maintain the royal prerogative and demand a permanent support for the government. He was told by the members present that the Assembly would never submit to the demand, and appeared greatly depressed, the loss of his wife a short time before having already thrown him into a melancholy state of mind, bordering on insanity. Knowing the difficulties that his predecessor had experienced, and being charged with instructions still more stringent, he saw in the tempest before him a prospect which so worked upon his morbid mind that the next morning he was found dead, having hung himself at his lodgings. On his death, James de Lancey, by virtue of his commission as lieutenant-governor, assumed the administration of the government. He had formerly been a leader in the aristocratic party, but recently had opposed the demands of the crown, and consequently had become highly popular. Striving to retain his popularity by favoring the representatives in measures advantageous to the colony, while holding his office at the will of the English government, and being compelled by the instructions of his predecessor to convince the ministry that he was zealous to promote the interests of the crown, his task was peculiarly difficult; but it was performed with a shrewdness and skill creditable to his ability as a statesman.

By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, the boundary between the French and English colonies was left as indefinite as before, and consequently those lands which both claimed the right to possess were still in dispute. The French had established their trading posts, missionary stations and fortifications from Canada to the gulf of Mexico, and were vigorously pursuing their designs for the extension of their power and dominions. The English Ohio Company, formed for settlement and trade with the Indians, obtained, in 1749, a grant from the British government of an extensive tract of land on the Ohio river. Christopher Gist was sent out in 1751 to explore this region, and found that it had already been visited by the French traders, who had so influenced the Indians that they were very suspicious of the designs of the English. The claim of the French to the ownership of this region was priority of discovery and occupancy. The English had from the first claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific by right of discovery; but they now based their claims on the ground that the country belonged to the Six Nations, who had placed all their lands under the protection of England. Commissioners were sent to treat with the Ohio Indians and win them over to the English interest. They succeeded in obtaining a deed of the lands in question from the Indians, and a guaranty that their settlements should not be molested by them. The governor of Canada, perceiving the design of the English to occupy the Ohio valley, informed the governors of New York and Pennsylvania of the encroachments of the English traders upon what he claimed as his territory, and of his intention to seize them wherever found. Accordingly, in 1752 some English traders were seized and confined in a fort at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie. From this point the French were engaged in establishing a chain of posts to the Allegheny, opening communication to the Ohio, and keeping it clear by means of troops stationed at convenient points along the way. The Ohio Company, seeing this intrusion upon their lands, complained to the governor of Virginia, of which colony their territory was a part under the grant of the crown. He resolved to send a trusty messenger to the French commander to remonstrate against these encroachments, and George Washington was entrusted with this delicate mission. On reaching the post of Venango, he could obtain no satisfaction, the officer in command boldly declaring that the French intended to seize on the whole valley of the Ohio. He proceeded to Waterford, the headquarters of the French commandant, St. Pierre, who received him with courtesy, but did not disguise the intentions of the French. His answer to the governor of Virginia was, that he had taken possession of the Ohio valley under the authority of the governor of Canada, and by his orders should destroy all English posts therein. It was now obvious that the Ohio would not be relinquished without a struggle. The Ohio Company commenced to construct a fort at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, on the site of Pittsburg. The governor of Virginia dispatched a small force to protect the laborers and aid in constructing the fort, and wrote to inform the Board of Trade of the design of the French to occupy the Ohio valley. He likewise sent to the governors of New York and Pennsylvania for aid to resist the aggressions of the French.

When the Assembly met in the spring of 1754, Governor De Lancey, in his message to that body, called their attention to the recent encroachments of the French, and to the request by Virginia for aid from the colony of New York. The Assembly voted only a thousand pounds for aid, and to bear its share in erecting forts along the frontier.

Early in the spring of 1754, Washington, with a small body of troops from Virginia, set out for the disputed territory, with supplies for the fort in course of construction at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela. When near Will's creek, he was met by the ensign of Captain Trent's company, which had been sent out to protect and help build the fort. From him he received the unwelcome intelligence that while they were at work on the fort the French troops from Venango came down the river with their artillery, and resistance being useless, they were obliged to surrender it to them. The French completed it and named it Fort Duquesne, after the governor of Canada. On hearing this news, Washington reported to the governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania the situation of affairs, and urged them to hasten forward reinforcements. Advancing, he soon learned that the French were on their way to intercept his progress, and not knowing their strength he fell back to Great Meadows and began to throw up an intrenchment, which he called Fort Necessity. While here, he received a courier from

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the chieftain Half King, who, with a party of Indian warriors was a few miles distant, informing him that a body of French were in his vicinity. He immediately set out with a part of his men for the camp of Half King. An attack on the enemy, whose position had been discovered, was at once agreed upon, and successfully executed. Receiving additional troops, Washington proceeded toward Fort Duquesne, but had not gone far before he heard of the advance of a large body of French and Indians, and returned to Fort Necessity. Here he was soon after attacked by a superior force, and after an obstinate resistance accepted the terms of capitulation offered, which gave him permission to retire unmolested to Virginia.

Thus were the French left in undisputed possession of the entire region west of the Alleghanies. The necessity of concerted action on the part of the English colonies to resist their aggressions had now become obvious, but unworthy sectional feelings often prevented harmony of action for a general defense. The Six Nations were also becoming alienated from the English by the influence of French emissaries. The English ministry, aware of this critical state of affairs, had advised a convention of delegates from all the colonial assemblies, to secure the continued friendship and alliance of the Six Nations, and to unite their efforts in the common defense. In accordance with this recommendation, a convention of delegates from the colonies of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland, was held at Albany in June, 1754. The chiefs of the Six Nations were in attendance, and the proceedings were opened by a speech to the Indians from Governor De Lancey, who had been chosen president of the convention. A treaty with the Six Nations was renewed, and they departed, apparently satisfied. While this treaty was being negotiated, at the suggestion of the Massachusetts delegates, a plan for the union of the colonies was taken into consideration. The suggestion was favorably received, and a committee, consisting of one member from each colony, was appointed to draft plans for this purpose. The fertile mind of Benjamin Franklin had conceived the necessity of union, and before leaving home he had prepared a plan, which was adopted. It was similar in many of its features to our Federal Constitution, framed many years afterward. The provincial assemblies, considering it too much of an encroachment on their liberties, rejected it, and it was rejected by the English government because it gave too much power to the people.

CHAPTER VII.

THE RESULTS OF FOUR ENGLISH EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE FRENCH—MONTCALM'S SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGNS.

THOUGH England and France were nominally at peace, the frontier was desolated by savage hordes let loose upon the settlements by the French. While the English ministry were hesitating, the Duke of Cumberland, who at that time was Captain-General of the armies of Great Britain, sent over, early in 1755, General Braddock, with a detachment from the army in Ireland. Braddock, soon after his arrival, met the colonial governors in a conference at Alexandria, to devise measures for repelling the encroachments of the French. Four separate expeditions were there resolved upon: the first against Nova Scotia; the second, under Braddock himself, for the recovery of the Ohio valley; the third against Fort Niagara, and the fourth against Crown Point, on Lake Champlain. The first resulted in the complete reduction of Nova Scotia. The second and most important, under Braddock, from which much had been expected, was, through the folly of that officer, disastrous in the extreme. Washington had repeatedly urged the necessity of sending scouts in advance, but Braddock, obstinate and imperious, would listen to no warnings of danger from Indian ambuscades. When within a few miles of Fort Duquesne, the army was surprised by the lurking foe, and only saved from total destruction by the bravery of Washington, who, upon the fall of Braddock, assumed command, and conducted a retreat, but not till more than half the force had been sacrificed. The expedition against Fort Niagara, under Gen. Shirley, governor of Massachusetts, was also unsuccessful. His troops hearing of Braddock's defeat, soon after leaving Albany, were so disheartened that many of them deserted. At Oswego he was detained by having to wait for the completion of boats. When these were completed, he was further detained by heavy storms and other casualties, until the lateness of the season rendered it imprudent to proceed. Leaving a garrison at Oswego under Colonel Mercer, he led back the residue of his army to Albany, and returned to Massachusetts. The expedition against Crown Point was entrusted to General Johnson. The greater part of the troops were sent forward under General Lyman, of Connecticut, to the head of boat navigation on the Hudson, which, being the nearest point on that river to Lake Champlain, was called the carrying place, where they erected a fortification, which was afterward named Fort Edward. Here they were joined late in August by Johnson, who, advancing with the main body of the army to the head of Lake George, established a camp, and began to make some arrangements for an attack on Crown Point, but apparently was in no hurry to prosecute the enterprise. Meanwhile Dieskau, the French commander, was approaching by way of Lake Champlain, with the intention of surprising Fort Edward, cutting off Johnson's retreat, and capturing his army; but being misled by his guides, he found himself on the way to Johnson's camp on Lake George. Abandoning his first intention of attacking Fort Edward, he continued his advance on Lake George. Johnson, learning that the French were advancing to the Hudson, sent out Colonel Williams with a thousand troops, and Sachem Hendrick with two hundred Indians, to intercept them and aid Fort Edward. They had advanced only a few miles when they fell into an ambuscade, in which both Williams and Hendrick were slain, and the forec hurriedly retreated, closely pursued by the enemy until they reached the camp, when the Canadian militia and Indians, who were in the advance, perceiving the artillery

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they would have to confront, skulked into the surrounding woods, and left the regulars to begin the attack, thereby giving the English time to recover from the confusion into which they had been thrown, and undoubtedly saving them from defeat. A severe struggle ensued, in which the French at length began to give way, upon observing which the English leaped over their breastworks and dispersed them in all directions. The French leader, Dieskau, was severely wounded and taken prisoner. Johnson was wounded in the commencement of the action and retired from the field, and the whole battle was directed by General Lyman, who proposed and urged a vigorous continuation of efforts by following up the routed enemy, preventing their escape down Lake Champlain, and attacking Ticonderoga and Crown Point; but Johnson, through fear or some other cause, not easily explained, withheld his consent, and allowed the French to intrench themselves at Ticonderoga, while he spent the residue of the autumn erecting Fort William Henry, on the site of his camp. On the approach of winter he garrisoned it, disbanded the remainder of his army and returned to Albany.

On the 3d of September, 1755, Sir Charles Hardy arrived in New York as governor. He was an admiral, and unacquainted with civil affairs. Being conscious of his deficiences in executive ability, he soon surrendered all but nominal duties into the hands of De Lancey, and in 1757 resigned the government and returned to his former profession, and De Lancey again became governor. At a meeting of the provincial governors, held at Albany in December, the plan discussed for the campaign of 1756 consisted of movements against Fort Niagara with six thousand men, Fort Duquesne with three thousand, Crown Point with ten thousand, and two thousand were to advance on the French settlements on the Chaudiere, and onward to Quebec. At this time, 1756, the population of the province of New York was 96,775. In March, De Levy, with three hundred French troops from Montreal, penetrated the forests to the Oneida portage, took and destroyed the fort at that point and returned to Canada with the garrison as prisoners. Although active hostilities had been carried on for two years in the colonies, the English ministry did not arouse from their imbecility enough to issue a formal declaration of war against France until the 17th of May, 1756. Lord Loudoun was appointed commander-in-chief and governor of Virginia, and General Abercrombie was placed second in command. General Winslow, who had been intrusted with the expedition against Crown Point, finding that he had not sufficient force for the undertaking, waited for reinforcements from England. Late in June Abercrombie arrived with troops, but at the same time blighted any hopes that might have arisen regarding a vigorous prosecution of the war, by showing his contempt for the provincials in announcing that the regular officers were to be over those of the same rank in the provincial service. On this announcement all harmony for a united effort was dispelled. The men began to desert, and some of the officers declared they should throw up their commissions if the obnoxious rule was enforced. This difficulty was finally adjusted by an agreement that the regulars should remain to do garrison duty, while the provincials should advance under their own officers against the enemy. Then, instead of making any effort for the relief of Oswego, which was in danger, Abercrombie ordered his troops to be quartered on the citizens of Albany. De Villiers had encamped with eight hundred Frenchmen at the mouth of Sandy Creek, on Lake Ontario, whence he could send out detachments to infest the water passes leading to the Oswego fort, and intercept supplies or reinforcements on the way thither. Colonel Bradstreet, however, succeded in throwing some provisions into the fort. On his return he fell in with a party of De Villiers' men in ambush, and gained a decisive victory over them. Hearing that a large force was already on its way to attack Oswego, he hastened to Albany, and informed Abercrombie of the contemplated attack and the necessity of immediate reinforcements. But it was all in vain, as the General could not be induced to move before the arrival of Lord Loudoun. It was nearly August before Loudoun made his appearance, and affairs were not improved by this event. Instead of making an immediate effort to avert the threatened blow at Oswego, he began slowly to make preparations for a descent on Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Reinforcements were sent to forts Edward and William Henry. This procrastination proved fatal, for the opportunity of relieving Oswego was now lost. The Marquis de Montcalm, successor of Dieskau, had cut off communication with Albany, and on the 12th of August opened his artillery on Fort Ontario, nearly opposite Oswego. The fire was returned by the garrison till their ammunition was exhausted, when, spiking their guns, they retreated across the river to Fort Oswego. Montcalm immediately occupied the deserted fort and turned such guns as were yet serviceable against Fort Oswego. Colonel Mercer was killed, and a formidable breach effected in the walls. Montcalm was making preparations for storming the entrenchments, when, seeing that the defense was no longer practicable, the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners of war. By this affair sixteen hundred men, one hundred cannon, a large quantity of provisions and stores, and the vessels in the harbor, all fell into the hands of the victors, and were safely conveyed to Montreal. Montcalm demolished the forts, much to the satisfaction of the Six Nations, who afterward sent a delegation from each castle to make peace with the governor of Canada. The French sent their emissaries among them, who now succeeded in seducing them from the English interests.

The fall of Oswego did not awaken the energies of Lord Loudoun—if it can be said that he possessed any—but on the contrary he abandoned all offensive operations that had been contemplated, and contented himself with doing nothing. Having wasted the season in shameful idleness, he, on his arrival in the city of New York, billetted a part of his force for free winter quarters on the citizens, regardless of the remonstrance of the authorities against this invasion of their rights. Overawed by his

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profane threats, the colonists found themselves obliged to support the British soldiers, who had done nothing in their behalf. In June of the following year he made an ineffectual effort to capture Louisburg. Before leaving New York he rendered himself still more detestable to the colonists by laying an embargo upon the seaports from Massachusetts to Virginia, and impressing four hundred men from the city of New York alone. He went to Halifax, where he was largely reinforced, but instead of making any advance on Louisburg contented himself by drilling his troops in mock battles, till the complaints of his inactivity became so numerous that he finally gave orders to embark for that place. Almost as soon as the orders were given, receiving intelligence that Louisburg had been reinforced, and that the French fleet contained one more vessel than his, he countermanded his orders and came back to New York, having accomplished nothing. While he was thus trifling, Montcalm, watchful of his movements, proceeded with a large force of French and Indians against Fort William Henry, then in command of Colonel Monroe, with about twenty-two hundred men. General Webb, the English commander in that quarter, was at Fort Edward with a force of four thousand. Montcalm landed with his men and artillery at a point about two miles from Fort William Henry, where he was entirely sheltered from its guns; beleagured its garrison, and sent a summons to Monroe to surrender, which he defiantly disregarded, confident of being relieved by Webb. The French then opened fire on the fort, which was spiritedly returned by the garrison. Expresses were sent to Webb imploring aid; but that coward remained inactive, terrified at the distant roar of artillery. Finally, after repeated solicitations, he allowed Generals Johnson and Putnam, with his rangers, to march to the aid of Monroe; but they had proceeded only a few miles when he recalled them, and sent a letter to Monroe, advising him to surrender. This letter was intercepted by Montcalm, who forwarded it to Monroe, requesting him to follow Webb's advice and save further loss of life. Still the intrepid colonel held out until his ammunition was nearly exhausted, part of his guns disabled, and all hopes of assistance abandoned, and under these discouraging circumstances he was forced to capitulate on the 9th of August, and the sixth day of the siege. By the terms of surrender, the garrison were allowed to leave the fort with all the honors of war, and furnished with an escort to Fort Edward. On the next morning, when they began their march, the Indians, who had spent the night in debauch, began an indiscriminate massacre and robbery of the English troops. Despite the efforts of Montcalm, many of the disarmed and defenseless soldiers were slain, and only a thousand reached Fort Edward. Fort William Henry was demolished. General Webb, paralyzed with terror, prepared to retreat, although reinforced until his army was more than double that of the enemy.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXTINCTION OF FRENCH POWER IN AMERICA—THE NEW YORK JUDICIARY—INTERNATIONAL CONTENTIONS.

BY these repeated failures the spirit of the English ministry in meeting the exigencies of the occasion was aroused, and William Pitt, a very able statesman, was intrusted with the management of affairs. His accession gave a new impulse to the national energies, and the campaign for 1758 opened under more favorable auspices. Three formidable expeditions were projected for this year, against Louisburg, Ticonderoga, and Fort Duquesne respectively. Admiral Boscawen, with twenty ships of the line and fifteen frigates, together with twelve thousand men under General Amherst, arrived before Louisburg on the 2d day of June, and entered vigorously upon the siege of that fortress, and on the 26th of July the French commander, finding farther opposition useless, surrendered at discretion. The army destined for the reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, under General Abercrombie, consisting of nine thousand provincials and seven thousand regulars with a fine train of artillery, assembled at the head of Lake George, where they embarked on the 5th of July for the fortress of Ticonderoga which was held by Montcalm with about four thousand men. They landed the next day and began their march, necessarily leaving their artillery behind until the bridges, which had been destroyed by the enemy, could be rebuilt. It was the purpose of Abercrombie to hasten forward and carry Ticonderoga by storm, before re-inforcements which were expected could arrive. The advance party fell in with a body of the enemy, and Lord Howe, the second in command and the soul of the expedition, was killed. The loss of Howe was severely felt, and the incompetent Abercrombie, uncertain what course to pursue, fell back to the landing place. Colonel Bradstreet advanced, rebuilt the bridges and took possession of some saw-mills destroyed by the enemy about two miles from Ticonderoga, to which place Abercrombie advanced with his army, and sent forward an engineer with a party of rangers to reconnoitre, They reported that the works could be easily taken. Stark, who led the rangers, thought differently, and so advised Abercrombie; but he rejected his advice and ordered an attack without artillery, which, after a desperate struggle, was repulsed with the loss of nearly two thousand men. With the great force still at his command Abercrombie, instead of bringing up his artillery to bombard the French works, sounded a retreat, and, unpursued by the enemy, returned to the head of Lake George and sent his artillery and stores to Albany.

Colonel Bradstreet, anxious to do something to retrieve the disgrace of this shameful retreat, asked to lead an expedition against Fort Frontenac, which, with the entire fleet on Lake Ontario, surrendered on the 26th of August.

The command of the expedition against Fort Duquesne

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was given to General Forbes. Contrary to the advice of Washington, Forbes insisted on having a new road cut to the fort. With this and other delays, on the 5th of November the English forces were still forty miles from their destination, when it was resolved to go into winter quarters. Washington, satisfied of the inability of the garrison to resist an attack, asked and obtained permission to push forward with his Virginians, and on his approach the French set fire to the fort and fled. On the 25th Washington took possession of the ruins, and changed the name from Duquesne to Pittsburg.

Although Louisburg and Fort Duquesne had been retaken, still there could be no security for the frontier so long as Fort Niagara and the posts on Lake Champlain were held by the French, nor even while Canada remained unsubjugated. Accordingly, adequate preparations were made for the campaign of 1759. Abercombie was superseded in the command of the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point by General Amherst. General Wolfe was directed to ascend the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and General Prideaux was to take Fort Niagara and proceed to Montreal. He was joined by General Johnson at Oswego, from which point he sailed for Fort Niagara, leaving Haldimand with a force at Oswego. The latter was soon afterward attacked by a body of French and Indians, but succeeded in repulsing them. On the 7th of July Prideaux appeared before Niagara, but soon after the siege began he was killed by the premature bursting of a shell. Johnson succeeded to the command, and the siege continued without cessation. On the 24th a force of nearly three thousand French and Indian troops made an effort to raise the siege. A sharp conflict ensued, in which the relieving force was defeated, and the next day the garrison surrendered.

General Amherst, with a force of nearly twelve thousand men, arrived at Ticonderoga on the 22d of July, and in four days thereafter the garrison abandoned the post and withdrew to Crown Point, which also was abandoned on the approach of Amherst.

The strength of Quebec was well known, and General Wolfe left Louisburg under convoy of a large fleet and eight thousand regulars to capture it. It was intended that Amherst should sweep Lake Champlain, capture Montreal, and form a junction with Wolfe before Quebec, but he failed to accomplish his part, and Wolfe alone had the glory of taking that strong fortress. On the 27th of June he landed on the Isle of Orleans, a few miles below the city. Montcalm occupied the place with thirteen thousand men, and a strongly entrenched camp extended below the city from the river St. Charles to the Montmorenci. General Monckton took a position at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, with but little opposition, and erected batteries from which the lower town was considerably damaged, but no impression could be made on the walls of the city. General Wolfe crossed the St. Lawremce and encamped on the bank of the Montmorenci within cannon shot of the enemy on the opposite side, and resolved to storm their strong camp. Monckton crossed the St. Lawrence a little above the Montmorenci, and at the same time the forces on the opposite side forded that stream and joined his division. The grenadiers, impatient of restraint, rushed up the bank before the troops that were to support them could be made available, and were consequently repulsed with fearful loss, when they took shelter behind a redoubt which had been abandoned by the enemy in the commencement of the action. At this time a tempestuous thunder-storm broke over the belligerents, and before it abated night came on, and the English were obliged to recross the river. Weeks passed, and the capture of Quebec seemed as far off as ever. The arrival of Amherst was looked for in vain, and Wolfe and his officers, weary and impatient of delay, concerted a plan for scaling the Heights of Abraham, back of Quebec, and thus forcing the French into an engagement. The camp at Montmorenci was broken up and the troops conveyed to Point Levi. Admiral Holmes ascended the river with a part of the troops and artillery. At night the remainder proceeded up the river, and Montcalm, thinking they were about to raise the siege, remained in his camp, while Bourgainville marched up the river to prevent their landing. Before daylight the British, returning silently down the river, unperceived by the French, landed and ascended the precipice. The French guard was dispersed, and by daylight five thousand regulars were drawn up in battle array on the Plains of Abraham. When this intelligence reached Montcalm he saw at once the danger of his garrison, and marched his army across the St. Charles to attack the English. A fierce battle followed, in which both Wolfe and Montcalm were slain and the French army defeated, and on the 18th of September, five days after, Quebec was surrendered to the English.

In the following Spring De Levi, the successor of Montcalm, attempted the recapture of Quebec, which had been left in charge of General Murray with seven thousand men. De Levi advanced upon the city with an army of ten thousand, and Murray marching out to attack him, was defeated and forced to retreat to the city. De Levi followed up his success, but on the arrival of the English fleet in the St. Lawrence he retired in great alarm to Montreal. General Amherst appeared before that city on the 6th of September, 1760. Murray approached from Quebec on the same day, and on the day following Colonel Haviland arrived with his division from Crown Point. De Vaudreuil, the governor-general, despairing of a successful defense, capitulated on the 8th. As the result of this campaign, Canada, with all her dependencies, fell into the hands of the English, and hostilities between the colonies of the two nationalities ceased. Peace, however, was not concluded between England and France until February 10th, 1763, when France ceded to England all her possessions in Canada.

On the 30th of July, 1760, Governor De Lancey suddenly died, and Cadwallader Colden took charge of the government, being president of the council. In August, 1761, he received his commission as lieutenant-governor. The death of De Lancey left the seat of chief-justice va-

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cant, and the remaining judges, having doubted their ability to issue processes since the death of King George II., under whom they had held their old commissions, urged Colden to appoint a successor. Colden requested the Colonial Secretary of State to nominate a chief-justice, and he not only nominated but appointed Benjamin Pratt, a lawyer from Boston, to hold the position at the pleasure of the King instead of during good behavior, as formerly. The people, regarding this as an encroachment on their rights and liberties, vigorously protested, and the remaining judges even refused to act longer unless they could hold their commissions during good behavior. When the Assembly met, Colden requested that the salary of the chief-justice should be increased, but that body not only refused to increase it, but refused to provide for it unless the judges' commissions secured them their seats during good behavior. The chief-justice having served some time without a salary, the income of the royal quit-rents of the province was appropriated to his compensation.

General Robert Monkton was appointed governor of New York, and assumed the reins of government in October, 1761, but left on the 13th of the following month to command an expedition against Martinique, leaving the administration of affairs again in the hands of Colden. In 1763 the boundary line between New York and New Hampshire became a subject of much controversy. The disputed territory was the tract of land between the Connecticut river and Lake Champlain, comprising what is now known as the State of Vermont. The patent granted to the Duke of York in 1664 included all the land west of the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware Bay. Controversies had arisen, growing out of the indefinite character of their respective charters, between the province of New York and those of Connecticut and Massachusetts relative to their boundaries, which had been adjusted by negotiation and compromise. The line agreed upon was to extend north and south twenty miles east of the Hudson river. New Hampshire, regardless of justice or title, insisted upon having the same western boundary. Against this claim New York vigorously protested, but the protests were unheeded, and the governor of New Hampshire continued to issue grants until, in 1763, one hundred and thirty-eight townships had been granted. Alarmed at this encroachment, and in order to stop these proceedings, Governor Colden, in December, 1763, issued a proclamation claiming jurisdiction to the Connecticut river under the patent granted to the Duke of York, and commanded the sheriff of Albany county to return the names of all persons who, by virtue of the New Hampshire grants, had taken possession of lands west of the Connecticut river. This was followed by a counter proclamation from the governor of New Hampshire, declaring that the grant to the Duke of York was obsolete, and that his grantees should be protected in the possession of their lands. Through the Board of Trade the disputed question was referred to the crown, and in 1764 a decision was obtained pronouncing the Connecticut river the boundary between the provinces of New York and New Hampshire. Upon this decision the government of New York declared the grants from the governor of New Hampshire illegal, and insisted that the grantees should surrender or re-purchase the lands upon which they had settled. To this unjust demand the greater part refused to accede, and the governor of New York thereupon granted their lands to others, who brought ejectment suits against the former occupants, and obtained judgment at the courts of Albany. All attempts, however, of the executive officers to enforce these judgments met with a spirited resistance, and led to continual hostilities between the settlers and the government of New York.

CHAPTER IX.

THE APPROACH OF THE REVOLUTION—PATRIOTIC ATTITUDE OF NEW YORK—THE FIRST BATTLE FOUGHT IN 1770.

THE representative assemblies of the provinces had occasionally remonstrated against the various acts of Parliament which tended to abridge their liberties, and the regulation of the Board of Trade by which their manufactures and commerce were injuriously affected; yet their attachment to the mother country and regard for her institutions had not to any considerable extent been weakened. But now the borders of the Revolutionary struggle were reached; the time had arrived when unquestioned submission to the exactions of arbitrary power had ceased to be considered a virtue, and knowing the value of their liberties, the colonies firmly asserted their rights. They were heavily burdened by the expenses of the late war, for which they had liberally contributed, materially aiding in procuring for the English government a vast and valuable accession of territory; yet their generous support of the power and dignity of the realm the British ministry regarded as only the exercise of a duty, and before the smoke had fairly drifted away from the battle grounds began to devise plans for taxing them to raise a revenue without their consent. The first measure which aroused the colonists to a lively sense of their danger was the issuing of writs of assistance, which the English ministry had determined to force upon them. These were, in effect, search warrants, whereby custom-house officers were enabled the better to collect revenues by breaking open houses or stores that were suspected of containing concealed contraband goods. This exercise of arbitrary power created indignation and alarm, and the colonists resolved to resist it. Public meetings were held, and remonstrances sent to Parliament, but without effect. The ministry were determined to derive a revenue from the colonies, either by import duties or direct taxes, vigorously levied and collected, and the writs were granted; but the feelings of the people were such that the custom-

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house officers never attempted to carry their new powers into execution.

In 1764 George Grenville, then at the head of the English ministry, submitted to the House of Commons a proposition for raising a revenue by the sale of stamps to the colonists, at the same time assuring the colonial agents that he would not press its immediate adoption, but leave the plan open for consideration. When intelligence reached the colonists that such an act was meditated by the ministry, discontent was everywhere visible. The provincial assemblies strenuously refused to recognize the right of Parliament to tax them without their consent, and asserted the sole right to tax themselves. They passed resolutions of remonstrance, and clearly demonstrated that taxation without representation in Parliament was unjust and tyrannical; but, in contemptuous disregard of all respectful remonstrances and petitions, the Stamp Act was passed in March, 1765. By its provisions no legal or commercial documents were valid unless written or printed on stamped paper, upon which a price was set, according to the nature of the instrument, payable to officers appointed by the crown. The passage of this act created feelings of resentment throughout the colonies, accompanied by a determination to resist or evade its enforcement. The people of New York were among the most bitter in their opposition to the measure. An association styling itself the Sons of Liberty held meetings to discuss plans for resistance. The obnoxious act was reprinted and paraded about the streets of New York city, bearing the inscription, "The folly of England and ruin of America." A committee was appointed by the New York Assembly in October, 1764, to correspond with the several colonial assemblies, with a view to resisting the oppressive measures of Parliament. They suggested to the several colonies the holding of a convention, to remonstrate against the violation of their liberties. This suggestion was heartily responded to, and delegates were appointed, who convened in the city of New York on the 7th of October, 1765. This body continued in session two weeks, and adopted a declaration of rights, a petition to the King, and a memorial to Parliament, in which the principles by which the colonies were governed through the Revolution were clearly foreshadowed.

The Stamp Act was to take effect on the first day of November. As the appointed time drew near the excitement increased, and when the day had finally arrived flags floated at half mast, bells were tolled as on funeral occasions, and many other manifestations of public sorrow and discontent were made. The stamped paper, which had previously arrived, had been deposited in the fort for safe keeping, under the direction of Governor Colden, who had taken the oath to execute the Stamp Act, but McEvers, who had been appointed by the crown to manage its distribution and sale, seeing the manifestations of popular indignation, resigned. In the evening the Sons of Liberty appeared before the fort and demanded the stamped paper. On being refused, they repaired to the Commons, where they hung Governor Colden in effigy, and returned to the fort with his image. Not being admitted at the gate, they broke into Colden's stable, and brought out his carriage, placed the effigy in it, paraded the streets, and returned to the fort, where it was again hung. They then made a bonfire and burned the carriage and its accompaniments. A party proceeded to the house of Major James, an artillery officer who had rendered himself particularly obnoxious, destroyed the furniture, and carried off the colors of the Royal Artillery regiment. The next day Colden announced that he should not issue any of the stamped paper while he remained in office, but leave it to his successor, who was already on his way from England. But the Sons of Liberty, not satisfied with this assurance, insisted that the stamped paper should be delivered into their hands, and threatened to take it by force if it was not. The Common Council, alarmed at their ungovernable fury, requested that the paper might be deposited in the City Hall, which was done, and a guaranty given for its safe keeping. In the meantime, at a meeting called by the citizens, a committee was appointed to correspond with the merchants of the several colonies, inviting them to enter into an agreement not to import certain goods from England, which suggestion was promptly acted upon, and the trade with England almost ceased.

When the new governor, Sir Henry Moore, arrived, he was disposed to carry the Stamp Act into execution, but the unanimous advice of his council, together with the unmistakable character of public sentiment, soon convinced him of the folly of such an attempt. The Sons of Liberty seized ten boxes of stamped paper, on the arrival of a vessel containing it, conveyed it to the ship-yards, and it was consumed in a bonfire. The Stamp Act was so odious to the colonies, and their opposition to it was so effective, that it was repealed on the 18th of March, 1766; but immediately on its repeal a bill was passed declaring the absolute right of Parliament "to tax the colonies in all cases whatsoever." The repeal, however, was not owing to any appeals from the colonists, for Parliament would not receive the petitions of the Colonial Congress, because that body had not been summoned to meet by it; but it was because of the influence of London merchants, whose trade was seriously affected by the non-importation agreement. Notwithstanding the declaratory act that accompanied the repeal the news was hailed with a delirium of delight, and the city was in a blaze of illumination in honor of the event. On the King's birthday, which occurred soon afterward, the New Yorkers assembled, and with enthusiastic manifestations of loyalty erected a liberty-pole, inscribed to the King, Pitt, and Liberty. The Assembly met in June, and the Governor requested its compliance with the demands of the ministry in relation to furnishing supplies for the troops stationed in New York city. Some controversy ensued upon the subject, and only a partial compliance could be obtained from the Assembly.

The sounds of rejoicing which followed the repeal of the Stamp Act had hardly passed away before the ministry, by its unjust acts, again awakened the murmurs of discontent, and the declaratory act began to loom up and

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dampen all the hopes of the colonists. The partial provision of the Assembly for supporting the troops was distasteful to the Sons of Liberty, who well knew the soldiers were sent to enforce the abridgement of American liberties, and on their arrival did not disguise their feelings. Animosities arose between them, and the soldiers, believing that it was owing to the Sons of Liberty that the Assembly had not been more liberal in furnishing them with supplies, retaliated by cutting down the citizens' flagstaff. The next day, while the citizens were replacing it, they were assaulted by the troops, and several of them wounded. The officers were indifferent to this conduct of their men, and other outrages were committed. The Assembly met again in November, when the governor placed before it the instructions of the ministry, requesting that immediate provision for the troops should be made; but their outrageous conduct had so disgusted the legislators that they refused to comply, and were severely censured by the crown. Parliament declared the legislative powers of the Assembly annulled, and forbade the governor and council to give their assent to any act passed by that body until unqualified compliance with the demands of the government had been obtained.

In June, 1767, a bill was passed by Parliament imposing a duty on tea, glass, lead, paper, and printers' colors imported into the colonies. This act was shortly followed by another re-organizing the colonial custom-house system, and establishing a board of revenue commissioners. When intelligence of these acts reached the colonies the excitement was renewed, and the non-importation agreement revived. The colonists saw that Parliament intended to tax them in some way, and declared that taxes on trade for a revenue were as much a violation of their rights as any other taxes. In 1768 the Assembly of Massachusetts addressed a circular letter to the other colonies referring to the acts of Parliament, and soliciting their co-operation in maintaining the common liberties. This so offended the ministry that a letter was sent from the Secretary of State to the several colonial governors, forbidding their assemblies to correspond with that of Massachusetts. When the Assembly of New York was convened the governor placed the document before it, and requested their obedience to its mandates. The Assembly unhesitatingly refused; declared its right to correspond with any other of the legislatures; denounced the infringements upon its rights by Parliament; and was dissolved by the governor. The people sustained their representatives, and when a new Assembly convened in April, 1769, it was found that but very little change had been effected by the election.

The death of Sir Henry Moore occurred on the 11th of September, 1769. His mild and prudent course in avoiding controversy as far as possible had endeared him to the colony, and his death was much lamented. By that event the government again devolved upon Cadwallader Colden. The English merchants, suffering from the non-importation agreement, had joined their petitions with those of the colonists for the repeal of the obnoxious custom-house act, and a circular letter assured the people of the colonies that at the next session of Parliament a proposition would be made to abolish the duties on all articles except tea. This attempt at conciliation was far from satisfactory; for the right of taxation was not relinquished, and the principle was the same whether applied to one article or many. A bill was introduced in the New York Assembly in November for issuing colonial bills of credit to the amount of £120,000, to loan out as a means of revenue. The project at first met with favor from the popular party, but when it was followed by an appropriation to support the British troops in the colony, to be taken out of the interest arising from the loan, a revulsion of feeling at once took place. Shortly after handbills were circulated charging the Assembly with betraying the inhabitants of the colony, and advising the people to meet on a certain day and express their sentiments upon the subject. Accordingly, a large concourse of people gathered, and emphatically denounced the action of the Assembly. That body passed resolutions declaring the handbills libelous, and offering a reward for the detection of their authors. John Lamb, who had presided over the popular meeting, was arrested and brought before the House, but was soon after discharged.

Animosities continued between the Sons of Liberty and the soldiers. Now that their supplies were granted the latter no longer held themselves in check from motives of policy, and on the evening of the 13th of January, 1769, renewed their attack upon the flagpole of the citizens. The latter hastily gathered for its defense, whereupon they desisted. Their failure in this attempt, together with the derisive jeers of the citizens, so enraged them that they charged upon a group of people in front of a tavern which was a favorite resort of the Sons of Liberty, drove them in and destroyed the windows and furniture. On the evening of the 16th they cut down the flagstaff, sawed it in pieces, and piled the fragments before the battered hotel. On the following morning several thousands of the citizens assembled at the scene of the outrage, and passed resolutions censuring the riotous proceedings of the soldiers, and recommending that whenever found in the street after roll-call they should be dealt with as enemies to the peace of the city. The next day placards were found posted up, ridiculing the resolutions and daring the citizens to execute them. During the day the Sons of Liberty caught two or three soldiers in the act of putting up these bills, and arrested them. While conducting them to the mayor's office the citizens were attacked by a party of twenty soldiers, armed with cutlasses, and a skirmish ensued—the citizens defending themselves with clubs. The soldiers were forced back to Golden Hill, as John street, between Cliff street and Burling Slip, was then called. Here they were re-enforced, and made a furious charge on the citizens, most of whom were entirely unarmed. The latter stoutly resisted until a party of officers appeared on the scene and ordered the troops back to their barracks. Several of the citizens were severely wounded, some of whom had not participated in the skirmish. Several affrays occurred on the following day, in which the soldiers were generally

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worsted. The mayor issued a proclamation forbidding them to leave the barracks unless accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, and order was restored.

Thus terminated the first conflict in which blood was shed in the cause of American independence. It is usually asserted that at Lexington was the first battle fought; but the actual beginning of the combat, so doubtful in its progress, and so glorious in its results, was the battle of Golden Hill, on the 18th of January, 1770, at least five years earlier. The Sons of Liberty purchased grounds and erected another pole, which stood until the occupation of the city by the British forces in 1776.

CHAPTER X.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY—MEETING OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON—CANADA INVADED.

IN October Lord Dunmore arrived in New York and superseded Colden in the government of the province. Meanwhile the duties had been removed from all articles except tea, and the non-importation agreement was restricted to that article. The new governor brought the news of the royal approval of the act authorizing the emission of colonial bills of credit. This strengthened the spirit of loyalty, and affairs went on more smoothly. On the 8th of July, 1771, William Tryon was commissioned as governor in place of Lord Dunmore, who was transferred to the government of Virginia. By a recent order of the crown the governor's salary was to be paid from the revenue, thus rendering the executive independent of the people. The East India Company were suffering severely from the non-importation agreement in regard to tea, and in 1773 urgently petitioned the British government to abolish the duty levied upon that article in the colonies, offering to submit to double that duty as an exportation tariff. This would increase the amount of revenue two-fold, but the party in power, deluded by false views of national honor, would not in the least relinquish its declared right to tax the colonies. It preferred to favor the East India Company by a special act allowing them to ship their tea to the colonies free of export duty, which would enable them to sell it at a lower rate than in England. By this act the ministers imagined they had outwitted the colonists and that this appeal to their pockets would end their resistance. Ships were laden with tea and consignees appointed in the colonies to receive it, with the expectation that this new act would secure its ready sale. When information of this arrangement reached the colonies their indignation was deeply aroused. The Sons of Liberty rallied and resolved that the obnoxious article should not be landed under any pretense. The tea commissioners appointed for New York resigned in view of such decided demonstrations of resistance.

Expecting a consignment of tea would soon reach the city the citizens held a mass meeting, and regardless of the efforts of Governor Tryon to secure its reception, emphatically resolved that it should not be landed. The expected vessel was delayed and did not make its appearance until April, 1774. When it arrived off Sandy Hook the pilot, acting under the instructions of the vigilance committee, refused to bring the ship any nearer the city. Captain Lockyer, the commander, under escort of the committee, was allowed to come up and consult with the consignee, but the latter refused to receive the cargo, and advised the captain to return to England immediately. Meanwhile Captain Chambers, of New York, professing to be a patriot, arrived in the harbor. His vessel was boarded by the committee, and upon being questioned he denied having any contraband goods; but on being informed by the committee that with the evidence they had to the contrary they should search his ship, he admitted that there was tea on board which he had brought out on a private venture. The hatches were forced open and the chests brought on deck and given air and water. The next morning Captain Lockyer was conducted by the committee to his ship, together with Chambers, his companion in the tea trade, and they were sent on an outward voyage.

The New Hampshire grants continued a source of serious contention. The civil officers were opposed by force in their efforts to enforce the judgments obtained in the ejectment suits, and the New York Assembly passed an act declaring resistance to be felony. A proclamation was issued by Governor Tryon offering a reward for the apprehension of Ethan Allen and other conspicuous offenders. This was followed by a burlesque proclamation from the proscribed, affirming their determination to resist and offering a reward for the arrest of the governor of New York. In the spring of 1775, at the time appointed for the session of court in the disputed territory, the settlers took possession of the court-house and prevented the New York officers from entering. The officers thereupon collected a force, and being again refused admittance fired into the house, killing one of the occupants, and wounding several others. Some of the officers were arrested by the enraged inhabitants and lodged in jail, and matters appeared to be approaching a crisis; but the battle of Lexington occurring at this juncture, active hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies began and caused a cessation of these difficulties.

A cargo of tea had arrived in Boston harbor considerably earlier than in New York, and the Bostonians resolved that it should not be landed. The vessels containing the obnoxious article were boarded and the chests emptied into the water. The ministry, enraged at this spirited resistance, determined to subjugate the colonies. Various measures were determined upon which were ruinous to the liberties of the American people; among them was the celebrated "Boston Port Bill," closing the harbor and destroying the trade of the city to punish the

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citizens for having destroyed the tea. The people everywhere were awakened to a lively sympathy with Boston, seeing by its treatment what was in store for them. A brisk correspondence was carried on between Boston and New York through the agency of committees appointed for that purpose. Public meetings were held for the consideration of their common grievances, and among the measures devised and recommended were the restoration of the non-importation agreement and the convening of a colonial congress. On the 5th of September, 1774, this congress met at Philadelphia and adopted a declara, tion of rights, setting forth wherein those rights had been violated; agreed on a petition to the King for the removal of their grievances and also on an appeal to the people of Great Britain and Canada; and then adjourned to meet again in May of the following year. The Assembly of New York was the only colonial assembly that withheld its approval of the proceedings of this congress It, however, addressed a remonstrance to Parliament, which was treated as all others had been, with disdain. The Assembly adjourned on the 3d of April, 1775, and was never again convened. Its refusal to appoint delegates to the Continental Congress gave great dissatisfaction, and a provincial convention of county representatives was called by the people to perform that duty.

At midnight on the 18th of April, 1775, General Gage sent a detachment of British regulars from Boston to destroy the military stores collected by the Americans at Concord, Massachusetts. The expedition was conducted with great secrecy, but the troops were discovered and the people warned of their coming. On reaching Lexington the following morning they found the militia assembled on the green. The latter, disregarding a command to disperse, were fired upon and several of them were killed. The British troops proceeded to Concord, but the inhabitants, having been apprised of their design, had concealed the greater part of their stores, and the British troops on their return were severely harrassed by the militia who had gathered from the neighboring towns.

When intelligence of this event reached New York the excitement was intense. The affair was in fact the signal for a general rush to arms throughout the colonies. The Sons of Liberty took possession of the arms at the arsenal in New York city and distributed them among the people. At the suggestion of the Committee of Observation a provincial government for the city was formed, consisting of one hundred of the principal citizens, who were to control affairs until Congress should otherwise order. The British troops at New York having been ordered to Boston, the provisional government allowed them to depart on condition that they should take nothing but their own arms with them. Regardless of this stipulation they attempted to carry off some military stores belonging to the city, but were defeated in their designs by Colonel Marinus Willett with a party of the Sons of Liberty, who confronted them and succeeded in retaking the property and replacing it in the fort.

While the patriots were flocking toward Boston the Connecticut Assembly was in session, and several of its members agreed upon a plan to seize the cannon and military stores at Ticonderoga and Crown Point for the use of the patriot army. They appointed a committee to repair to the frontier and raise an expedition, under Colonel Ethan Allan, to surprise and capture the posts named. A force of two hundred and seventy men was soon collected, and marched by night under Colonels Allen and Benedict Arnold to a point on Lake Champlain opposite Ticonderoga. They had but few boats, and when day began to dawn only the officers and eighty-three men had crossed. Fearful that delay would be hazardous, Allen resolved to make an attack before the rear division had crossed, and marched at the head of his men directly to the sally port. The sentinel snapped his musket at him and retreated to the parade with the patriots close at his heels. The garrison were aroused and taken prisoners. Colonel Allen went directly to the apartments of the commander and demanded and obtained a surrender of the fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress." Crown Point was taken without resistance two days afterward, and the command of Lake Champlain was thus secured.

The Continental Congress reassembled and organized on the 10th of May, the same day that Colonel Allen captured Ticonderoga, and proceeded at once to raise and equip an army for the defense of the colonies. New York was ordered to raise three thousand men as her proportion. The population of the province during the preceding year had increased to 182,251. George Washington was commissioned as commander-in-chief of the American forces. A provincial congress of New York, convened on the 22d of May, authorized the raising of troops, encouraged the manufacture of gunpowder and muskets in the province, and projected fortifications at King's Bridge and the Hudson passes in the Highlands.

Captain Lamb was ordered to remove the cannon from the battery at the foot of the city to a place of greater security. On the evening of August 23d he proceeded to the execution of the order. The captain of the British war-ship Asia, being informed of the intended movement, sent a barge filled with men to watch it. A shot was fired from the barge into the American force, which was immediately answered by a volley, killing one of the crew and wounding several others. The Asia then opened a cannonade upon the city, doing considerable damage to the buildings in the vicinity of the battery, but the patriots were undismayed, and in the face of the cannonade, deliberately removed every gun. Governor Tryon returned from England in June and strenuously exerted himself to promote the royal cause. Finding that his position was growing more and more unsatisfactory, and having fears for his personal safety, he abandoned the city and took refuge on board a British sloop of war.

The Continental Congress directed General Schuyler to collect an armament at Ticonderoga, and put that post in in a state of defense, preparatory to an expedition against Canada. The forces under Generals Schuyler and Montgomery appeared before St. John's in September. General Schuyler was compelled by ill health to relinquish the

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command to General Montgomery and return to Ticonderoga. The fort at Chambly, twelve miles below, was captured on the 19th of October by a detachment of the American force, aided by friendly Canadians. They passed the fort at St. John's during a dark night in boats, with their artillery, and appeared before Chambly, which was feebly garrisoned and soon surrendered. The spoils taken at Chambly materially aided in carrying on with vigor the siege of St. John's, which after several unsuccessful assaults and numerous mishaps was on the 3d of November compelled to surrender. While this siege was in progress, Colonel Ethan Allen, acting without authority from the commander-in-chief, in a rash attempt to take Montreal with a small advance force, was taken prisoner and sent to England. General Carlton, when informed of the capture of Chambly, made an attempt to reinforce the garrison at St. John's, but being defeated by Colonel Seth Warner, only hastened its fall. General Montgomery moved forward to Montreal, which was taken without resistance. In September Colonel Benedict Arnold was dispatched by Washington with a force of eleven hundred men against Canada, by way of the Kennebec river, to aid Montgomery, who was invading that province by way of Lake Champlaln. After surmounting incredible obstacles and suffering terrible privations and hardships, Arnold at last arrived at Point Levi, opposite the city of Quebec.

He was for several days prevented from crossing the St. Lawrence by tempestuous winds. On the night of the 13th of November he crossed the river and scaled the heights to the Plains of Abraham. Failing to draw out the garrison he demanded a surrender, which was contemptuously refused. Finding all his attempts useless he retreated up the river about twenty miles and awaited the arrival of Montgomery, who joined him on the 1st of December, and the combined forces then moved toward Quebec.

A bombardment of the city proved unavailing and it was resolved to storm the town, although the whole assailing force was considerably less than the garrison. The lower town was to be attacked by Montgomery and Arnold, and at the same time feigned attacks were to be made upon the upper town. Montgomery descended from the Plains of Abraham to Wolfe's Cove, and marched through the drifting snow toward the lower town, while Arnold with another division moved around to the north on the St. Charles, in order to form a junction with Montgomery and storm Prescott Gate. Montgomery in his advance encountered a block-house defended by a battery. Pushing forward in a charge at the head of his men he was instantly killed, together with his aids, by a discharge of grape-shot from the battery. Appalled at this disaster, his division fell back in confusion and made no further attempt to force a junction with Arnold. Meanwhile the latter had pressed on through the snow-drifts, and like Montgomery charged at the head of his men upon a battery, and received a wound which compelled him to leave the field. Captain Morgan took the command, carried the first battery and rushed on to a second, which was also carried, after a severe contest of three hours' duration. Carlton sent a detachment from the garrison to attack them in the rear, and while Morgan was pressing on into the town he heard of the death of Montgomery, and finding himself unsupported and surrounded, was compelled to surrender. The rest of the division in the rear retreated. Colonel Arnold took command of the remainder of the army, consisting of about eight hundred men, and intrenched himself a few miles from the city, where he remained until reinforced by General Wooster, in April, who took command and renewed the siege. Large reinforcements having arrived at Quebec, the American force was obliged to retreat, and by the superior numbers of the enemy was soon after driven out of Canada.

CHAPTER XI.

HOSTILITIES TRANSFERRED TO NEW YORK—THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND—BURGOYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

IN March, Washington, having compelled General Howe to evacuate Boston, and apprehensive that New York would be the next point of attack, made immediate preparations for putting that city in a posture of defense. General Lee, with twelve hundred men, was ordered forward from Connecticut. The captain of the British man-of-war Asia had threatened to cannonade the city if "rebel troops" were permitted to enter it. It was the stronghold of loyalty to the crown and disaffection to the patriot cause, and the Committee of Safety in their timidity protested against Lee's entrance, but threats and protests were unavailing. Lee came, and the tories either fled or ceased to oppose the cause of the patriots. Sir Henry Clinton, who had been sent over on a secret expedition, appeared off Sandy Hook at nearly the same time that General Lee entered the city, but finding it in possession of the American troops, proceeded south to attack Charleston. Washington hastened forward from Boston, and on the 14th of April arrived at New York and established his headquarters in the city. General Howe went to Halifax on leaving Boston, but about the 1st of July appeared off Sandy Hook, and shortly after landed on Staten Island. He was soon after joined by his brother Admiral Howe, with a force of British regulars and Hessian hirelings, and also by Clinton and Parker on their return from an unsuccessful attack on Charleston, making altogether a combined force of nearly thirty thousand men. Howe was here visited by Governor Tryon, who had contrived a plot to capture Washington, blow up the magazine, and secure the passes to the city. The mayor also was in the conspiracy, and was receiving money from Tryon to bribe the Americans. Two of Washington's guards yielded to the temptations of the enemy, but the third, who could not be bribed, exposed the plot. The Provincial Congress of New York, seeing

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the hostile demonstrations toward the city, adjourned to White Plains, where it convened on the 9th of July, and passed resolutions heartily endorsing the action of the Continental Congress and approving of the Declaration of Independence.

The plan of the campaign on the part of the British army near New York was to take possession of the city and the islands in its vicinity, and to ascend the Hudson, while Carlton should move down from Canada, and thus separate the Eastern from the other States. Two ships succeeded in passing the batteries and ascended the Hudson to furnish the tories of Westchester with arms, but all their attempts to land were frustrated and they returned.

On the 22d of August a British force of ten thousand men, with forty pieces of cannon, landed on the south side of Long Island, in the vicinity of New Utrecht, and advanced in three divisions upon the Americans stationed in and about Brooklyn. The Hessians, under De Heister, formed the center. The left, along New York Bay, was commanded by General Grant, and the right, which led in the action, was commanded by Clinton and Cornwallis. While Grant and De Heister were diverting the Americans on the left and center, the division on the right was to make a circuitous march and fall upon their rear. This division left the Flatlands on the night of the 26th, and guided by a tory gained possession of the Bedford and Jamaica passes before General Sullivan, who commanded in that quarter, was aware of the movement. While this advantage was being gained Grant was making a movement toward Brooklyn, and early in the morning came into collision with the Americans under Lord Stirling on the site of Greenwood Cemetery, when an engagement took place without material advantage to either side. De Heister advanced and kept up a cannonade on the works at the Flatbush pass. In the meantime, Clinton had gained a position in the rear of the Continental army and commenced to attack them. De Heister then pressed forward, and Sullivan, perceiving the peril of his army, attempted to retreat, but it was too late. They were met by Clinton's forces and driven back upon the Hessians. Some forced their way through the ranks and reached the fortifications, but after a desperate struggle and great loss of life Sullivan himself and the greater part of the left wing of the American army were taken prisoners. Cornwallis hastened to cut off the division under Stirling, who was not yet aware of the situation. A part of his force succeeded in crossing Gowanus creek in safety, but many were drowned or taken prisoners. Stirling himself was captured and a decisive victory gained by the British. About five thousand were engaged on the side of the Americans, of whom five hundred were killed or wounded and eleven hundred taken prisoners. These were confined in loathsome prison-ships on the East river, where they suffered indescribable privations and hardships. Fortunately for the Americans, Howe did not dare to attempt an assault upon their fortifications in Brooklyn, but encamped about a third of a mile distant, and waited for the support of the fleet.

On the 28th, the day after the battle, the British began to cannonade the intrenchments. At night a heavy fog settled over the battle-field, which remained all the following day. When night had added its darkness to the mist which had obstructed the vision of the hostile parties throughout the day, Washington, with the remainder of the troops on Long Island, silently crossed the East river in safety to New York. The British forces took possession of the American works and prepared to attack New York. Washington knew that with his dispirited and undisciplined army he could not successfully oppose them, and decided to evacuate the city. On the 15th of September Howe landed with about four thousand men under cover of his fleet at Kip's Bay, on the east side of Manhattan Island, near what is now the foot of Thirty-fourth street. Two brigades of militia, stationed for defense in that quarter, were panic-stricken and retreated disgracefully despite all the efforts of their officers to rally them. Putnam, who had charge of one column of the army, was compelled to leave in great haste, and narrowly escaped being captured. The Americans retreated to Harlem, and the British took possession of New York and held it until the close of the war.

The next day an advance party of the British were attacked, and after a severe skirmish driven back with considerable loss. Howe, perceiving that the Americans were strongly intrenched upon Harlem Heights, determined to gain their rear, cut off their communication with the north and east, and hem them in. He sent a part of his fleet up the Hudson, and transferred the main body of his army in boats to Westchester county, landing them at Throck's Neck. When Washington saw this movement he sent a detachment to oppose their landing. All the passes were well guarded, and a detachment was intrenched at White Plains. The main army advanced in that direction and intrenched upon the hills from Fordham to White Plains. On the 28th of October the enemy came up and attacked General McDougal, on Chatterton's Hill. McDougal, after an obstinate resistance, was forced to fall back to intrenchments above White Plains. While Howe was preparing to storm their encampment at this place, Washington withdrew, unobserved by the enemy, to North Castle, where strong breastworks had been erected, and awaited an attack; but Howe, not deeming it prudent to assail him in so strong a position, retreated toward New York, preparatory to the contemplated reduction of Fort Washington, which was soon environed by the British forces. It was gallantly defended by Colonel Magaw until he was overpowered by a superior force and compelled to surrender. Fort Lee, on the opposite side of the Hudson, was abandoned on the approach of the enemy, and Washington, who had crossed the Hudson, retreated through New Jersey to the opposite side of the Delaware river, closely pursued by the enemy. On the night of the 25th of December he recrossed the river and gained an important victory at Trenton, and shortly afterward another at Princeton, and then went into winter quarters at Morristown.

General Gates, who had been appointed to the com-

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mand of the Northern forces, apprehensive that General Carlton would follow up his success in Canada and attempt to capture Crown Point and Ticonderoga, abandoned the former, and concentrated his forces at the latter. A small squadron was formed and placed upon Lake Champlain, under the command of Arnold, in August. Carlton constructed a fleet at St. Johns. Arnold sailed down the lake, but, being ignorant of the strength of the armament preparing against him, fell back to Valcour's Island. On the 11th of October, the British fleet passed around the east side of the island and took up a position south of the American squadron. An action began about noon and continued until night. One of the schooners in Arnold's fleet was disabled, and burned to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. The British force was greatly superior, and as another engagement would have been extremely hazardous, it was deemed advisable to return to Crown Point. The night was exceedingly dark, and the Americans succeeded in sailing through the British fleet unobserved, although the latter had been stationed in a line across the lake in anticipation of such a movement. On reaching Schuyler's Island, ten miles distant from the British fleet, they stopped to make some repairs, and, on being discovered at daylight, were pursued by the enemy. On the 13th, the British ships, three in number, came up with and attacked the "Washington," which, after a heroic defense, was compelled to surrender, and her commander and all his men were taken prisoners. The whole force was now concentrated in an attack upon the "Congress," which maintained the unequal contest with unflinching resolution for four or five hours, till it was reduced to a complete wreck. Arnold then ran the craft into a creek and burned it, together with the rest of his boats, and marching to Crown Point, where the remainder of the fleet was stationed, sailed for Ticonderoga. General Carlton took possession of Crown Point and threatened Ticonderoga, but, abandoning his design, he prudently withdrew to Canada.

The Provincial Congress, which had assembled at White Plains on the 9th of July and approved the Declaration of Independence, appointed a committee to draw up and report a constitution. The occupation of New York city and part of Westchester county by the British greatly disturbed the labors of the convention, and finally, in February, they repaired to Kingston, where the draft of a constitution was prepared by John Jay, and adopted on the 21st of April, 1777. George Clinton was elected governor under the new constitution, and took the oath of office on the 31st of July following.

The principal object of the British in the campaign of 1777 was to carry out their cherished design of separating the Eastern from the Southern colonies, by controlling the Hudson river and Lake Champlain. The most prominent feature of the plan was the advance of an army from Canada, under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, who had superseded General Carlton. It was intended that Burgoyne should force his way down the Hudson as far as Albany, while Sir Henry Clinton was to proceed up the river and join him, and thus a free communication between New York and Canada would be established, and the colonies separated. In order to distract the attention of the Americans, and the more completely subdue the Western border, Colonel St. Leger was to ascend the St. Lawrence with a detatchment of regulars, accompanied by Sir John Johnston with a regiment of loyalists and a large body of Indians. From Oswego the expedition was to penetrate the country to Fort Schuyler, on the site of Rome, and after its capture sweep the Mohawk valley and join Burgoyne at Albany. Burgoyne arrived in Canada early in March. Unavoidable difficulties having greatly embarrassed his first movements, it was past the middle of June before his army was assembled at Cumberland Point, on Lake Champlain. The main army of more than seven thousand men appeared before Crown Point, and occupied that post on the 30th of June. Having issued a proclamation, intended to terrify the inhabitants into submission, Burgoyne prepared to invest Ticonderoga, then in command of General St. Clair. On the east shore of Lake Champlain, on Mount Independence, there was a star-fort, so connected with Ticonderoga, on the west side of the lake, by a floating bridge, as to obstruct the passage of vessels up the lake. For want of a sufficient force to man all its defenses the outworks toward Lake George were abandoned on the approach of Burgoyne. A detachment of the enemy, under General Fraser, took Mount Hope, and thereby cut off St. Clair's communication with Lake George; and at the same time the abandoned works of the Americans, more to the right, were occupied by General Phillips. On the south side of the outlet of Lake George, and opposite Mount Independence, is a lofty eminence, then known as Sugar-loaf Hill, which was found to completely command the works both at Ticonderoga and Fort Independence. A battery was planted on its summit by the British during the night, and St. Clair, on perceiving his critical situation, at once called a council of war, by which it was unanimously decided that immediate evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga was the only chance of saving the army. During the ensuing night such military stores and provisions as could be removed, together with the sick and disabled troops, were embarked on batteaux, and sent up the lake to Skenesborough, as Whitehall was then called, under convoy of five armed galleys and a detachment of six hundred men, under Colonel Long, while the main body of the army was to cross the lake and proceed to the same point by land. The garrison passed over the floating bridge to Mount Independence about two hours before daylight, and would probably have made their retreat undiscovered had not the house of the commander at Fort Independence been set on fire just at this time. This unfortunate occurrence threw the Americans into disorder, for the light of the conflagration revealed their movements to the British, who made immediate preparations for pursuit. St. Clair's orce made a disorderly retreat to Hubbardton. On the following morning General Fraser came up with his brigade, and commenced an attack. The conflict was for some time fierce and bloody. The Americans had almost surrounded the left wing of

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the British when General Riedesel came up with reinforcements, and St. Clair made a precipitate retreat. The boats which conveyed the military stores and the detachment of Colonel Long reached Skenesborough safely, but Burgoyne in a few hours broke through the boom and bridge at Ticonderoga, on which the Americans had placed much reliance, and with his fleet rapidly pursued them; and while they were landing at Skenesborough three regiments disembarked at South Bay with the intention of gaining the road to Fort Edward, and cutting off their retreat. On the approach of the British gunboats, Colonel Long's men destroyed three of their galleys and several buildings, and escaped capture by a rapid flight to Fort Anne. Two days after the battle at Hubbardton St. Clair retreated to Fort Edward. Burgoyne was joined at Skenesborough by the detachments of Fraser and Riedesel, and prepared to push forward to the Hudson. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill was sent forward to Fort Anne to intercept such as might retreat to that post, and to watch the movements of the Americans. This post was guarded by Colonel Long, with about five hundred men, mostly convalescents. Hill's force exceeded this number. Colonel Long did not wait for an attack, but marched out to give battle, and gained a decided advantage; but their ammunition giving out, they were obliged to give way; and aware of their inability to hold the fort against General Phillips, who was approaching with reinforcements, set fire to it, and fell back on Fort Edward.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON—FAILURE OF ST. LEGER'S MOVEMENT—BURGOYNE'S DEFEATS AND SURRENDER.

BURGOYNE remained at Skenesborough nearly three weeks, while detachments were building bridges and repairing the road to Fort Anne. This delay greatly diminished his supplies, and on arriving at Fort Anne he sent a detachment under Colonel Baum to surprise and capture a quantity of stores which he had heard was collected at Bennington, and with the expectation of receiving material aid from the loyalists in that quarter. General Schuyler had not sufficient force to defend Fort Edward, and throwing all the obstructions possible in Burgoyne's way from there to Fort Anne retreated down the valley of the Hudson. Colonel Baum on his march to Bennington reached Cambridge on the 13th of August. The American General Stark in the meantime had repaired to Bennington, and was collecting the militia to join his brigade in opposing any invasion in that direction. Hearing that a party of Indians were at Cambridge, he detached Colonel Gregg to attack them; and shortly after, learning that a large body of the enemy was in their rear marching on Bennington, he moved immediately to the support of Gregg. After going about five miles he met him retreating, and Colonel Baum not more than a mile in the rear. Stark at once disposed his army for battle, and Baum perceiving its strength began to intrench, and sent to Burgoyne for reinforcements. The next day some skirmishing took place, and on the following day, August 16th, Stark arranged his army for an attack. Two detachments were sent to flank the enemy while another was attracting their attention in front. As soon as the attack on the enemy's flank began the main body pressed forward, and after two hours' fierce conflict gained a decisive victory. The remnant of Colonel Baum's force in its flight was met by Colonel Breyman with reinforcements, who pressed forward with the combined force to regain the abandoned intrenchments. Stark was also reinforced, and the conflict was renewed with vigor. The enemy at length giving way, were pursued until darkness came to their rescue and enabled them with their thinned and broken ranks to escape to the main army. Colonel Baum was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. The total loss of the enemy was, in killed, wounded and prisoners, nine hundred and thirty-four, and all their artillery and military stores. Up to this time all had gone well with the boastful Briton, and his path had been illuminated with victory; but with the failure of this expedition his glory began to wane and his sky to grow dark and threatening, where hitherto it had been bright and serene.

While these events had been taking place with the main division, the expedition under Colonel St. Leger had invested Fort Schuyler (earlier and even now more commonly called Fort Stanwix), on the site of Rome. A movement of the Mohawk valley militia to its relief was arrested by the bloody battle of Oriskany, but while most of the besiegers were engaged in this conflict their camp was sacked by the garrison; and learning that a more formidable provincial force was on its way to raise the siege of the fort, which had held out tenaciously, St. Leger abandoned his undertaking and returned to Canada.

Schuyler, with his army, marched down the Hudson to Stillwater, and finally to the mouth of the Mohawk, still keeping his headquarters at Stillwater and exerting all his energies for the augmentation of his force, preparatory to a conflict with Burgoyne. On the 19th of August, at the instigation of his enemies, he was very unjustly superseded by General Gates. On the 8th of September the American army advanced to Bemis' Heights, above Stillwater, which had been fortified under the superintendence of Kosciusko. The British detachment sent to Bennington, instead of bringing back any plunder had lost largely of what they already had, as well as most of the force, and Burgoyne had hardly recovered from this unexpected shock when the news was brought him of the defeat of St. Leger at Fort Schuyler. These disasters had a very depressing effect upon his army, and the Indians and loyalists began to desert, while the Americans were greatly inspirited. In view of these difficulties the British commander deemed it expedient to halt at Fort Edward.

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Stores having been brought forward from the posts on Lake Champlain, he proceeded down the Hudson, and on the 18th of September encamped at Wilbur's Basin, two miles from the American position, and prepared for battle, and the next day advanced to the attack in three divisions. General Riedesel commanded the left column, which with the heavy artillery moved down a road along the margin of the river. The center was commanded by Burgoyne in person, and the left by General Fraser. The front and flanks of both the center and right were covered by Indians, tories and Canadians. The American right, which was the main body of their army, was commanded by Gates, and the left by General Arnold. Colonel Morgan was detached from Arnold's division and encountering the Canadians and Indians in the advance drove them back ; but they being reinforced the contest resulted in both parties finally falling within their respective lines. The action soon became general, and the combined force of Burgoyne and Fraser was engaged with Arnold's division. Arnold called upon Gates for reinforcements but they were refused, and he, resolving to do what he could with the force at his command, continued the contest with the most obstinate and determined resolution, both armies alternately advancing and retreating without a decisive victory for either. The conflict did not cease until the shades of night fell upon the combatants. The Americans then retired to their encampment unpursued by the enemy. The British forces bivouacked on the field of battle. The total loss of the former was three hundred and nineteen, and that of the latter more than five hundred. Few actions have been more remarkable for determined bravery on both sides than this. The number of the British in the engagement was about three thousand, and that of the Americans five hundred less. Both parties claimed the victory. The object of the British was to advance and gain ground, which they failed to do ; while it was not the intention of the Americans to advance, but to maintain their position, which they accomplished, and it is therefore not difficult to determine on which side the advantage lay. Though the British remained in possession of the battle-field through the night, they retired to their camp in the morning without advancing to renew the conflict. General Gates, in his report of the battle, said nothing of Arnold or his division, to whom all the honor was due. He was jealous of the reputation that officer had earned, and of his growing popularity with the army, and carried his meanness so far as to take from him the command of his division. Both parties strengthened their positions after the battle, but no general engagement took place for upwards of three weeks.

Burgoyne saw with painful anxiety that the American forces were rapidly increasing, while his own were daily diminishing by the desertion of his Indian allies. His provisions began to fail, and the vigilance of the Americans not only prevented any supplies reaching him, but deprived him of all communication with Sir Henry Clinton for assistance. At length he was obliged to put his troops on short allowance, and hearing nothing from Clinton, who was to make a diversion in his favor, became seriously alarmed. Amid the thickening perils he found himself reduced to the alternative of fighting or retreating. The latter was not only inglorious but difficult, and he resolved to make a reconnoissance in force, for the twofold purpose of ascertaining definitely the position of the enemy, and of collecting forage to supply his camp, of which it was in pressing need. On the 7th of October he, at the head of fifteen hundred men and accompanied by Generals Riedesel, Phillips and Fraser, advanced toward the left wing of the American position. The movement was seasonably perceived by the Americans, and the enemy were repulsed and driven back to their lines by Morgan, who, at his own suggestion, was dispatched by a circuitous route to gain the right of the British, and fall upon the flanking party of Fraser at the same time an attack was to be made on the left of the British. General Poor advanced toward an eminence upon which were stationed the British grenadiers and the artillery of Ackland and Williams. He had given his men orders not to fire until after the first discharge of the British guns, and they moved onward toward the frowning battery in awful silence until a sudden volley of grape-shot and musket balls made havoc among the branches of the trees, scarcely a shot taking effect upon the advancing column. At this signal Poor's men sprang forward and delivered their fire, and opening to the right and left pressed furiously upon the enemy's flanks and gained the top of the hill, where the struggle became fierce and obstinate in the extreme. One cannon was taken and retaken five successive times, finally remaining in the hands of the Americans, when Colonel Cilly turned it upon the retreating enemy, and fired it with their own ammunition. Williams and Ackland were both taken prisoners, the latter being severely wounded ; and the grenadiers fled in confusion, leaving the field in possession of the Americans, thickly strewn with their dead and wounded.

As soon as the action was begun at this point Morgan's command rushed down like an avalanche from the ridge skirting the flanking party of Fraser, and assailed them with such a destructive fire that they were hastily driven back to their lines. Then, by a rapid movement, he fell upon the right flank of the British with such impetuosity as to throw them into confusion, and Major Dearborn, coming up at this critical moment, completed their discomfiture. The right and left of the British lines were thus broken, but the center had remained firm. General Arnold, who had so unjustly been deprived of his command, had been watching the progress of the battle in great excitement, and now mounted his horse and started for the battle-field. Gates sent Major Armstrong to order him back, but Arnold, suspecting his errand, was quickly beyond his reach, and exposed to such perils that the messenger was not anxious to follow him. Placing himself at the head of the men he formerly commanded, he rushed like an unchained tiger upon the British center, which soon began to give way under his furious assault. General Fraser, who was commanding on the right, seeing the center in such a critical situation, brought up reinforcements, and by his courage and skill

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restored order. He soon fell mortally wounded; dismay seized the British soldiers, and a panic spread all along the line, which was increased by the appearance of General Ten Broeck with a reinforcement of New York militia. Burgoyne, finding himself unable to keep up the sinking courage of his men, abandoned his artillery and ordered a retreat, and the whole force fell back precipitately to their intrenchments. The Americans pursued them, and scarcely were they within their fortifications when, under a terrific shower of grape and musket balls, Arnold assaulted them from right to left, forcing the outworks, and driving the enemy to the interior of their camp. Here he was overtaken by Major Armstrong, who delivered to him Gates' order to return to camp, fearing that "he might do some rash thing." He returned, but not until he had achieved a glorious victory, and put his life in great peril without a command,while Gates had remained in camp, receiving the honors that justly belonged to others. Night came on and the conflict ceased; before dawn Burgoyne abandoned his encampment, now rendered untenable, and the Americans early in the morning took possession of it.

Burgoyne, who in the beginning of the campaign had boastfully exclaimed, in general orders, "Britons never retreat," now found that there was no alternative for him but retreat, and when night came on again he began his retrograde movement in the midst of a drenching rain. This had been anticipated, and General Fellows, previous to the action on the 7th inst., had been sent with a detachment to take a position opposite Saratoga ford, on the east side of the Hudson. Another detachment of two thousand men, was now sent to occupy the heights beyond Sarotoga, to prevent Burgoyne's retreat upon Fort Edward; and still another was stationed at the ford above. On the evening of the 9th Burgoyne halted for the night at Fish creek. The main portion of his army forded the creek and encamped on the opposite bank, while he, with a brigade as a guard, passed the night rather merrily with some companions in a house belonging to General Schuyler. This delay lost him his army. Finding the ford across the Hudson strongly guarded by the detachment under Fellows, he concluded to continue his retreat up the river to Fort Edward. He sent forward a party to repair the bridges, and a detachment to take possession of the fort, but finding the Americans stationed in force upon the heights, they fell back to the main army. In the afternoon of the 10th General Gates came up, with the bulk of the American army, in pursuit, and occupied the high ground on the south side of Fish creek, opposite the enemy's encampment. The detachment sent forward to Fort Edward led General Gates to believe the rumor that the main army of Burgoyne had retreated, and he resolved to fall upon what he supposed was the rear guard. Burgoyne was aware of Gates' error, and hoping to profit by it concealed his troops for the purpose of falling upon the Americans as soon as a favorable opportunity should be afforded. Early the next morning, and in a thick fog, which both parties considered favorable to their respective designs, the army of Gates advanced. Morgan was ordered to cross the creek and begin the action, and at once fell in with the British pickets, who fired upon him and killed several of his party. His reception led him to believe that the rumor of the enemy's retreat was false; that the main body of Burgoyne's force was still near, and that the position of his own corps was critical. Another brigade had already crossed and captured a picket-guard, and another was about to follow when a deserter from the enemy came in, reporting that the entire British army was at hand, and prepared for battle, which statement was shortly after confirmed by the capture of a reconnoitering party. As the fog cleared away and exposed the position of both armies, a retreat was deemed advisable by the detachments that had crossed the creek. As soon as they turned about, the British, who were watching their movements and awaiting their advance, opened fire upon them, but they made their retreat with the loss of only a few men.

Burgoyne was now completely environed. On the opposite bank of the Hudson, Fellows was entrenched, with heavy batteries to open on him if he should attempt to cross the river. Fort Edward was held by an American force of two thousand men. On the south and west the main body of the Americans was posted, while small detachments were in all directions watching his every movement, and continually harrassing his outposts. His provisions were almost exhausted, and none could be obtained, and it was extremely hazardous to attempt to get water from the river or creek. There was no place of safety for the sick and wounded, and the women and children, as well as soldiers and officers, were constantly exposed to the cannon balls that were flying about the encampment. On the 12th he held a consultation with his generals, and it was decided to retreat that nignt, but the returning scouts brought such discouraging intelligence that the movement was postponed till morning. During the night the Americans crossed the river on rafts, and erected a battery on Burgoyne's left flank. Retreat was now hopeless. The next morning a general council was called, when it was unanimously decided to open negotiations with General Gates for an honorable surrender. This conclusion was hastened by the passage of a cannon ball across the table at which Burgoyne and other generals were seated. The negotiations were not completed until the 16th, when the terms of his surrender were agreed upon, and were to be signed by the commander on the following morning. During the night a tory succeeded in reaching the British camp from down the river, who reported that Clinton had taken the forts on the Hudson and ascended the river as far as Esopus. This news so excited Burgoyne's hopes that he resolved not to sign the articles of capitulation, and to gain time he wrote Gates that he had been informed that a part of his army had been sent toward Albany, which, if true, should be considered a breach of faith, and that he could not give his signature until convinced that the strength of the Americans had not been misrepresented. He was informed by Gates that his army was as strong as it had been before these negotiations took place, and unless the

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articles were signed immediately he should open fire upon him. Burgoyne thereupon reluctantly signed the articles of capitulation.

The surrender of Burgoyne was of the utmost importance to the Americans in their struggle for independence. The preponderance of success up to this time had been on the side of the British. The reverses on Long Island and at New York in the previous year, together with the recent defeats in Pennsylvania, had darkened the military horizon with thick clouds of doubt and dismay. All eyes were now anxiouly watching the army of the north, which had also been forced to relinquish Ticonderoga and Fort Edward at the commencement of the campaign, and shaded the prospect of successful resistance in that direction. The news of a complete victory filled the patriots with joy and hope, and appalled the tories, who now began to tremble.

CHAPTER XIII.

CLINTON'S HUDSON RIVER CAMPAIGN—FRANCE RECOGNIZES THE UNITED STATES—WARS WITH THE INDIANS.

WHEN Burgoyne first perceived the difficulties gathering around him, he urged Sir Henry Clinton to hasten the expedition up the Hudson to join him, but Clinton was obliged to wait for the arrival of reinforcements, and it was the 4th of October before he was ready to move. The first object to be accomplished was the reduction of Forts Montgomery and Clinton in the Highlands. These had been constructed to prevent the ships of the enemy from ascending the river, and each was indefensible in its rear, and feebly garrisoned. Clinton landed first at Verplanck's Point, and under cover of a fog dropped down with a part of his force to Stony Point, where he landed, and marched toward the forts. These were commanded by Governor George Clinton and his brother James. Governor Clinton, on learning that the enemy were moving up the river, sent out a scouting party to watch their movements, and from them he first learned of their having landed at Stony Point. A small force was then sent out by him, which met the advance guard of the British about three miles out. Shots were exchanged, and the Americans retreated to the forts. Governor Clinton then sent out a stronger detachment to oppose the enemy's advance, and as this was soon engaged in a sharp conflict, another was sent to its assistance. They were pressed back by a superior force, but not until the enemy had met with considerable loss. Upon nearing the forts the British were divided into two columns, and made a simultaneous assault upon them. After an incessant fire for several hours the British general demanded an instant and unconditional surrender. The proposition was rejected, and the conflict continued until evening, when part of the besieged fought their way out. Governor Clinton made his escape, and likewise his brother, though wounded. Fort Constitution was abandoned on the approach of the British, which gave them command of the river. A detachment under Vaughn and Wallace landed without much opposition and burned Kingston. On hearing of the disastrous termination of Burgoyne's campaign the expedition returned to New York.

It was obvious that France had no sympathy with Great Britain, but looked upon the revolt of her colonies with secret satisfaction, and earnestly desired their separation from England. By the war which closed in 1763 she had been compelled to relinquish her extensive possessions in North America, and she rejoiced to have an opportunity to assist in the infliction of a like dismemberment of territory upon Great Britain. The commissioners at the court of Versailles from the revolted colonies, although not always openly countenanced, were by no means discouraged, and aid was frequently extended to the Americans in a clandestine manner. When intelligence of the capture of Burgoyne reached France her vacillating policy ended, and, casting off all disguise, she entered into a treaty of alliance with, and on the 6th of February, 1778, acknowledged the independence of the United States. This event made the patriots almost certain of ultimate success.

The Indians and tories who had been dispersed at Fort Schuyler were meditating mischief, and making preparations through the winter of 1777–8 to invade the Mohawk valley. Brant, the Indian chief who had prepared the ambuscade at Oriskany, was foremost in these threatening movements. Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler were also active in enlisting tory refugees. A council was called by the Revolutionary authorities, to secure, if possible, the neutrality of the Indians. It met at Johnstown in March. None of the Senecas, the most powerful of the Six Nations, were present, and but few of the Mohawks. General La Fayette, who was to command a proposed expedition against Canada, attended the council. His attention was called to the exposed condition of the settlements, and he directed the building and strengthening of fortifications for their protection. The first hostile movement of Brant was the destruction of the small settlement of Springfield, at the head of Otsego lake. On the 2d of July an engagement occurred on the upper branch of the Cobleskill between an Indian force of four hundred and fifty and fifty-two Americans. The latter were overpowered. The Indians burned the dwellings, and slaughtered the cattle and horses they could not take with them. The settlers generaly were continualy harrassed by marauding parties of Indians during the summer, but on the approach of winter Brant withdrew with his forces toward Niagara, and hostilities apparently ceased. On his way to Niagara he was met by Walter Butler, a fugitive from justice. He had been arrested as a spy and condemned to death, but had been reprieved through the intercession of friends, sent to

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Albany, and confined in prison, from which he made his escape. He joined his father, Col. John Butler, at Niagara, and obtained command of two hundred tories to unite with Brant in an incursion into the Mohawk valley. Upon meeting Brant he prevailed upon him to return and attack the settlement of Cherry Valley. Colonel Alden, who was in command of the fort at that place, received information of the intended attack, but treated it with unconcern. He refused to permit the settlers to move into the fort, believing it to be a false alarm. He, however, assured them that he would keep scouts on the look-out to guard against surprise, and he did send them, but they fell into the hands of the savages, who extorted from them all necessary information respecting the situation. On the morning of the 11th of November the enemy entered the settlement, under cover of a thick and misty atmosphere, and began an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children. The house of Mr. Wells, of which Colonel Alden was an inmate, was surrounded, and the whole of the family brutally massacred. The colonel, in attempting to escape, was tomahawked and scalped. Thirty-two of the inhabitants, mostly women and children, and sixteen soldiers of the garrison, were slain in the most horrible manner. The whole settlement was plundered, and every house burned. Nearly forty prisoners were taken, and conducted down the valley to encamp for the night, promiscuously huddled together, some of them half naked, without shelter, and no resting-place but the cold ground. The next day, finding the women and children cumbersome, the captors sent most of them back. The infamous Butler was not only the author of this savage expedition, but he was the director of all the cruelty practiced. With the destruction of this settlement hostilities ceased along the frontier until the following spring. Through the winter Brant and his colleagues were making preparations for a renewal of their incursions, and necessity seemed to demand the infliction of severe punishment upon the savages who threatened to desolate the border settlements. Accordingly on the 18th of April, 1779, Colonel Van Schaick was sent out with a force from Fort Schuyler to make a descent upon the Onondagas. The expedition had approached to within a few miles of their villages and castle before their occupants were aware of the expedition against them. The Indians fled to the woods, leaving everything behind them, even to their arms. Their villages, three in number, consisting of about fifty houses, were burned, and their provisions and cattle destroyed. The council house, or castle, was spared from the flames, but a swivel found in it was rendered useless. Thirty-three of the Indians were taken prisoners and twelve killed. The expedition then returned to Fort Schuyler, arriving on the 24th, having accomplished its object in six days, without the loss of a man. While this short campaign was in progress, the lower section of the Mohawk was visited at different points by scalping parties, and the settlements menaced with the fate of Cherry Valley. The Onondagas, fired with indignation at the destruction of their villages, retaliated by a descent upon the settlement at Cobleskill, and more than twenty of the militia were killed in defending it. The settlement at Minisink being unprotected, Brant resolved to ravage it. On the night of the 19th of July, at the head of a party of Indians and tories disguised as savages, he silently approached the town, and had set fire to several houses before the inhabitants were aroused to the danger of their situation. All who could sought safety in flight, leaving everything to the invaders, who plundered and destroyed all their property, and retired to Grassy Brook, where Brant had left the main body of his warriors. When intelligence of this outrage reached Goshen, Doctor Tusten, colonel of the local militia, ordered them to meet him at Minisink, and one hundred and forty-nine responded to the call. A council was held, and it was resolved to pursue the invaders. Colonel Tusten was opposed to such a hazardous undertaking with so small a force, but he was overruled, and the line of march taken up. The next morning the pursuers were joined by Colonel Hathorn, with a small reinforcement. On coming to the place where the Indians had encamped the previous night, it was obvious from the number of camp-fires that the force was much larger than had been expected, and the leading officers advised return rather than pursuit, but their rash associates were determined to proceed. Soon after Captain Tyler, who was with a scouting party, was shot by a hidden foe, but this circumstance, although it gave the company some alarm, did not check the pursuit. When the party reached the hill overlooking the Delaware, they saw the enemy marching toward the fording place near the mouth of the Lackawaxen. Hathorn determined to intercept them, and arranged his men accordingly. Hills intervened between the opposing forces, and they soon lost sight of each other. Brant was watching the movements of the whites, and anticipating their design turned as soon as they were lost to view, and throwing his whole force in their rear, formed an ambuscade. Not finding the enemy where they had expected Hathorn's men were greatly perplexed, and retracing their steps discovered the Indians in an unexpected quarter and greatly superior in numbers. The latter managed to cut off from the main body of Hathorn's troops about one-third of his entire force in the commencement of the skirmish. From the summit of a hill the militia maintained the unequal conflict until their ammunition was exhausted, and then attempted to retreat, but only thirty succeeded in making their escape from their merciless enemies. When the retreat began there were seventeen of the wounded behind a ledge of rocks under the care of Doctor Tusten, and in this helpless condition they were ruthlessly murdered, together with the doctor, by the Indians.

But a fearful retribution was at hand, and soon fell on the Indians with destructive force. In the spring it was determined to send a large expedition into the Indian country, and so severely chastise the savages and their tory allies as to discourage them from renewing their depredations upon the settlements. General Sullivan was placed in the chief command of this expedition, the plan of which was a combined movement in two divisions; one

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from Pennsylvania, to ascend the Susquehanna, under Sullivan himself, and the other from the north, under General James Clinton. The two divisions were to unite at Tioga. On the 17th of June General Clinton commenced the transportation of his boats across the country from Canajoharie to Otsego lake, and proceeded to its outlet, where he awaited orders from Sullivan. While there he built a dam to confine the water within the lake, hoping by its sudden removal to render the navigation of the river more certain in case of a long drought. This not only facilitated the transportation of his boats upon the river, but it caused an overflow of its banks and destroyed the corn-fields belonging to the Indians, who, being ignorant of the cause of their loss, were greatly astonished and alarmed. General Clinton formed a junction with Sullivan at Tioga on the 22d of August, and the combined force moved cautiously up the Tioga and Chemung. On the 29th the enemy were discovered occupying an advantageous position near the present city of Elmira. The light infantry in the advance formed for battle, and while waiting for the main body to come up skirmishing was carried on with small parties of Indians who would sally out from their works, fire, and retreat, and make the woods echo with their hideous war-whoops. The Indians occupied a hill on the right, and Sullivan ordered Poor with his brigade to flank them, while the main body of the army attacked them in front. As Poor began to ascend the hill he was fiercely opposed by the savages under Brant and the tories under Sir John Johnson. It was some hours before the latter began slowly to give way. Having gained the summit of the hill Poor moved against the enemy's left flank, which he soon carried, and perceiving that they would be surrounded they abandoned their works and made a precipitate retreat. Sullivan's army encamped upon the battle-field that night, and the next day the wounded were sent back, together with the heavy artillery, and the march was resumed toward Catharine's Town, where the expedition arrived on the 2d of September. On the following day the place was destroyed, together with the corn-fields and orchards. The Indians fled before the invaders, who continued their work of destruction, pillaging the villages of their enemies and thus depriving them of all means of subsistence. On the 7th Sullivan's army reached Kanadaseagea, the capital of the Senecas. This they destroyed, as well as all the smaller villages on their way to the Genesee river, which was reached and crossed on the 14th. The Genesee castle was doomed to meet the fate of the rest, and the whole surrounding country, together with the town, which comprised 120 houses, was swept as with the besom of destruction. On the 16th the expedition recrossed the Genesee river, and retracing their steps arrived at Tioga, the starting point, on the 3d of October. The Indians, although subjected to great suffering, were not wholly crushed by these severe losses. Their numerical force was but slightly reduced, and they retaliated upon the frontier settlements with savage vengeance whenever a favorable opportunity offered.

CHAPTER XIV.

ARNOLD'S TREASON—CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION—ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

EARLY in June of 1779 Sir Henry Clinton conducted an expedition up the Hudson, and attacked two small forts, one at Stony Point, on the west side of the river, and the other at Verplank's Point, nearly opposite. The former had only about forty men to defend it, and they retreated on the approach of the British; but the latter, with its garrison of seventy men, resisted, and was captured. Washington much regretted the loss of these posts, and although they had been enlarged and strengthened after the British took possession of them he resolved to make an effort to regain them. Stony Point was surprised on the night of the 15th of July following, and after a short and fierce conflict the garrison, of more than five hundred men, together with the cannon and military stores, were captured, and the works demolished and abandoned.

In the spring of 1780 Brant was again upon the war-path, and with a band of Indians and tories destroyed Harpersfield in April. It was his design to attack the upper fort of Schoharie, but on his way he captured Captain Harper, who represented to him that the fort had lately been reinforced, and he returned to Niagara with his prisoners. Sir John Johnson, with a force of five hundred tories and Indians, very unexpectedly appeared at Johnstown on the night of May 21st, and the next day swept the country between that neighborhood and the Mohawk. Several persons were murdered, others taken prisoners, and all buildings not belonging to the tories were burned. On the following afternoon the party retreated toward Canada. On the 21st of August Canajoharie and the adjacent settlements were attacked by Brant, at the head of a large body of Indians and tories, who did even more damage than Johnson's party.

General Benedict Arnold, wounded at the last battle with Burgoyne, and unable to take any active position, was appointed military governor of Philadelphia in the spring of 1778. Feeling the importance of his station, and fond of making a show, he began living in such an extravagant manner as to become pecuniarily embarrassed; and rather than retrench, and live within his income, he resorted to a system of fraud which brought him into unpleasant relations with the citizens of Philadelphia. By order of Congress he was tried before a court-martial, and sentenced to the mildest form of punishment—simply a reprimand from the commander-in-chief. He appeared to acquiesce in the sentence, but his pride was wounded and he thirsted for revenge. While in Philadelphia he had married the daughter of a tory residing in that place. She was accustomed to receive the attentions of British officers during their occupancy of the city, and

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through her intimacy with Major Andre a correspondence had been initiated between him and Arnold, by which means the latter's treacherous schemes were developed, and culminated in a most infamous treason. Still he was loud in his professions of patriotism and attachment to his country's cause, and pretended to be anxious to again join his companions in the field. He solicited the command of West Point, then the most important post in the possession of the Americans. Washington had assigned him to the command of the left wing of the army, but upon his repeated and earnest request the command of West Point was given him instead, on the 3d of August, 1780. He established his headquarters on the opposite side of the river, at the house of Colonel Beverly Robinson, whose property had been confiscated on account of his espousal of the British cause. Arnold well knew that Sir Henry Clinton would richly reward him for being instrumental in placing West Point in his hands, and hinted as much to Major Andre, between whom and himself letters passed in disguised hand-writing and over fictitious signatures. In order to settle the terms of this infamous treachery it became necessary for Sir Henry Clinton to send Major Andre for a personal interview with Arnold, not only to agree upon the conditions of his contemplated surrender but to guard against a counterplot. Major Andre sailed up the Hudson on board of the Vulture, and a meeting was finally effected. Near the village of Haverstraw resided Joshua H. Smith, who was duped by Arnold to assist in carrying out his designs. It was he who brought Major Andre on shore, where Arnold was awaiting him, and concealed in a thicket they plotted the ruin of the patriot cause from about midnight until day began to dawn, and then repaired to Smith's house to complete their plans. Arnold was to receive ten thousand pounds and the office of Brigadier-General in the British army, while West Point was to be given up on the approach of the English fleet. Major Andre was supplied with papers explaining the military condition of the fort, which were concealed in his stockings; while a pass was given him under the name of John Anderson. In the morning a cannonade was opened upon the Vulture, and she was obliged to fall farther down the river, which reminded Andre of the fact that he was within the American lines. Smith's fears were so much aroused that he refused to convey him by boat to the Vulture, but offered to accompany him a considerable distance by a land route. They crossed the river and proceeded toward White Plains. Near Pines Bridge they parted, and Andre continued his journey alone. When near Tarrytown he was stopped by three militiamen, who were watching for stragglers from the British lines. From what they said to him he was led to believe they were loyalists, whereupon he avowed himself a British officer, but upon discovering his mistake he presented Arnold's pass, and endeavored to explain his previous statements; they insisted upon searching him, and he was forced to submit, and the important papers were found. His liberal offers of money if they would release him were of no avail, and he was conducted to the nearest military post.

On the same morning that Washington arrived at Arnold's head-quarters from Hartford, where he had been to confer with some French officers, Arnold received intelligence of Andre's arrest, and hastening to his barge made his escape to the Vulture. He was apprised that Washington would soon be at his quarters, and left orders to inform him that he had gone over to West Point, and would soon return. Washington arrived shortly after, and crossing over to West Point found, to his surprise, that Arnold had not been there. After spending some time in examining the works he returned, when the papers which had been found upon Andre were placed in his hands and the whole conspiracy revealed. An immediate pursuit to overtake the traitor was made, but it was too late to prevent his escape. Unfortunate Andre was tried by a court of fourteen generals, convicted of being a spy, sentenced, and executed. Arnold wreaked his malice on the Americans by devastating different parts of the country during the war. After its close he went to England, where he was shunned and despised by all honorable men.

On the 15th of October, 1780, a large party of tories and Indians, under Sir John Johnson and Brant, invaded the Mohawk valley by way of Schoharie creek, destroying the settlements on the way to Fort Hunter, and thence up the Mohawk on both sides. As soon as intelligence of this invasion reached Albany General Van Rensselaer marched against them with a body of militia. Colonel Brown was stationed at Fort Paris, and receiving orders from Van Rensselaer to attack the enemy promptly obeyed, but his small force was dispersed, and himself and forty of his men slain. Van Rensselaer, after great delay, attacked and routed the invaders, who fled and succeeded in making their escape to Canada. The Mohawk valley continued to be devastated by the savage foe. On the 9th of July, 1781, Currytown was attacked by a party of more than three hundred Indians, commanded by a tory named Doxstader. They were pursued by Colonel Willett, and in a battle forty of their number were slain and the others routed. On the 24th of October Major Ross and Walter Butler, at the head of nearly a thousand men, consisting of British regulars, Indians and tories, made a sudden descent into the Mohawk valley and began a work of plunder and devastation. They were met by Colonels Willett and Rowley near Johnstown, and a sharp engagement ensued, lasting till dark, when the enemy fled. They were pursued, and at Canada creek another skirmish took place, wherein the cruel and infamous Butler was slain. Upon his fall their whole force fled in the utmost confusion. This was the final invasion of the Mohawk valley, and their flight the closing scene in one of the most terrible warfares on record.

While menacing an attack on New York, Washington carefully withdrew from the Hudson to attack Cornwallis in his devastating march through the South, and was far on his way to Virginia before Sir Henry Clinton was aware of the movement. Cornwallis was besieged at Yorktown, and compelled to surrender his whole army on the 19th of October, 1781. This virtually closed the

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war. Sir Guy Carlton was sent to take the command of the British forces in place of Sir Henry Clinton, with directions to open negotiations for peace. A provisional treaty was signed on the 30th of November, 1782, and a definitive treaty, recognizing the independence of the United States, was concluded at Paris, September 3d, 1783. On the 25th of November the British troops took their final departure from the city of New York, and on the same day Washington entered it with his army, amid the joyous acclamations of the emancipated people. Never, perhaps, was peace more welcome, for the long war had been a terrible ordeal for the patriots, and we who are living in peace and plenty, so far removed by the wheels of time from that eventful period, are not likely to properly estimate their endurance of great and continued sufferings, nor fully appreciate the liberties they obtained at so great a sacrifice, and bequeathed to succeeding generations.

The United States having been recognized as an independent nation, it was early perceived that the powers conferred upon Congress by the Articles of Confederation were in many essential respects inadequate to the objects of an effective national government. The States had been leagued together for a particular purpose, but retained their individual sovereignty, and Congress had no power to compel them to obey its mandates. The people were losing their regard for the authority of Congress ; its recommendations for the liquidation of the debts incurred by the war were not promptly complied with, and financial and commercial affairs were falling into serious derangement. Each State being independent of the others in the confederacy, jealousies would naturally arise, and without concerted action on the part of the States it was almost impossible to collect revenue. In view of these increasing evils the leading minds of the country desired a closer union of the States under a general government. A convention was held at Annapolis, in September, 1786, to take into consideration the establishment of a general tariff on imports and a uniform system of commercial regulations. Commissioners were present, however, from only five States, among which was New York, represented by Alexander Hamilton. They recommended the calling of a convention of delegates from the several States in May following, and transmitted a report of their conclusions to Congress. Their recommendations were adopted by Congress, and that body deemed it expedient that the delegates should be instructed to revise the Articles of Confederation and report to Congress and the several State Legislatures such amendments and provision as should seem adequate to the exigencies of the government. All the States except Rhode Island were represented in the convention, which was held at Philadelphia. Believing that the Articles of Confederation were so defective as to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the country the delegates went to work to form a new constitution. Its plan was generally approved, but there were many in the convention who looked upon the preservation of State sovereignty as pre-eminently essential, and regarded the proposed change in this particular as an infringement of State rights. The delegates from New York, upon their appointment, had been restricted to the revision of the existing Articles of Confederation; and when the convention decided to provide a new constitution they, with the exception of Alexander Hamilton, withdrew. That body then proceeded to form a constitution, which was adopted and submitted to the several States for approval, the assent of nine being required for its ratification. A spirited contest ensued in the State of New York between its advocates and opponents, the latter being in the ascendancy ; but having been adopted by the requisite number of States, it was ratified in convention by the State of New York by a close vote on the 26th of July, 1788, but with the recommendation of several amendments which however, were not adopted. The city of New York was chosen for the seat of the federal government, and George Washington was elected President.

The difficulties relative to the New Hampshire grants still continued. A convention of the people in that disputed territory in 1777 declared it an independent State, and petitioned Congress for admission into the confederacy. New York thereupon sought the interposition of Congress in her behalf, and that body recognized her claims ; but the people interested in the New Hampshire grants were determined to maintain their independence, and during the following year organized a State government. This revived the discord, which had remained inactive since the breaking out of the war, and so great was the hatred of the New Hampshire people toward the State of New York, that rather than be subject to her jurisdiction they chose to return to their allegiance to Great Britain, and were secretly negotiating with the British to become a colony under the crown ; but before the conspiracy was fully matured it was interrupted by the capture of Cornwallis. Hostile feelings continued after the war, but in 1790 the difficulties were amicably adjusted. New York, on receiving a stipulated sum for the extinction of land claims, relinquished her jurisdiction, and in the following year the disputed territory was admitted into the Union, under the name of Vermont.

Large tracts of wild land were in possession of the State of New York at the termination of the war. In 1786 the State granted two tracts to Massachusetts, to satisfy certain antiquated claims of that State, but retained her sovereignty over the ceded territory. The largest of these tracts, known as the Genesee country, embraced the western part of the State, and was designated by a line running south from Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario to Pennsylvania. The other embraced a portion of the present counties of Tioga and Broome. Land commissioners of the State, a few years later, authorized by an act of the Legislature, disposed of large tracts of land in the northern part of the State for very small considerations. The largest and most important of these was that granted to Alexander Macomb, containing upward of three and a half millions of acres, at about eighteen pence per acre.

In 1791 the Legislature ordered an exploration and survey to ascertain the most eligible method of removing obstructions from the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, with

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a view to improving their navigation by the construction of canals. The following year two companies were incorporated, styled the Northern and Western Inland Lock Navigation Companies, for the purpose of facilitating navigation by connecting by canals Lake Ontario with the Mohawk and Lake Champlain with the Hudson.

Governor Clinton in 1795 having declined to be a candidate for re-election, John Jay was chosen as his successor. The State was now rapidly gaining in population, and in 1800 had nearly six hundred thousand inhabitants. By an act of the Legislature a convention was called to amend the State Constitution in regard to the appointment of members of the Legislature. This body convened in 1801, chose Colonel Aaron Burr to preside over it, and fixed the number of Assemblymen at 100. In 1801 George Clinton was again elected to the governorship, which office he held until 1804, when he was chosen Vice-President of the United States, and Morgan Lewis was elected his successor. At this time Aaron Burr was holding the office of Vice-President, and failing to receive the nomination for re-election was nominated by his friends for the office of governor of New York. Mortified and chagrined at his defeat, he sought revenge upon those who had been the most prominent and influential in causing it. He regarded the influence of Alexander Hamilton as having contributed largely to his failure, and in desperation at his blighted political prospects determined to wreak his vengeance upon him. An excuse was presented by Hamilton's expressing political views antagonistic to his own, which having been reported to him in a distorted form he chose to consider as personal, and challenged him. The challenge was accepted and the duel fought, Hamilton falling mortally wounded at the first exchange of shots. His deplorable death produced a gloomy feeling throughout the country, as his brilliant talents and unexceptionable character had won for him the esteem of the whole community. After this occurrence Burr visited the Western States and engaged in treasonable schemes for detaching them from their present political associations, to form, in conjunction with Mexico, a separate government. He was arrested and tried for treason, but escaped conviction for want of sufficient proof. All confidence in his integrity, however, was lost, and the remainder of his life was passed in comparative obscurity. In 1807 Daniel D. Tompkins was elected to succeed Morgan Lewis as Governor of New York. In this year Robert Fulton completed the Clermont, the first boat that ever succeeded in steam navigation. It was launched at Jersey City, and made its trial trip up the Hudson to Albany.

Great Britain and France being at war, the former by a series of "Orders in Council" prohibited vessels of neutral nations from trading with France or her allies, and in retaliation Napoleon proclaimed the notable Berlin an Milan decrees, forbidding all trade with England and her colonies. The effects of these ordinances were very injurious to American commerce; and in consequence thereof Congress, on the 23d of September, 1807, laid an embargo on all vessels in the harbors of the United States, which bore heavily on the mercantile interests of the country, and excited considerable opposition.

CHAPTER XV.

CAUSES OF THE LAST WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN—EXPEDITIONS AGAINST CANADA—BORDER HOSTILITIES.

THE country was now rapidly drifting into another conflict with Great Britain. The aggressions of the British had for several years been a subject of great anxiety and bitter animosity, which continually increased. Although the United States maintained a strict neutrality while the Napoleonic wars were raging between Great Britain and France, their rights as a neutral nation were disregarded. The embargo laid by Congress upon the shipping in American ports was found so injurious to commercial interests that it was repealed, and a non-intercourse act passed in its place. In April, 1809, the English ambassador at Washington opened negotiations for the adjustment of the existing difficulties, and consented to the withdrawal of the obnoxious "Orders in Council" so far as respected the United States, on condition that they should repeal the act prohibiting intercourse with Great Britain. Upon this basis an agreement was effected, when the President issued a proclamation declaring that as it had been officially communicated to the United States that the "Orders in Council" would be repealed on the 10th of June, trade might be resumed with Great Britain after that date. As soon as intelligence of this agreement on the part of their ambassador reached the English government, the latter refused to ratify it on the ground that he had exceeded his instructions, and immediately recalled him. The proclamation of the President was then revoked, and the two governments resumed their former relations. In addition to other injuries and encroachments upon the rights of the United States as neutrals, the English government claimed the right to search American vessels, and authorized its officers to examine their crews, seize all whom they chose to regard as British subjects, and force them into their service. All remonstrances were unavailing. The English officers in enforcing this right of search committed great outrages, and the practice became so obnoxious as to demand some decided measures for its suppression. Under these circumstances there appeared to be no alternative but war, and Congress having authorized it, war was declared against Great Britain on the 19th of June, 1812. The measure, however, was far from being universally sustained. The Federal party, then in the minority, opposed it, and their political opinions being apparently stronger than their patriotism, they

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loudly denounced it. It was also but feebly sustained by a portion of the Democratic party, not on political grounds, but from the belief that the country was unprepared for war. New York and New England were most prominent in their opposition, and if they did not directly aid the enemy their conduct was discouraging and injurious to those who were perilling their lives in their country's cause.

The Americans, deeming it expedient to invade Canada, directed their attention at once toward that point, and measures were taken to collect forces along the northern frontier of New York, and westward to Michigan. They were distributed in three divisions. The eastern rendezvoused in the vicinity of Plattsburg, on the western shore of Lake Champlain. The central was under the command of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, who made his headquarters at Lewiston, on the Niagara river ; and the northwestern division assembled at Detroit. In connection with these armaments a naval force was fitted up on the lakes, the command of which was assigned to Commodore Chauncey. In July a small British fleet made an attack upon Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, which was defended by Lieutenant Woolsey, who, from a battery arranged on the shore, so disabled the hostile fleet that it withdrew. In October an attack on Ogdensburg by a British fleet was repulsed by General Brown. In the same month Lieutenant Elliott, by a bold movement, captured at the foot of Lake Erie the British vessel "Caledonia," laden with a valuable cargo of furs, while she lay in fancied security, protected by the guns of a British fort.

After the inglorious surrender of Gen. Hull at Detroit, the next offensive movement on the part of the Americans was assigned to the central division, which was eager to offset Hull's disgrace by a brilliant achievement. An attack on the heights of Queenston was decided on, and was made October 13th. With inadequate means of transportation about a thousand men were transferred to the Canadian bank of the Niagara, drove the British from their batteries, and took the heights. Gen. Brock rallied the enemy and attempted to recapture the position, but was mortally wounded and his force repulsed. The Americans, however, were unable to hold their ground against the British reinforcements which were brought up, having no implements for fortification; and the militia who had not yet crossed the river became panic-stricken on seeing some of the wounded brought over, and refused to go to the aid of their outnumbered comrades. The latter were therefore overwhelmed and forced to surrender, after having about sixty killed and a hundred wounded.

Nothing save a little skirmishing occurred in this quarter during the remainder of the year. The disgrace which had fallen upon the American arms on land this year was alleviated to a considerable extent, however, by their splendid triumphs on the water. Soon after the new year had been ushered in, the sanguinary conflict at Frenchtown, on the Raisin river, took place, resulting in the surrender of the American forces. The prisoners taken on this occasion were left to be tortured by the barbarous Indians under Proctor, the infamous British commander, in direct violation of his pledge for their safety. Several persons in St. Lawrence county were arrested by the British authorities and confined in Canada on charges of desertion. On the 7th of February Captain Forsyth, the commander of the post at Ogdensburg, crossed to the Canadian shore with a small force, and captured about fifty prisoners and some military stores. In retaliation Colonell McDonnell, on the 22d of the same month, crossed the river with a considerable force and attacked Ogdensburg. Only a feeble garrison was stationed there for its protection; but this, with the aid of the citizens, defended the town gallantly, although they were finally obliged to abandon it to the invaders. A large quantity of military stores came into the enemy's possession, several vessels were destroyed, and considerable damage was done to the property of the citizens.

General Dearborn had been entrusted with the command of the central division, and on the 25th of April detached a force of seventeen hundred men, under General Pike, for a descent upon Toronto, then known as York. They embarked at Sackett's Harbor on board the squadron of Commodore Chauncey, and landed on the 27th in the vicinity of York in the face of a spirited fire from the enemy, whom they soon drove back. The British before leaving their fortifications had laid a train of combustible matter, and connecting it with their magazine thus plotted the destruction of the invaders. The scheme was in part successful, for the Americans took the redoubts as they advanced, and when within about fifty rods of the barracks the explosion took place. General Pike was mortally wounded, and about two hundred of his followers either killed or injured. The troops were appalled at this disaster; but at the order of their dying commander they sprang forward and captured a part of the retreating enemy, and drove the remainder from the field. After the capture of Toronto the squadron returned, and preparations were made for an attack upon Fort George, on the Niagara river, near Lake Ontario. A descent was made upon this point on the 27th of May, and although meeting a stout resistance was in the end successful. On the landing of the troops Colonel Scott advanced to attack an advantageous position held by the enemy, and after a sharp conflict succeeded in dislodging them. General Vincent, the British commander, in alarm, ordered the evacuation of the remaining posts on the Niagara frontier, and on retreating from Fort George caused the magazine to be blown up. The greater part of the garrison made their escape, but nearly four hundred regulars and five hundred militia were made prisoners. General Vincent retreated with the view of taking a position on Burlington Heights, and was followed by a detachment of the Americans; but the British turned and attacked their pursuers in the night, and succeeded in capturing their generals, and further pursuit was abandoned. Colonel Boerstler was detached with a force of about six hundred men to dislodge a body of the enemy stationed at Beaver Dam,

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about seventeen miles from Fort George. Arriving in the vicinity of that place he was attacked by a body of Indians in ambush, who kept up a conflict in their skulking manner until the arrival of a reinforcement of British troops. The British officer then sent a summons to the colonel to surrender, at the same time magnifying the number of his troops. Colonel Boerstler believing that he had a superior force to contend with, and unable to obtain a reinforcement, surrendered his detachment as prisoners of war.

During these offensive operations on the part of the Americans, like expeditions were undertaken by the British. The force at Sackett's Harbor having been reduced to aid the expedition along the Niagara river, and the fleet of Commodore Chauncey being at Fort George, Sir George Prevost made an attempt to take the former post. On the 29th of May he appeared before the place with a force of about one thousand men. It had been left in command of Colonel Backus, who, aided by General Brown, so successfully resisted the onslaught that the enemy, after sustaining considerable loss, withdrew. This affair was followed by considerable skirmishing along the American side of Lake Ontario, and on the 11th of July Colonel Bishop made an attack upon the village of Black Rock, on the east side of the Niagara river. In this conflict the British force was repulsed with considerable loss, and their leader mortally wounded.

Meanwhile Commodore Perry was preparing to dispute the control of Lake Erie with the enemy. The Americans had no efficient force upon that lake, and Perry, by unremitting exertions, built and equipped a fleet of nine vessels. Of these the Lawrence and the Niagara each carried twenty guns, and the whole fleet but fifty-four. The British fleet, under Commodore Barclay, consisted of six vessels, carrying sixty-three guns. On the 10th of September, the British commander approached the American fleet with his vessels arrayed in battle order, and Perry at once prepared for action. With his flag-ship, the Lawrence, he advanced to meet the enemy, and maintained an unequal conflict until his ship was reduced to a complete wreck, and nearly all of her crew either killed or wounded. At this juncture, and when the enemy had a fair prospect of obtaining a briliant victory, Captain Elliot, commander of the Niag ara, who had perceived the crippled and unmanageable condition of the Lawrence, moved forward to her aid, and Perry, although exposed to a continuous fire from the enemy, sprang into a boat and proceeded to the Niagara, to which he transferred his flag. The action was then renewed with great vigor by the remainder of the American squadron. They passed fearlessly among the enemy's ships, dealing such a destructive fire upon them that the whole fleet soon after surrendered.

This important and brilliant victory was followed by one under General Harrison, commander of the northwestern division, who on the 5th of October defeated General Proctor at the battle of the Thames. By these victories the territory of Michigan, which had been so ingloriously surrendered by General Hull at the commencement of the war, was regained. Late in the autumn of this year an unsuccessful attempt was made to invade Canada, under the direction of General Wilkinson, who had succeeded Dearborn in the chief command of the northern army. The American Generals Izard and Hampton were repulsed near the border in Franklin county. General Wilkinson descended the St. Lawrence, and on the 19th of November, at Chrystler's Farm, near Williamsburg, an indecisive engagement took place, the Americans retreating to their boats, and abandoning further operations.

The forces on the Niagara frontier had been so much reduced that they were inadequate for its defense after the British were reinforced by General Drummond. General McClure, finding he would be obliged to abandon Fort George, removed his military stores, and unnecessarily inflicted great distress upon the citizens of the villages of Queenston and Newark, reducing the latter place to ashes. The British soon after retaliated by a series of cruel barbarities along the Niagara frontier. On the 19th of December a successful attack was made upon Fort Niagara, and a large share of the garrison, together with the hospital patients, were put to death without mercy. General Rial, with a detachment of Royal Scots and a large body of Indians, crossed the river, plundered and burned Lewiston, and inflicted barbarous cruelties upon the defenseless inhabitants. Youngstown, Manchester, Schlosser, and the Indian village of Tuscarora were devastated in the same manner. On the 30th of this month an engagement took place near the village of Black Rock, between General Rial's force and the militia, resulting in the repulse of the latter under General Hall. The villages of Black Rock and Buffalo were abandoned by the Americans, and speedily destroyed by the invaders.

In February, 1814, General Wilkinson dispatched a part of his army to Sackett's Harbor, and removed from French Mills to Plattsburg. The British had collected a strong force at La Colle Mills, on the Sorel, and General Wilkinson resolved to dislodge them. On the 30th of March he crossed the frontier and commenced the attack, but was repulsed and withdrew with his force to Plattsburg. In consequence of this failure he was removed from his command, General Izard succeeding him.

The military stores deposited at Oswego Falls attracted the attention of the British, and with a view of capturing them a British squadron appeared before Oswego. As soon as it was discovered information was sent to Captain Woolsey of the navy, and the militia gathered under Colonel Mitchell and gave the enemy such a spirited reception from a battery prepared on the shore that boats approaching found it prudent to return to their ships. The fleet advanced, and the American force of only about three hundred defended their positions for several hours. A landing was finally effected, and the little band, having maintained their ground as long as it was possible against a vastly superior force, withdrew towards the Falls to defend the stores, destroying the bridges in their rear. The British disabled the ordnance of the fort, and on

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learning that the bridges had been destroyed returned to Kingston. It was deemed prudent, however, to remove the stores thus preserved to Sackett's Harbor, and Captain Woolsey, aided by a body of riflemen and Indians, set out for the accomplishment of this object. The British admiral was apprised of the movement, and learning their destination through the treachery of a boatman, dispatched a force to intercept them. On the approach of the enemy, Captain Woolsey's force put into Sandy Creek, and Major Appling was landed with his troops, which he concealed in ambush. The enemy followed and landed a detachment to pursue them. The British having ascended the bank of the creek to the place of concealment of Major Appling's men, the latter arose and opened such a destructive fire upon them that they fell back in confusion and left Captain Woolsey's expedition to proceed to its destination without further molestation.

On the 3d of July, 1814, Fort Erie, on the west bank of the Niagara, where it leaves Lake Erie, was surrendered to an American force of 3,500 under General Brown, who then moved on to Chippewa. Here they met and defeated the enemy in a general action, the latter retreating to Fort George, at the mouth of the river. The Americans pursued as far as Queenston Heights, whence they returned to Chippewa.

On the 25th General Scott's brigade, while reconnoitering in force, encountered the entire British army advantageously posted, and the battle of Lundy's Lane occurred. The brigade of General Ripley came to the relief of Scott's when the latter had maintained the engagement into the evening, and after the brilliant capture of a British battery the enemy gave up the field. The losses were exceedingly severe on both sides.

The next day the Americans broke up their camp and retired to Fort Erie unmolested. Here they immediately proceeded to strengthen their defenses. On the 4th of August the enemy, having been reinforced, appeared and invested the fort, then commanded by General Gaines. On the 7th they opened fire upon the American lines, and before dawn on the 15th a combined and furious assault was commenced. In their attack on the left of the American lines the enemy were repulsed four times with heavy loss, and on the right they met with no better success. In the center the conflict was desperate in the extreme, and the enemy finally succeeded in gaining possession of the bastion, but their advance was suddenly checked by its explosion, and the combat shortly after ended in their defeat at every point. They retreated to their camp with broken columns, having sustained a loss of nearly a thousand men. The Americans continued to strengthen their defenses, and both armies were reinforced. General Brown, having recovered from his wounds, resumed the command, and finding the enemy were intent on prosecuting the siege, determined to make a sortie to dislodge them and destroy their works. The British force consisted of three brigades, each of which, in its turn, was stationed at the batteries, while the others remained at their encampment about two miles distant. The object in making the sortie was to defeat the brigade on duty before it could be reinforced. On the 17th of September the sortie was made, and resulted in the capture of the British batteries and the destruction of their fortifications. A few days afterward General Drummond left his encampment before the fort, and returned to Chippewa. No further offensive operations were carried on in this quarter, and a few weeks later the fort was demolished and the troops withdrawn to the American shore.

While this siege was in progress, hostile movements of greater magnitude were being made in other sections of the country. The British army had been strongly reinforced during the summer; the city of Washington had been captured and the public buildings destroyed, and the entire coast was held in a state of blockade by their fleet. They contemplated a dismemberment of the Union by obtaining possession of Lake Champlain and the Hudson from the north, and capturing the city of New York; believing that a division of the Republic would thus be accomplished and a separate peace concluded with the Eastern States, whose discontent and opposition to the war were manifest. The people were now fully aroused, and measures were immediately taken for the defense of New York. Its fortifications were strengthened and strongly garrisoned. The invasion of New York by the way of Lake Champlain was entrusted to General Prevost with about fourteen thousand veteran troops from Wellington's army, and the aid of a strong fleet carrying ninety guns. To oppose this formidable armament General Macomb, at Plattsburg, had only fifteen hundred regular troops and about three thousand militia, hastily collected and undisciplined. Commodore McDonough, by almost incredible exertions, had in a short time constructed a fleet carrying sixty-six guns. General Izard had transferred a large portion of the troops from this quarter to the Niagara frontier. Knowing the weakness of the American force at Plattsburg, General Prevost hastily organized and put his army in motion before the fleet was ready for co-operation, and on the 6th of September his advance reached Beekmanstown, where their progress was disputed by a body of militia and a few regulars, who, however, soon retreated toward Plattsburg, and tearing up the bridge over the Saranac entered their entrenched camp. The British advanced, and having taken possession of some buildings near the river attempted to cross; but they were met with a shower of hot shot which proved so annoying that they contented themselves with preparing for an assault upon the fortifications. On the morning of the 11th the British fleet under Commodore Downie was seen advancing in line of battle, to engage the American ships at anchor in the bay off Plattsburg. A fierce and determined conflict followed, and in less than three hours the whole British fleet, excepting a part of the galleys, which had made their escape, surrendered. Simultaneously with the naval engagement General Prevost opened his batteries on the American lines, and attempted to force a passage of the Saranac at three different points, but at each place his troops were repulsed

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with great loss. On the surrender of the fleet, in sight of both armies, further efforts to cross the river were abandoned. When night came on, General Prevost, in great alarm, made a precipitate retreat from the town, leaving behind his sick and wounded, together with a large quantity of military stores. This expedition was the last undertaken for the invasion of this frontier, and its signal defeat materially aided in bringing the war to a close. On the 24th of December a treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent, but before the welcome news had reached our shores the British met with another disastrous defeat at New Orleans.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE ERIE CANAL AND CENTRAL RAILROAD—THE STATE ADMINISTRATION—NEW YORK IN THE CIVIL WAR.

THE construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, which had been projected just at the breaking out of the war, had been virtually abandoned by the repeal of the act authorizing the commissioners to borrow funds for the prosecution of the work. But on the termination of the war the policy was revived, and the attention of the people was again called to this great undertaking. The difficulties of the enterprise however, were formidable. The late war had drawn heavily upon the State treasury. The preliminary measures for the construction of the canals had already been attended with considerable expense, and the people were loth to engage in an enterprise which they plainly foresaw would be so insatiable in its demands upon the public treasury. They were therefore slow to encourage additional legislation for its prosecution, but through the untiring energy and perseverance of De Witt Clinton an act prepared by him was passed in April, 1817, authorizing the construction of the work. Governor Tompkins, having been elected Vice-President of the United States, resigned his office as governor; and in April De Witt Clinton, the ardent and zealous advocate of the system of internal improvements, was elected to succeed him. On the 4th of July, 1817, the Erie Canal was commenced at Rome, and in October, 1817, that portion of it between Utica and Rome was opened to navigation.

In 1821 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing a convention to be called to revise the State constitution. This convention met at Albany, and after a lengthy session adopted a constitution, which was subsequently ratified by the people, and under its provisions the State was governed for a quarter of a century. By the new constitution the time of holding the State elections was changed from April to November, and the officers elected were to enter upon their official duties on the 1st of January. Joseph A. Yates was elected governor in 1822, and was succeeded in 1824 by De Witt Clinton. The Erie Canal having been completed, the first flotilla of canal boats left Buffalo for New York on the 26th of October, 1825. Intelligence of its departure was communicated to New York in one hour and twenty minutes by the discharge of cannon stationed at points within hearing distance of each other along the entire route. The occasion was celebrated with great rejoicing throughout the State.

The first State charter for the construction of a railroad was granted in 1826. The points to be connected were Albany and Schenectady, and the road was completed in 1831. Although the road was but rudely constructed, the advantages of this new mode of transportation were so obvious that railroads were soon after projected in various parts of the State.

On the evening of February 11th, 1828, Governor Clinton suddenly expired. This unexpected and sad event was deeply lamented throughout the community. Amid discouragements of every kind, and of a magnitude that would have filled ordinary men with dismay, he had persevered with unflagging energy, and accomplished measures which in succeeding years proved eminently beneficial to the best interests of the State. On the death of Clinton, Nathaniel Pitcher, then lieutenant-governor, succeeded to the governorship for the remainder of the term, and in November Martin Van Buren was elected to succeed him. In March following Van Buren was appointed to an office in President Jackson's cabinet, and resigned the governorship, which devolved upon Enos T. Throop, who was elected to the office at the succeeding election in 1830.

In February, 1832, the State Agricultural Society was formed at a convention of its friends in Albany, but received no support from the State until it was reorganized in 1841, and measures were adopted for raising funds and holding annual fairs. In April, 1832, an act was passed chartering a company to construct the New York and Erie Railway, and four years later the comptroller was directed to issue State bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 to aid the enterprise. In November, 1832, William L. Marcy was elected to succed Throop as governor of the State. In 1833 a legislative act was passed authorizing the construction of the Chenango Canal, connecting the Erie Canal at Utica with the Susquehanna river at Binghamton. In April, 1835, the Legislature passed an act by which the schools in the State were to be provided with libraries. Near the close of this year a great conflagration occurred in New York city, consuming property to the amount of eighteen millions of dollars.

In 1838 Wm. H. Seward was elected governor of the State, and in 1842 was succeeded by William C. Bouck. After the death of the patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer, disturbances arose in Rensselaer, Albany, and other counties from the tenants refusing to fulfill the obligation of their leases, which in 1844 assumed serious aspects. The tenants organized and arrayed themselves in opposition to the enforcement of legal proceedings, and outrages were often committed upon executive officers in the dis-

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charge of their duties. Many of the tenants on the Van Rensselaer manor were seriously aggrieved by the demands of their landlords under the provisions of ancient leases, which for a long time had been suspended and the revival and enforcement of which threatened to ruin them. Silas Wright was elected governor in November, 1844, and on assuming the duties of chief magistrate in January following called the attention of the Legislature to these anti-rent outrages, which continued to increase. Stringent laws were passed for the punishment of offenders; but the excitement still prevailed, and lawless acts were committed by members of an organization of anti-renters disguised as Indians. These occurred so frequently that it became necessary to order out the military to suppress the insurrection. In 1846 the Legislature passed laws to abolish "distress for rent," and facilitate legal remedies by extending the time for a "re-entry" on lands for its non-payment, and during the ensuing year those who had participated in these outrages were pardoned by a proclamation.

Through the energy and genius of Professor Morse the magnetic telegraph was added to our list of public facilities for intercommunication, and as early as 1845 various lines were in process of construction through the country. A constitutional convention having been called, met at Albany on the 1st of June, 1846, and continued in sessions upward of four months. The amendments to the State constitution adopted by that body were ratified by the people in November, and John Young was elected governor of the State.

The annexation of Texas to the Union led to hostilities between Mexico and the United States, and on the 11th of May, 1846, Congress declared that by the acts of the Mexicans war existed between the two nations. The Americans were victorious in all important engagements with the Mexican army, and the part taken by the troops from the State of New York was conspicuous and highly creditable to their valor. Peace was concluded on the 2d of February, 1848. In November of the same year Hamilton Fish was elected governor.

By the census of 1850 it was found that the population of the State amounted to upward of three millions, being an increase of two and a half millions in half a century. In November of this year Washington Hunt was elected to succeed Hamilton Fish as governor of the State. He was a candidate for re-election in 1852, but was defeated by Horatio Seymour. In 1854 an amendment was made to the State constitution requiring the appropriation of an annual sum during a term of four years for the enlargement of the Erie and the completion of other canals in the State. In November of the same year Myron H. Clark was elected governor. In 1855 the State contained about three thousand miles of railroad, constructed at an aggregate cost of $125,000,000. In 1856 John A. King was elected governor, and at the expiration of his term was succeeded in 1858 by Edwin D. Morgan.

The recognition of slavery in the Territories belonging to the United States having been earnestly combatted for several years, the difficulty finally terminated in a gigantic civil war. On the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860, upon principles of avowed hostility to the extension of slavery, and the failure to effect a compromise by which slavery should be recognized or tolerated in any portion of the Territories, the Southern States resolved to secede from the Union and organize a separate government. The capture by the Confederates of Fort Sumter was the first overt act of the rebellion, and upon its occurrence, in April, 1861, active hostilities were begun, and before the close of the year one hundred and fifteen regiments had been put in the field by the State of New York. In July, 1863, during the execution of the draft ordered by an act of Congress for recruiting the Union army, a terrible riot occurred in the city of New York. The police were unable to check its progress, and for several days the city was convulsed and overwhelmed with tumult, rapine, and murder. The outbreak was finally quelled by the interposition of the military, but not until a large amount of property had been destroyed and a considerable number of lives lost. The war was prolonged until the spring of 1865, when it terminated with the complete success of the Union cause, and peace has since prevailed.

By the census of 1875 the State was found to contain 4,705,000 inhabitants. Within a period of two and a half centuries this immense population had accumulated, and from the almost pathless wilderness, in the beginning trodden only by wild beasts and savages, it has by industry and enterprise removed the primeval forests, reared large and numerous cities, and constructed vast and magnificent public works, which conspicuously appear in all parts of what is justly termed the "Empire State." With the full enjoyment of peace, it continues to advance with accelerated and rapid strides, in accord with its proud and becoming motto, "Excelsior."

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THE HISTORY
OF
ORLEANS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

RELICS AND THEORIES OF THE EARLIEST POPULATION OF NORTHWESTERN NEW YORK.

ORLEANS county, though more recently settled and organized than many other counties of the State, has an honorable record in all the lines of human endeavor by which an advanced condition of civilization and culture is reached. Its history is in some sense an epitome of all history, exhibiting the gradual change of a wilderness, the home of wild beasts and the hunting ground of men as wild, to a garden land, inhabited by a numerous population which has created civil, religious and educational institutions, and by them has in turn been protected, enlightened and refined. To tell in order and in detail the story of this growth and progress is the purpose of these pages.

The first question relates to the original inhabitants of the region. It is beset with difficulties and admits of no certain solution. The disturbing element in the inquiry is the discovery, throughout western New York, of relics generally considered indicative of a race inhabiting the country before the historic Indian tribes, and now long extinct. These relics include the specimens of pottery, stone implements, etc., now quite common and familiar; but their most prominent and interesting feature is the traces of ancient fortifications, usually circular or elliptical earthworks, upon whose embankments, when discovered by white men, trees had in some cases been growing for hundred of years. The Iroquois had various contradictory traditions to account for the construction of these works, but they show no more real knowledge of the subject than we possess. Mr. Schoolcraft finds in these fort-builders of centuries ago "the ancient Alleghans," who fixed their name upon the Alleghany mountain range. No author could give a more valuable opinion on the vexed question than this eminent student of the pre-historic period in America; and we shall quote a few lines from his Notes on the Iroquois as the best suggestion that scholarship has to offer on this interesting topic:

"This ancient people, who occupy the foreground of our remote aboriginal history, were a valiant, noble and populous race, who were advanced in arts and the policy of government, and raised fortifications for their defense. While they held a high reputation as hunters, they cultivated maize extensively, which enabled them to live in large towns; and erected those antique fortifications which are extended over the entire Mississippi valley as high as latitude 43°, and the lake country, reaching from Lake St. Clair to the south side of the Niagara ridge (the old shore of Lake Ontario,) and the country of the Onondagas and Oneidas. Towards the south they extended as far as the borders of the Cherokees and Muscogees. * * * If we fix upon the 12th century as the era of the fall of the Alleghan race, we shall not, probably, overestimate the event. They had probably reached the Mississippi valley a century or two before, having felt in their original position, west and south of that stream, the great revolutionary movements which preceded the overthrow of the Toltec and the establishment of the Aztec empire in Mexican America."

While the elaborate character of the relics referred to indicates a race of greater industry and resources than the savages whom the first white men found in possession of the country, the existence of such a race is not conceded by all authors. Those who reject it point to the palisades of timber which the French found defending the strongholds of Canadian and New York tribes, as requiring more skill and patience in their construction than the simple, though extensive, earthworks ascribed by Mr. Schoolcraft to the extinct Alleghans.

It would be useless to pursue the general inquiry, but nothing could be more pertinent than an account of such of these prehistoric remains as are found within the region of which we are writing.

Of the works of the ancient inhabitants of Orleans county, but few traces remain. Probably there were many such at the time of its settlement by the whites, but the axe and the plow have so far obliterated them that

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none but experts are now able to point out their former sites.

When the situation and topography of the country are considered, the existence in former times of numerous camping places and villages appears very probable; and when the warlike and predatory character of the aborigines is remembered, the supposition is reasonable that many of these were selected with reference to their defensive position, and fortified by such means as were known to these people.

Lake Ontario bounds the county on the north, and into it flow numerous streams of water. While these and their affluents were unobstructed by dams, and shaded by the forest, they afforded an abundant supply of fish from the lake; and even their smaller branches never failed to furnish the water necessary for encampments and villages. The absence of springs in this level country necessitated a reliance upon these streams.

The "ridge" which extends from Rochester to the Niagara river, and which in a former geologic period was the bank of the lake, passes through the middle tier of towns. This was a convenient natural thoroughfare between the east and west, over which war parties could pass on their warlike excursions, or bands of hunters in going to and returning from their hunting grounds. Fortified camps and villages were a necessary protection against the former, and temporary camping places occupied on successive journeys during many years were doubtless used by the latter. The practiced eye of the experienced archaeologist and relic-hunter still discerns many of these camping places, and the plow occasionally brings to the surface relics which indicate the existence of others; but the significance of these indications is not understood by those who find the specimens, and traditions concerning these places are forgotten. As before stated, time and the cultivation of the soil have effaced the prominent evidences of their existence, and only an expert is able to discern them. Of the indications which enable archaeologists and ethnologists to discover these places, it is unnecessary to speak. Native acuteness, with patient study and long practice, are essential qualifications.

Of tumuli or mounds such as are abundantly found in the western states, none are known to have existed in this region. Indeed, these are rarely found east of Ohio. The remains of only one ancient fortification are known to exist in this county. An imperfect description of this by the late Hon. S. M. Burroughs was published some years since. It was also briefly described by the eminent archaeologist Squier in 1851.

The subjoined description was written in 1874, by F. H. Cushing, who is now the ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution, and published in the appendix to the report of that institution for the same year.

"In the town of Shelby, Orleans county, New York, about three miles southwest from the village of Medina, are the remains of one of the most interesting ancient earthworks in the State. This work is situated at the summit of a slight and not abrupt elevation. It consists of two mural embankments, which are now about two feet in height, parallel, and twelve feet distant from each other. They describe almost an exact circle, having a diameter of four hundred and thirty feet, and an area of three and one-third acres. Two fences upon original section lines, running one north and south, the other east and west, divide this inclosure into four nearly equal parts or quadrants. Those portions of the work included in the northeastern and southwestern quadrants have for many years been under cultivation, and the embankments are nearly obliterated. The northwestern and southeastern portions are still covered with forest trees. In these portions the walls are interrupted only by two sally-ports, or openings for passage. These openings occur at nearly opposite points in the circle. The passage through the outer wall is not in either exactly opposite to that through the inner. In one they are sixteen and in the other thirty feet apart. To avoid two large bowlders of Niagara limestone the inner wall at one point makes a slight deflection from the regular circular course.

"Upon these embankments are standing trees, and the stumps of trees, that had commenced their growth long before the Jesuit fathers had explored the region now comprising western New York. Traces of a moat which once encircled this work are still discernable at intervals. This moat is broad in proportion to its present depth, and in this respect is not regular. It was probably made by the removal of the earth for the construction of the walls, and perhaps it was not intended as an additional defense, though it must to some extent have served as such.

"Three features presented by this work add much to its interest: first, it is almostly exactly circular in form; secondly, it consists of two parallel embankments; thirdly, the openings for passage are not opposite in the two walls. These three peculiarities distinguish this from all other earthworks known east of Ohio.

"Ten rods south of this work lies a peat swamp, two miles in length by one in breadth. This swamp is or has been covered by a heavy growth of black ash timber. A vertical section of seven feet in this swamp shows first the remains of trees to the depth of two feet; next below, the remains of marsh plants, gradually becoming peat, which, as the depth increases, changes in character and color from dark brown to light blue. At all depths in this peat are to be seen the remains of leaves, evidently brought by the winds from the forests of the surrounding higher land. Underlying the peat is a stratum, from three to four inches in thickness, composed entirely of fresh water shells, mostly univalves, some of which are apparently species of *Pauludina*. Beneath this stratum there occurs another, composed of blue clay intermixed with sand, containing occasionally the remains of shells, among which have been found specimens of the fresh water clam (*Unio*).

"These facts lead to the conclusion that this peat swamp was probably a shallow lake at the time when the works were constructed. This conclusion is also strengthened by the fact that there is no evidence of the

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existence of a permanent supply of water elsewhere within a mile of the works.

"It is proper to state that the supply of fish in this lake was abundant; replenished during the time of high water in the spring of each year from Lake Ontario, thirteen miles distant, through Oak Orchard creek, into which its outlet flows.

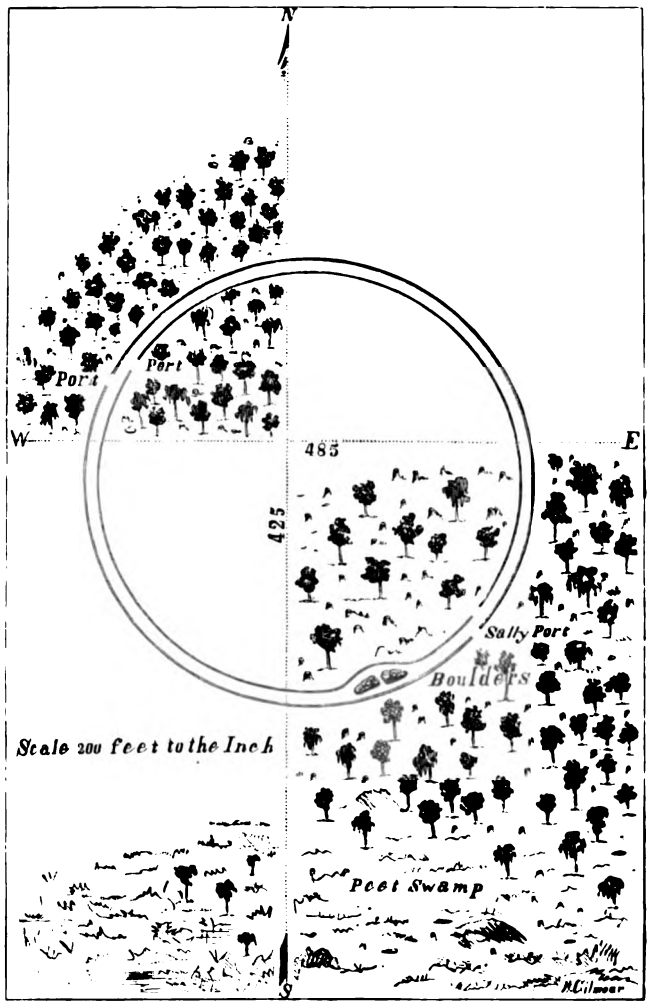
"West from the work, at a distance of half a mile, on the eastern slope of a sand hill, is a large bone pit, where the bones of many hundreds have been deposited. It is said by 'old settlers' that those portions of the work now included in the cultivated fields spoken of, originally presented the same features now seen in tnose which the forest includes.

"Of course exaggerated stories are told of the relics which have been plowed up in these fields. Without doubt many which would be of great interest to an ethnologist have been found—kept for a while, and then given to the children as playthings by those who knew nothing of their value as relics.

"On making excavation in those portions still uncultivated, many specimens of great interest are found. They usually lie from six to eighteen inches beneath the surface, often embedded in charcoal and ashes. They consist of hammers, sinkers, stone ornaments, pipes, pottery; also, implements and ornaments of bone, such as bone splinters, awls and needles, daggers or dirks, cylindrical ear ornaments, implements for the ornamentation of pottery, perforated metatarsals, and perforated teeth. These bone implements are found in all stages of manufacture, from the rude splinter to the ground and polished implement or ornament.

"What was the original height of these works can now only be a matter of conjecture. It is probable, however, that the embankments were from four to five feet in height and surmounted by barricades. Vegetable mold to the depth of six inches was accumulated upon those points most elevated and exposed to atmospheric action; beneath this stratum the relics occur to the depth of eighteen inches. The inference therefore is, that since the work was abandoned time enough has elapsed for the accumulation of this six inches of vegetable matter by the slow process of growth and deposit on dry land. It was inhabited or used long enough for twelve inches to accumulate. It was probably abandoned when the lake was so nearly filled that it ceased to afford either fish or a permanent supply of water. Since the time when timber commenced to grow at the surface of the lake, two feet of vegetable matter have accumulated."

The condition of this work is now (1878 the same as when the above description was written, except that some of the large trees have been cut from the southeast quarter, which is now owned by G. W. Liddel. The northeast quarter is owned by John Hellenbolt, and the northwest and southwest portions are the property of Charles Fuller, on whose land, also, is the bone pit spoken of. By reference to the accompanying diagram the relative situation of the different portions of the work will be readily comprehended.



DeWitt Clinton argued as follows, for the high antiquity of the pre-historic earthworks:

"On the south side of the great ridge [the 'Ridge road'], in its vicinity, and in all directions through the country, the remains of numerous forts are to be seen; but on the north side, that is, on the side toward the lake, not a single one has been discovered, although the whole ground has been carefully explored. Considering the distance to be, say seventy miles in length and eight in breadth, and that the border of the lake is the very place that would be selected for habitation, and consequently for works of defense, on account of the facilities it would afford for subsistence, for safety, and all domestic accommodations and military purposes, and that on the south shore of Lake Erie these ancient fortresses exist in great number, there can be no doubt that these works were erected when this ridge was the southern boundary of Lake Ontario, and, consequently, that their origin must be sought in a very remote age."

Reviewing these conclusions, Mr. Orsamus Turner, author of the History of the Holland Purchase, makes the following remark: "Upon an elevation, on the shore of Lake Ontario, near the Eighteen-mile creek, there is a mound similar in appearence to some of those that have been termed ancient; though it is unquestionably incident to the early French and Indian wars of this region; and the same conclusion may be formed in reference to other similar ones along the shore of the lake."

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CHAPTER II.

FATHER L'ALLEMANT'S ACCOUNT OF THE NEUTRAL NATION—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ERIES.

THE realm of mere conjecture and tradition we leave with these remains of a remote age and the theories they have raised, and gladly listen to the first voice of history concerning the territory embraced in this work. Under date of May 19, 1641, the Jesuit father L'Allemant reported from St. Mary's mission, an outpost of the church near the eastern end of Lake Huron, the tour of a pair of his black-robed brethren in the preceding year, to the neighborhood of the Niagara river. His narrative is interesting chiefly as showing approximately the date at which Europeans first visited this region, and giving an account of the people whom they found in possession. Its importance in these respects is such as to demand its reproduction :

"Jean de Breboeuf and Joseph Marie Chaumonot, two fathers of our company. which have charge of the mission to the Neutral Nation, set out from St. Marie on the 2nd day of November, 1640, to visit this people. Father Breboeuf is peculiarly fitted for such an expedition, God having in an eminent degree endowed him with a capacity for learning languages. His companion was also a proper person for the enterprise.

"Although many of our French in that quarter have visited this people to profit by their furs and other commodities, we have no knowledge of any who have been there to preach the gospel, except Father De la Roche Daillon, a Recollet,who passed the winter there in 1626. The nation is very populous, there being estimated about forty villages. After leaving the Hurons, it is four or five days' journey, or about forty leagues to the nearest of their villages, the course being nearly due south. If, as indicated by the latest and most exact observations we can make. our new station St. Marie, in the interior of the Huron country, is in north latitude, about forty-four degrees, twenty-five minutes, then the entrance of the Neutral Nation from the Huron side is about forty-four degrees. More exact surveys and observations cannot now be made, for the sight of a single instrument would bring to extremes those who cannot resist the temptation of an ink-horn.

"From the first village of the Neutral Nation that we meet with in traveling from this place, as we proceed south or southwest, it is about four days' travel to the place where the celebrated river [Niagara] of the nation empties in Lake Ontario, or St. Louis. On the west side of that river, and not on the east, are the most numerous of the villages of the Neutral nation. There are three or four on the east side, extending from east to west towards the Eries or Cat nation. This river is that by which our great lake of the Hurons, or fresh sea, is discharged, which first empties into the Lake of Erie, or of the nation of the Cat ; from thence it enters the territory of the Neutral nation, and takes the name of Onguiaahra [Niagara,] until it empties into Ontario or St. Louis lake from which latter flows the river which passes before Quebec, called the St. Lawrence ; so that if we once had control of the side of the lake nearest the residence of the Iroquois, we could ascend by the river St. Lawrence without danger, even to the Neutral nation, and much beyond, with great saving of time and trouble.

"According to the estimate of these illustrious fathers, who have been there, the Neutral nation comprises about 12,000 souls, which enables them to furnish 4,000 warriors, notwithstanding war, pestilence and famine have prevailed among them for three years in an extraordinary manner. After all, I think that those who have heretofore ascribed such an extent and population to this nation have understood by the Neutral nation all who live south and southwest of our Hurons, and who are truly in great number, and, being at first only partially known, have all been comprised under the same name. The more perfect knowledge of their language and country which has since been obtained has resulted in a clearer distinction between the tribes.

"Our French who first discovered this people named them the Neutral nation ; and not without reason, for their country being the ordinary passage by land between some of the Iroquois nations and the Hurons, who are sworn enemies, they remained at peace with both ; so that in times past the Hurons and Iroquois, meeting in the same wigwam or village of that nation, were both in safety while they remained. Recently, their enmity against each other is so great that there is no safety for either party in any place, particularly for the Hurons, for whom the Neutral nation entertain the least good will. There is every reason for believing that, not long since, the Hurons, Iroquois, and Neutral nation formed one people, and originally came from the same family, but have in the lapse of time become separated from each other, more or less, in distance, interests and affection, so that some are now enemies, others neutral, and others still live in intimate friendship and intercourse.

"The food and clothing of the Neutral nation seem little different from that of our Hurons. They have Indian corn, beans and gourds in equal abundance ; also plenty of fish, some kinds of which abound in particular places only. They are much employed in hunting deer, buffalo, wild-cats, wolves, wild-boars, beaver and other animals. Meat is very abundant this year on account of the heavy snow, which has aided the hunters. It is rare to see snow in this country more than half a foot deep, but this year it is more than three feet. There is also abundance of wild turkeys, which go in flocks in the fields and woods. Their fruits are the same as with the Hurons, except chestnuts, which are more abundant, and crab-apples, which are somewhat larger.

"The men, like all savages, cover their naked flesh with skins, but are less particular than the Hurons in concealing what should not appear. The squaws are

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ordinarily clothed, at least from the waist to the knees, but are more free and shameless in their immodesty than the Hurons. As for their remaining customs and manners, they are almost entirely similar to the other savage tribes of the country.

"There are some things in which they differ from our Hurons. They are larger, stronger and better formed. They also entertain a great affection for the dead, and have a greater number of fools, or jugglers.

"The Sonontonheronons [Senecas],one of the Iroquois nations, the nearest to and most dreaded by the Hurons, are not more than a day's journey distant from the easternmost village of the Neutral nation, named Onguiaahra, of the same name as the river.

"Our fathers returned from the mission in safety, not having found in all the eighteen villages which they visited but one, named Khe-o-e-to-a, or St. Michael, which gave them the reception which their embassy deserved. In this village a certain foreign nation, which lived beyond the Lake of Erie, or of the nation of the Cat, named A-ouen-re-ro-non, has taken refuge for many years for fear of their enemies, and they seem to have been brought here by a good providence to hear the word of God."

As this is the earliest, so it is the completest account of the first recorded inhabitants of the northwestern corner of the State. We are told of their situation; their name and the singular ground on which it was bestowed; the vegetables and fruits on which they fed; the fish and game birds which they captured; the edible and fur-bearing animals which they hunted; their style of clothing; their moral and physical characteristics; their relation with their neighbors; and the number of their villages and inhabitants, with a theory to account for the apparent exaggeration of the latter. Important as this nation appears in the "relation" of Father L'Allemant, it was overshadowed by the fame, and finally destroyed by the prowess of the Iroquois, so that, as compared with the latter, little is known of it. In 1642, says Charlevoix, "a people larger, stronger and better formed than any other savages, and who lived south of the Huron country, were visited by the Jesuits, who preached to them the kingdom of God. They were called the Neutral nation, because they took no part in the wars which desolated the country. But in the end they could not, themselves, escape entire destruction. To avoid the fury of the Iroquois, they finally joined them against the Hurons, but gained nothing by the union. The Iroquois, that, like lions that have tasted blood, cannot be satiated, destroyed indiscriminately all that came in their way, and at this day there remains no trace of the Neutral nation." The inability of the neutrals to preserve their pacific attitude is one of the reasons for considering the Jesuits' report of their numbers greatly exaggerated. It was not to be expected that they could maintain peace with such neighbors on either hand. The grain might as well hope to remain undisturbed between the upper and nether millstones. It was about the year 1643, according to Charlevoix, (none too good authority), that this aboriginal people, dwelling in part, between the Senecas and the Niagara, perished; Mr. Marshall says 1651. Students of Indian history have carefully investigated the meager sources of information relative to them, and have supplemented Father L'Allemant's statement with some interesting conclusions. They are generally considered to have been identical with the Kah-Khwas, a name applied to a nation at an early day dwelling along the Niagara, and extending perhaps half way down the end of Lake Erie. Their villages on this side of those waters were near, though not upon their banks—as that would have rendered them more easily approached and surprised by a hostile war party—and one is said to have been located on Eighteen-mile creek, near its mouth.

Along the southern shore of Lake Erie, beyond the Kah-Khwas, dwelt the powerful "Eries or Cat nation," as the French, for an unknown reason, called them. They, sharing the fate of the Kah-Khwas, about 1654 or 1655 fell victims to the conquering Iroquois.

Tradition says that the immediate occasion of the war in which the Iroquois exterminated the Eries was the defeat of the latter by the former in a series of athletic games. The Eries having learned with alarm of the confederation of the Five Nations, proposed, as a test of the power of the new alliance, that a hundred of the Seneca braves should contest with as many of their own, for a suitable prize, in the native game of ball. The challenge was twice declined, but on its third presentation the eagerness of the young warriors overcame the caution of their elders, and it was accepted. The flower of the Five Nations presented themselves. After a desperate struggle the match was won by the picked men of the Iroquois. The Eries, burning to retrieve their reputation as athletes, thereupon challenged their adversaries to a foot race, in which ten of each party should compete. The young Iroquois assented, and were again the victors. The guests now accepted an invitation to visit the Kah-Khwas at their village on Eighteen-mile creek, and a delegation of the Eries accompanied them. Smarting with mortification from their double defeat, the latter in desperation dared the champions of the Five Nations to a last and more serious contest, namely, a wrestling match, ten on each side, in which the vanquished should be slain by the victors. The first of the Eries was thrown by his Seneca antagonist, and on the refusal of the latter to dispatch his fallen adversary, the Erie chief himself brained him. Thrice was this butcherly scene repeated, when the rage of the defeated nation had risen to such a pitch that the Iroquois, to avoid a battle, for which they were not prepared, withdrew and returned to their homes.

The result convinced the Eries that the Iroquois tribes had made common cause, and their only hope lay in destroying the Senecas, by a sudden blow, before they could be supported by their confederates. Their purpose to do so was frustrated by a Seneca woman, a captive among the Eries, who escaped to her kindred in time to warn them of their danger. The Iroquois rallied, and marched out to meet the invaders. They encountered near the foot of Honeyoye lake, and after a fierce conflict the Eries were routed and almost annihilated. A

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remnant which escaped attacked the Senecas years after, near Buffalo, but were defeated. Such is the attempt of tradition to account for the extinction of the most powerful native foe that ever crossed the path of the all-conquering Iroquois.

CHAPTER III.

THE TRADITIONAL ORIGIN OF THE SENECAS—NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF THEIR VILLAGES.

THE destruction of the Eries brings us to the history of the nation which by that event extended its hunting grounds to Lake Erie. This was the westernmost and by far the most powerful of the Iroquois tribes, the Senecas, the immediate predecessors of the white inhabitants of this region. The name of this people is thought to have been derived from the Mohawks, the first of the Five Nations with which the Dutch and English came in contact. The Senecas themselves knew nothing of it except as applied to them by outsiders. As with other Indian proper names, the spelling for a long time varied, the nation being often called in old documents the Sinnekes, and given some sixty other names, mostly similar. The later, classical form of the word is certainly an improvement, in spite of its coincidence with the name of the Latin philosopher. Though we find the same name applied to this division of "the Romans of the New World" that was great among the Romans of the seven hills, it is pleasant to be able to consider it a slight modification of a native word, and not an instance of the stupid wholesale application of classic titles in the geography of central New York.

The French sometimes called the Senecas Tsonnontouans or Sonnonthouans. The tribe called themselves Nundowaga, the People of the Hill, in conformity with one of their traditions, which represented that the nation originated and first dwelt on a hill at the head of Canandaigua lake. While seated here, as the legend runs, the existence of the tribe was jeopardized by a snake, which grew up in their midst and assumed immense proportions and hostile attitude. This serpent, called Kaistowanea, was, while small, caught in the woods by a boy, who kept and cared for it as a pet. It grew rapidly, demanding more and more food, until the hunters had to provide it with deer; and at length it could no longer find room in the lodge of its captor, but had to take post on a neighboring hill. Thereafter it took care of itself, sporting occasionally in the lake, and still growing, until the tribe became alarmed in view of its possible actions, and determined to flee for safety. But in the morning of their intended escape, they found the monstrous reptile coiled about their castle, with jaws gaping before the gate. Escape was impossible, and though starvation prompted the attempt, the wretched prisoners only rushed into the mouth of their terrible besieger. Most were thus devoured; but a warrior, having dreamed that "if he would fledge his arrows with the hair of his sister the charm would prevail over the enemy," shot into the serpent an arrow so prepared. Mortally wounded, the huge reptile rolled down the hill into the lake, breaking off the trees in his way. After wallowing in agony in the water, and vomiting up the bodies swallowed, the serpent expired and sunk from sight. The remnant of the tribe immediately left the scene of their suffering, and removed to the site of Geneva. Mr. Schoolcraft considered this story of the Senecas worthy of an attempt at interpretation, and suggested the following: "Internal feuds, created by somebody brought up in their own lodge, originated hatred and hot blood. In a long and bloody war the nation was nearly exterminated; at length the affections of a woman prevailed. Harmony was restored, and a new era of prosperity began, by removing the council fire to another place."

This tradition of the origin of the nation contradicts the legend of an original immigration from the west, and that other precious invention which represents the Iroquois as springing from the earth near the falls of the Oswego, and separating to their various stations along that river and its tributaries. These remnants of the mythology of the Indians are worthless, even as a test of their ability at legend-making; like their printed speeches, they have been through the hands of too many fanciful white men. The search for information in aboriginal sources is vanity and vexation of spirit.

It has been customary with recent writers on the Indians to ascribe to them many and lofty excellencies and abilities, and to begin by deprecating the alleged disposition to do them injustice and ignore their claims to respect and admiration. If such a disposition ever existed, the tide of opinion has of late certainly been flowing the other way, and it may be time for the ebb. There seems to have been something like statesmanship in the formation of "the league of the Iroquois," albeit the expedient was the simplest possible, and the object success in savage warfare; also in the means by which the league was strengthened, including the complicated system of family and tribal relationship; but has not the glory of this barbarian union been exaggerated? For example (we are speaking of Red Jacket's nation), must we believe all we read of Indian oratory? Not satisfied with the eloquent periods ascribed to the red speechmakers, their eulogists remind us that we have only white men's versions of what the orators said, and assume that the speeches suffered by the interpretation. But it is possible that they gained. The interpreters, it is said, were often illiterate men. But they were in all cases less so than the orators, and in many cases they must be admitted to have been quite adequate to the task. One of the most famous of Indian orations is the address of Garangula, *alias* La Grand Guele—Big Mouth, as Mr. Parkman translates it—to De La Barre in the conference at the mouth of Salmon river, in Oswego county; "but this," says Mr.

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Clinton, in his celebrated eulogy of the Iroquois, "was interpreted by Monsieur Le Moine, a French Jesuit, and recorded on the spot by Baron La Hontan, men of enlightened and cultivated minds." The man who translated it from the French must have been a scholar, and it is not likely that the speech suffered in his hands. Mr. Parkman makes a very suggestive remark on Big Mouth: "Doubtless, as he stood in full dress before the governor and the officers, his head plumed, his face painted, his figure draped in a colored blanket and his feet decked with embroidered moccasins, he was a picturesque and striking object; he was less so as he squatted almost naked by his lodge fire, with a piece of board laid across his lap, chopping rank tobacco with a scalping knife to fill his pipe, and entertaining the grinning circle with grotesque stories and obscene jests." Fondness for speech-making does not necessarily argue eloquence, and it is not easy to believe in a phenomenal development of true oratory in a race of savages who were primarily warriors, in a skulking and brutal fashion, and whose home life, if we may use the expression, was, generation after generation alike, contentedly passed in idleness and squalor. On the whole, we may say that, questionable as may have been some of the white man's dealings with the Senecas, the extinction from their ancient territory of that people, with their doubtful virtues and indubitable barbarity, was an exceedingly good riddance.

While the Senecas shared with their allies the authority gained by their conquests throughout the south and in the Canadas, the territory of their immediate jurisdiction was confined within comparatively narrow limits. One of the first allusions to the tribe by Europeans occurs in a Jesuit "relation," dated 1664-5, and is as follows: "Toward the termination of the great lake called Ontario is located the most numerous of the Five Nations, named the Senecas, which contains full twelve hundred men, in two or three villages of which it is composed."

In 1677 Wentworth Greenhalgh passed through the "long house" of the Iroquois from end to end, and made a detailed report of his journey and observations, from which we extract the following:

"The Senecas have four towns, viz., Canagora, Tiotohatton, Canoenada and Keint-he. Canagora and Tiotohatton lye witnin 30 miles of ye Lake ffrontenacque, [Ontario] and ye other two ly about four or five miles apiece to ye Southward of those. They have abundance of Corne. None of their towns are stockadoed.

"Canagorah lyes on the top of a great hill [Boughton hill, near Victor, Ontario county], and in that, as well as in the bignesse, much like Onondago, containing 150 houses, northwestward of Caiougo 72 miles Here ye Indians were very desirous to see us ride our horses [probably the first they ever saw], wch wee did: they made great feasts and dancing. * * *

"Tiotohattan lyes on the brincke or edge of a hill; has not much cleared ground; is near the river Tiotehatton, wch signifies bending. It lies to Westward of Canagorah about 30 miles, containing about 120 houses, being ye largest of all the houses wee saw, ye ordinary being 50 *a* 60 foot long, with 12 *a* 13 fires in one house. They have good store of corne, growing about a mile to the Northward of the town.

"Being at this place the 17th of June, there came 50 prisoners from the Southwestward. They were of two nations some whereof have few guns; the others none at all. One nation is about 10 days journey from any Christian and trade only with one great house, not far from the sea, and the other trade only, as they say, with a black people, This day of them was burnt two women, and a man and a child killed with a stone. All night we heard a great noyse as if ye houses had all fallen, butt itt was onely ye Inhabitants driving away ye ghosts of ye murthered.

"The 18th going to Canagorah, we overtook ye prisoners; when the soudiers saw us they stopped each his prisoner, and made him sing, and cutt off their fingers, and slasht their bodies wth a knife, and when they had sung each man confessed how many men in his time he had killed. Thatt day att Canagorah, there were most cruelly burnt four men, four women and one boy. The cruelty lasted aboutt seven hours. When they were almost dead letting them loose to the mercy of ye boys, and taking the hearts of such as were dead to feast on.

"Canoenada lyes about four miles to ye Southward of Canagorah; conteynes about 30 houses, well furnished with corne.

"Keint-he lyes aboutt four or five miles to ye Southward of Tietehatton; contayns about 24 houses well furnished with corne.

"The Senecques are counted to bee in all aboutt 1000 fighting men."

In 1684 Father Lamberville, dissuading La Barre from attacking the Senecas, gave the number of their warriors at 1500. In 1698 there was made an official census of the Five Nations, in which it was reported that the "Sinnickes" had dwindled to 600 from 1300, their number in 1689. In 1763 Sir William Johnson estimated the men of the nation as numbering 1050, and mentioned that the tribe had "several villages beginning about 50 m. from Cayuga, and from thence to Chenussio, the largest, about 70 m. from Niagara, with others thence to the Ohio." In 1770 he reported that there were 1000 of the Seneca warriors. The fighting strength of this tribe was generally nearly equal to that of all the other Iroquois. This was stated by Governor Tryon to be the case in 1774, when, on the excellent authority of Sir William Johnson, he reported the total number of Iroquois warriors at 2000.

When the Senecas first became known to the whites their villages were scattered from Seneca lake half way to the Niagara. In 1669, when La Salle made his first visit to their country, their four principal villages were from ten to twenty miles south of the falls of the Genesee, and to the eastward of that river. Mention is made of cabins of the Senecas on the Niagara in 1678 and 1736. General Amherst, writing in 1763, mentions the Kanadaseegy and Canadaraggo castles, the former of which, more commonly spelled Kanadaseaga, stood on the site of Geneva. These are presumably the villages which Sir

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William Johnson, in his enumeration of the Indians in 1763, calls Kanadasero and Kanadaragey, and mentions as being in the English interest, while the rest of the nation was hostile. There were, in Sir William's time, two castles of the tribe at Chenussio, once their western outpost, and a village, called Chenondoanah, stood on the west bank of the Genesee, some fifteen miles from its mouth.

CHAPTER IV.

LA SALLE'S VANGUARD ARRIVES IN THE NIAGARA—THE NARRATIVE OF FATHER HENNEPIN.

EUROPEANS first learned of the Niagara river and falls, as of many other of the grand natural features of North America, through the expedition of the Frenchman Jacques Cartier up the river St. Lawrence, as far as the site of Montreal, in 1535. Savages whom he met told him of a great lake, from which their river flowed, and that beyond it another lake, of similar size, might be reached through a river, by a portage round a cataract. Thus was the first intelligence of northwestern New York gained by the people whose explorers, priests and traders were to be its pioneers, and so long its only civilized inhabitants. Cartier, however, did not reach the Niagara, and it was nearly a century after his sojourn on the St. Lawrence before any of his countrymen penetrated the noble country of which he was vaguely informed.

The "many of our French in that quarter" who visited the barbarous people dwelling there, "to profit by their furs and other commodities," before the mission of the Recollet priest Daillon in 1626, as recounted by Father L'Allemant, must have been the first white men who entered the region of which we write. The exact date of their advent cannot be ascertained; we only know that more than two hundred and fifty years ago, and probably before the Puritans landed at Plymouth, a Frenchman was not a very rare spectacle at this point, four hundred and fifty miles into the wilderness from the historic beach where the pilgrims stepped ashore.

No French settlements were now made on the Niagara, although traders probably visited it occasionally for the next century, and at least three explorers saw the river in 1669. It was an event, therefore, when, on the 6th of December, 1768, a ten-ton craft sailed into the mouth of the river, bearing an advance party of one of La Salle's wonderful exploring expeditions into the west and south which pushed the boundary of New France to New Mexico, and gave to the French crown the once vast and indefinite territory in the south named by its discoverer Louisiana. The party consisted of sixteen persons, chief among them the Sieur de la Motte, commander of the little craft, and the Franciscan Father Hennepin, historian of the expedition. The latter's account of the voyage over Lake Ontario enables us to imagine the satisfaction with which the company left it for the smoother waters of the river.

"On the 18th of November," says Father Hennepin, "I took leave of our monks at Fort Fontenac [Kingston] and after mutual embraces, and expressions of brotherly and christian charity, I embarked in a brigantine of about ten tons. The winds and the cold of autumn were then very violent, insomuch that our crew were afraid to go in so little a vessel. This obliged us and the Sieur de la Motte, our commander, to keep our course on the north side of the lake, to shelter ourselves under the coast against the northwest wind, which would have otherwise forced us upon the southern coast of the lake. This voyage proved very difficult and dangerous, because of the unseasonable time of the year, winter being near at hand. On the 26th we were in great danger, about two large leagues off the land, where we were obliged to lie at anchor all that night, at sixty fathoms of water and above; but at length, the wind coming at the northeast, we sailed on, and arrived safely at the other end of the lake Ontario, called by the Iroquois Skannandario.

"We came pretty near one of their villages, called Tajajagon, lying about seventy leagues from Fort Frontenac, or Catarokouy. We bartered some Indian corn with the Iroquois, who could not sufficiently admire us, and came frequently to see us in our brigantine, which for our greater security we had brought to an anchor into a river; though before we could get in we ran aground three times, which obliged us to put fourteen men into canoes, and cast the ballast of our ship overboard, to get her off again. That river falls into the lake, but for fear of being frozen up therein we were forced to cut the ice, with axes and other instruments. The wind turning then contrary, we were obliged to tarry there till the 5th of December, 1678, when we sailed from the northern to the southern side, where the river Niagara runs into the lake, but could not reach it that day, though it is but fifteen or sixteen leagues distant, and therefore cast anchor within five leagues of the shore, where we had very bad weather all the night long. On the 6th, being St. Nicholas day, we got into the fine river Niagara, into which never any such ship as ours entered before.

"We sang there the *Te Deum*, and other prayers, to return our thanks to God Almighty for our prosperous voyage. The Iroquois Tsonnontouans [Senecas], inhabiting the little village situated at the mouth of the river, took above three hundred whitefish, which are bigger than carps, and the best relished as well as the wholesomest fish in the world; which they presented all to us, imputing their good luck to our arrival. They were much surprised at our ship, which they called the great wooden canoe."

On the following day the intrepid voyagers went up the river to where the current became too rapid for a canoe to stem it—"two leagues" Father Hennepin says—look-

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ing for a suitable building site. Not suiting themselves below the falls (which appalled Hennepin by their features of sublimity and terror), they landed and marched above the cataract (finding "no land fit for culture"), to a point near the mouth of the Chippewa river, where they encamped for the night, removing a foot of snow to make a place for a fire. "La Salle's party," says Captain James Van Cleve, "soon after entering the Niagara proceeded on their way up the river to the head of the eddy at Queenston, where lies a large rock distinguished to this day as Hennepin Rock, which is still prominent directly under the west end of the Lewiston and Queenston suspension bridge. Finding their progress by boat stopped at this point by the heavy current, and the bank of the river very steep and some 350 feet high, they crossed the river 650 feet wide to the east side, and then the party walked to the falls," etc. The next day they retraced their course, seeing on the way great numbers of "wild goats and turkey cocks," as the translation (one hundred and eighty years old) calls the deer and wild turkeys. On the 11th Father Hennepin "said the first mass that was ever said in that country."

The result of the search for a proper place to put up buildings was the determination "to build some houses" at the point where the swiftness of the river compelled the explorers to take to the shore in their trip of the 7th, that is, at the site of Lewiston. For several days, however, the direction of the wind prevented sailing to the place, and on the 15th it was found necessary to tow the vessel up the river. "I was desired to sit at the helm of our brigantine," writes the serviceable priest, "while three of our men hauled the same, from the shore, with a rope; and at last we brought her up and moored her to the shore with a hawser, near a rock of prodigious hight, lying upon the rapid currents we have already mentioned.

"The 17th, 18th and 19th we were busy making a cabin, with palisadoes, to serve for a magazine; but the ground was so frozen that we were forced several times to throw boiling water upon it, to facilitate the beating in and driving down the stakes." The next four days were spent in efforts to preserve the brigantine, which "was in great danger to be dashed to pieces by the vast pieces of ice that were hurled down the river." The craft was finally got ashore, and saved "from the danger of being broke to pieces, or carried away, by the ice which came down with an extreme violence from the great fall of Niagara."

The Iroquois were always extremely suspicious of the establishment of permanent posts in their country, particularly fortifications, and it was now high time to ascertain whether the Senecas would tolerate the operations of the French party on their soil. The intruders fully realized their danger in this respect, although so hospitably received on entering the river: "Whoever considers our map," the Franciscan remarks, "will easily see that this new enterprise of building a fort and some houses on the river Niagara, besides the fort of Fontenac, was likely to give jealousy to the Iroquois, and even to the English, who live in this neighborhood [at Albany] and have a great commerce with them." As soon, therefore, as the brigantine was secured, La Motte, Hennepin and seven others of the company set out on what proved a five days' march to the Seneca village Tegarondies, the Canagorah of Wentworth Greenhalgh, on Boughton hill, near Victor, Ontario county, also called Gannagaro. There they remained more than a week, Father Hennepin preaching on New Year's day in the Jesuits' bark-built chapel, before fathers Raffeix and Garnier, missionaries stationed among these Indians. A council was held with the Seneca sachems, from which Father Garnier was excluded, as La Motte had an antipathy to him; and Hennepin, choosing to associate himself with his aggrieved fellow priest, and "bear part of the affront put upon him," also remained without. There was the usual propitiation of the savage landlords by gifts, and La Motte then told them that the French proposed to construct "a great wooden canoe" on the Niagara, by which they would be enabled to supply the Indians with merchandise cheaper than they could buy from the English. They would also station a blacksmith and gunsmith at the mouth of the Niagara to repair the arms of the Iroquois. The Senecas acquiesced, and the embassy returned to the river, which they reached on the 14th of January, 1679, worn out with the toils of the journey, and prepared to feast with an appetite on corn and whitefish, with the broth of the latter, which were the only provisions in the camp. La Motte, "being not able to endure the fatigue of so laborious a life, gave over his design and returned to Canada."

The mention of Jesuit priests among the Senecas at this date suggests a summary of the previous labors of the order with this nation: In the spring of 1666, in a council with ten Seneca sachems at Quebec, the Marquis de Tracy, acting French viceroy in America, promised to send them Jesuit missionaries, whom they agreed to shelter and protect. Accordingly, in 1668 Father Fremin was sent to labor with the tribe. He was joined the next year by Father Garnier, who was assigned to the village of Gandachiragou, Fremin remaining in charge at Gandagarae, where he found a remnant of the Neutral nation, absorbed into the community of their conquerors. Fremin was recalled in 1671, and Father Raffeix took his place in the following year, going from the Cayuga mission, which he described as being in the most beautiful country he had seen in America, while the Senecas' domain he found comparatively rugged, and a poor hunting ground. At his arrival among them the nation numbered, according to Garnier's extravagant estimate, from twelve to thirteen thousand souls. Father Pierron was sent into this field in 1673, but had been recalled when the embassy of La Motte visited the tribe.

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CHAPTER V.

THE CAREER OF LA SALLE—HE BUILDS THE FIRST SAILING VESSEL ABOVE NIAGARA FALLS.

"ON the 20th I heard, from the banks above where we were, the voice of the Sieur de la Salle, who had arrived from Fort Frontenac in a large vessel." Thus the ecclesiastic records one stage in the wide wanderings of this remarkable man. Robert Cavalier de la Salle was a native of Rouen, and belonged to a family in good social standing. He was educated in a Jesuit seminary, and in 1667, when but twenty-two years of age, emigrated to Canada. He had become possessed with the belief that China might be reached by voyaging westward through the mighty lake and river system of North America, which the French pioneers had already extensively explored; and was so enthusiastic on the subject that his neighbors mockingly called his place on the St. Lawrence *La Chine* (China), the name ever since borne by the rapids at the head of which he lived. Courcelles, the governor of New France, as the French called their American possessions, was disposed to share La Salle's convictions, and encouraged him to test them by a westward expedition, on which he embarked in the summer of 1669, accompanied by two Montreal priests, Dollier and Gallinee. The explorers expected in their tour to visit "divers Indian nations, situated along a great river called by the Iroquois *Ohio*, and by the Ottawas *Mississippi*." Traversing the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario in canoes, they visited the Senecas in the Genesee valley, reached the Niagara, and gazed upon the great cataract. Illness obliged La Salle to return to Montreal; but his clerical comrades, remaining, explored the region between the lakes, and took possession of it for France and the church, planting the royal arms in token thereof.

La Salle, thwarted in his original project, repaired to the French court, bearing the endorsement of Count Frontenac, then governor of New France, as "the most capable for all the enterprises of discovery;" and obtained letters patent from Louis XIV. authorizing him to explore the western portion of the vast territory claimed by the French in America. "We have consented to this proposal more willingly," says the Grand Monarch, "because there is nothing that we have more at heart than the discovery of this country, through which it is probable that a passage may be found to Mexico." La Salle obtained other favors from the King, including the rank of nobility, and returned to America to prosecute his new and grand scheme of exploration, believing he could find, through the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, a better route of communication with Europe than that through the lakes and the St. Lawrence. Two hundred years later found a committee of the United States Senate pondering on this same idea, balancing the relative advantages of the lakes and the Mississippi as an outlet for the products of the northwest; as a result, hundreds of thousands of dollars were appropriated for the improvement of the latter, showing the nation's faith in the commercial capacity of the mighty stream whose lower course was to be explored by the adventurous Frenchman now arriving at the mouth of the Niagara. The authority on La Salle's advent here in 1679, relied on by all historians of this series of events, is the narrative of Father Hennepin, from which we have already quoted. We cannot do better than to copy his account, as translated from the best French edition by Mr. O. H. Marshall, of Buffalo. We continue it from the opening sentence of this chapter:

"He brought provisions and rigging necessary for the vessel he intended building above the great fall of Niagara, near the entrance into Lake Erie. But by a strange misfortune that vessel was lost, through fault of the two pilots, who disagreed as to the course. The vessel was wrecked on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, two leagues from Niagara. The sailors have named the place the Mad Cape. The anchors and cables were saved, but the goods and bark canoes were lost. Such adversities would have caused the enterprise to be abandoned by any but those who had formed the noble design of a new discovery.

"The Sieur de la Salle informed us that he had been among the Iroquois Senecas before the loss of his vessel; that he had succeeded so well in conciliating them that they mentioned with pleasure our embassy, * * * and even consented to the prosecution of our undertaking. This agreement was of short duration, for certain persons opposed our designs in every possible way, and instilled jealousies into the minds of the Iroquois. The fort, nevertheless, which we were building at Niagara, continued to advance. But finally the secret influences against us were so great that the fort became an object of suspicion to the savages, and we were compelled to abandon its construction for a time, and content ourselves with buildinga habitation, surrounded with palisades.

"On the 22d we went two leagues above the great falls of Niagara, and built some stocks [at the mouth of Cayuga creek] on which to erect the vessel we needed for our voyage. We could not have built it in a more convenient place, being near a river which empties into the strait which is between Lake Erie and the great falls. In all my travels back and forth I always carried my portable chapel upon my shoulders. On the 26th, the keel of the vessel and other pieces being ready, the Sieur de la Salle sent the master carpenter, named Moyse, to request me to drive the first bolt. But the modesty appropriate to my religious profession induced me to decline the honor. He then promised ten louis d'or for that first bolt, to stimulate the master carpenter to advance the work.

"During the whole winter, which is not half as severe in this country as in Canada, we employed in building bark huts one of the two savages of the wolf tribe whom we had engaged for hunting deer. I had one hut especially designed for observing prayers on holidays and Sundays. Many of our people knew the Gregorian chant, and the rest had some parts of it by rote [Gregorian

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music was given by practiced European tenors, with the tremendous bass of Niagara.—*Brodhead*].

"The Sieur de la Salle left in command of our ship-yard one Tonti, an Italian by birth, who had come to France after the revolution in Naples, in which his father was engaged. Pressing business compelled the former to return to Fort Frontenac, and I conducted him to the border of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the river Niagara. While there he pretended to mark out a house for the blacksmith which had been promised for the convenience of the Iroquois. I cannot blame the Iroquois for not believing all that had been promised them at the embassy of the Sieur de la Motte. Finally the Sieur de la Salle undertook his expedition over the snow, and thus accomplished more than eighty leagues. He had no food except a small bag of roasted corn, and even that had failed him two days' journey from the fort. Nevertheless he arrived safely, with two men and a dog which drew his baggage on the ice.

"Returning to our ship-yard, we learned that most of the Iroquois had gone to war beyond Lake Erie while our vessel was being built. Although those that remained were less violent, by reason of their diminished numbers, still they did not cease from coming often to our ship-yard, and testifying their dissatisfaction at our doings. Some time after, one of them, pretending to be drunk, attempted to kill our blacksmith ; but the resistance which he met with from the smith, who was named La Forge, and who wielded a red-hot bar of iron, repulsed him, and, together with a reprimand which I gave the villain, compelled him to desist. Some days after, a squaw advised us that the Senecas were about to set fire to our vessel on the stocks, and they would, without doubt, have effected their object had not a very strict watch been kept. These frequent alarms, the fear of the failure of provisions, on account of the loss of the large vessel from Fort Frontenac and the refusal of the Senecas to sell us Indian corn, discouraged our carpenters. They were moreover enticed by a worthless fellow, who often attempted to desert to New York, a place which is inhabited by the Dutch, who have succeeded the Swedes. This dishonest fellow would have undoubtedly been successful with our workmen had I not encouraged them by exhortations on holidays and Sundays after divine service. I told them that our enterprise had sole reference to the promotion of the glory of God and the welfare of our Christian colonies. Thus I stimulated them to work more diligently in order to deliver us from all these apprehensions.

"In the meantime, the two savages of the wolf tribe whom we had engaged in our service followed the chase, and furnished us witn roe-buck and other kinds of deer for our subsistence ; by reason of which our workmen took courage, and applied themselves to their business with more assiduity. Our vessel was consequently soon in a condition to be launched, which was done after having been blessed according to our church of Rome. We were in haste to get it afloat, although not finished, that we might guard it more securely from the threatened fire. This vessel was named the 'Griffin,' in allusion to the arms of the Count de Frontenac, which have two griffins for their supports. For the Sieur de la Salle had often said of this vessel that he would make the griffin fly above the crow. We fired three guns, then sang the *Te Deum*, which was followed by many cries of joy.

"The Iroquois who happened to be present partook of our joy and witnessed our rejoicing. We gave them some brandy to drink, as well as to all our men, who slung their hammocks under the deck of the vessel to sleep in greater security. We then left our bark huts, to lodge where we were protected from the insults of the savages.

"The Iroquois having returned from their beaver hunt, were extremely surprised to see our ship. They said we were the *Ot-kon*, which means in their language penetrating minds. They could not understand how we had built so large a vessel in so short a time, although it was but sixty tons burthen. We might have called it a moving fort, for it caused all the savages to tremble who lived within a space of more than five hundred leagues along the rivers and great lakes. * * *

"We endeavored several times to ascend the current of the strait into Lake Erie, but the wind was not yet strong enough. We were therefore obliged to wait until it should be more favorable. During the detention the Sieur de la Salle [who, leaving Fort Frontenac, had coasted along the southern shore of Lake Ontario in a canoe, and arrived on the Niagara after another tour of the Seneca villages] employed our men in preparing some ground on the western side of the strait of Niagara, where we planted some vegetables for the use of those who should come to live in this place for the purpose of keeping up a communication between the vessels [*i.e.*, should have charge of the portage], and maintaining a correspondence from lake to lake. We found in this place some wild chervil and garlic which grow spontaneously.

"We left Father Melithon [Watteau, who had joined the party] at the habitation we had made above the great falls of Niagara, with some overseers and workmen. Our men encamped on the bank of the river, that the lightened vessel might the more easily ascend into the lake. We celebrated divine service on board every day, and our people who remained on land could hear the sermon on holidays and Sundays."

At length a wind sprung up "strong from the north-east," and the "Griffin," bearing a company of thirty-four persons, all Frenchmen but Tonti, essayed the entrance of Lake Erie, which was only gained by the aid of tow lines from the shore. Once more hear Father Hennepin :

"We set sail on the 7th of August, 1679, steering west southwest. After having chanted the *Te Deum*, we fired all the cannon and arquebuses in presence of many Iroquois warriors, who had brought captives from *Tintonha*, that is to say, from the 'people of the prairies,' who live more than four hundred leagues from their cantons. We heard these savages exclaim, 'Gannoron !' in testimony of their wonder."

If we were among these astonished savages, and could

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follow with prophetic eye the course of this first sailing vessel above the great cataract, as it sinks from sight over the blue waters of Lake Erie, we should see trouble and disaster lying in wait for the pioneer bark and its sanguine crew. The outward voyage ended at Green Bay, in Lake Michigan, or Illinois, as it was then called. The "Griffin" was there freighted with furs, and with a crew of six men set out for the Niagara. No trace of crew, vessel or cargo was ever obtained, unless some cannon, with a French inscription, and wrought iron, including an anchor, which are said to have been found early in this century on the eastern shore of Lake Erie, belonged to the ill-fated craft. No other wreck is known to have occurred in this quarter so early as the discovery of these relics, but La Salle was assured by those whom he sent in search of the missing craft that it did not return to the straits of Mackinaw, at the foot of Lake Michigan; and the Indians between lakes Huron and Erie never saw it repass the waters of St. Clair, although the unlucky bark was seen at anchor near the north end of Lake Michigan after its departure from Green Bay.

Thus was inaugurated in this quarter the domination of the French, which marked one of the most important eras in the early history of America. A little more than three quarters of a century later, France held every point of advantage commanding the communication between the lakes and the great rivers of the West, and possessed a controlling influence over all the Western tribes. The toil and daring by which this eminent position was gained are well illustrated in this chapter. The boldness and versatility of the explorers, the devotion of the ecclesiastics, and the hardihood of the laborers in lower ranks are as plain to the reader as to the author in the lucid narrative of Father Hennepin, and need hardly a comment. The deeds of the founders of New France, so important a portion of which was performed within the western borders of New York, were worthy of the great lakes, the boundless forests and prairies, and the mighty rivers that formed the splendid arena on which they were enacted.

After the loss of the "Griffin" La Salle built a trading post at the head of Lake Michigan, and another on the Illinois river, from which he returned on foot to Fort Fontenac, with but two companions and what provisions his rifle brought him. Repairing again to his western posts early in 1682, he descended the Mississippi to its mouth. He next returned to France, whence in 1684 he sailed for the mouth of the Mississippi direct, with a number of ships and several hundred men, to found a colony. The fleet missed its destination, and returned to France, after the storeship had been wrecked on the coast of Texas; leaving La Salle with a little company of malcontents, embittered by their misfortunes and hating him as the cause. With sixteen of them he started for Canada, after a fruitless search for gold in New Mexico, but was assassinated before he had reached the present boundary of Texas.

CHAPTER VI.

DENONVILLE'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SENECAS—THE BUILDING OF THE FIRST FORT NIAGARA.

THE French were now established on the upper lakes, and in friendly relations with several Indian tribes, including the Illinois, Miamis, Hurons and Ottawas, with whom they carried on a trade which was their most important interest in America, exchanging firearms, ammunition, blankets and brandy for furs, chiefly beaver, to great advantage. The establishment of their posts on the Niagara guarded transportation along that stream, and they seemed prepared to achieve a career of brilliant prosperity. Such might have been their good fortune but for a war with the Iroquois in which they now became involved, and which proved extremely disastrous to both belligerents.

The English had built up a similar trade among the Five Nations, which both parties found it for their interest to promote and develop; but the territory of New York afforded limited resources for the trapper, as compared with the boundless wilds of the Northwest, whence the French drew their harvest of furs. The great Indian confederacy was now at the height of its power, and its warriors, stimulated by a prospect of gain, as well as by the fondness for war and the lust of conquest which always animated them, determined to overcome the clans of the prairies and the greater lakes, and possess themselves of the fountain of wealth now tapped by the French, but which would in the event of their success be diverted to the English. The prosecution of this scheme must inevitably, soon or late, have driven the French to arms; but the Iroquois, contemptuous of the power of Onontio, as they called the governor of New France, whoever he might be, needlessly precipitated the conflict. Early in 1684 a war party of the Senecas and Cayugas, on a campaign against the Illinois, which in the scale of distances traversed belittles Sherman's famous "march to the sea," attacked the garrison of the post which La Salle had planted on the Illinois river, after seizing seven canoes laden with valuable goods which the French governor, De la Barre, had expected to dispose of on the Mississippi. There was now no alternative left but war; but the power of La Barre was inadequate to avenge his injuries, and an expedition which he led against the Iroquois got no further into their country than the lake shore of Oswego county, where a parley was held with their chiefs and a disgraceful truce effected, the Indians falsely promising to make reparation for the plunder of the canoes, but refusing to grant peace to their western enemies, the allies of the French. De la Barre was recalled to France, and the Marquis de Denonville appointed to succeed him.

The tribes betrayed by La Barre's treaty evidently could no longer be depended on for a supply of beavers

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unless something were done to protect them, and procure their respect, as well as that of the Iroquois. Denonville therefore made it his chief concern to chastise the Senecas, who were foremost in hostility to the French. For that purpose, in the summer of 1687 he assembled nearly 3000 French and Indians, including Algonquins who had come via Niagara from a thousand miles up the lakes, at Irondequoit Bay, now in Monroe county. Thence, on the 12th of July, the army took up the line of march for the Seneca village of Gannagaro, twenty-two miles inland, making but nine or ten miles that day. On nearing the town in the afternoon of the 13th, the natives, to the number of 800 as reported by the French, but probably much fewer in fact, were encountered in ambuscade, and a lively engagement took place, in which the Senecas were finally beaten off, and forced to take refuge in the forest, leaving about thirty of their dead and carrying with them nearly as many more and a larger number severely wounded. Denonville had ten or eleven killed and twice as many wounded. His army bivouacked on the field, and the next morning advanced, and took possession of the burned and deserted village, which Abbe Belmont speaks of as "the famous Babylon of the Senecas, where so many crimes have been committed, so much blood spilled, and so many men burned. It was a village or town of bark, on the top of a hill. They had burned it a week before. We found nothing in it but the grave-yard and the graves, full of snakes and other creatures; a great mask, with teeth and eyes of brass, and a bearskin drawn over it, with which they performed their conjurations." The invaders completed the work of destruction which the inhabitants had begun, by burning a great quantity of corn which they found in bins of bark, killing a large number of hogs, and cutting down the growing crop of corn. An abandoned castle, a mile and a quarter away, was also burned, and three villages in the same region met a like fate.

They were Totiakto, called by the Jesuits Conception, which Brodhead locates "on a bend of the Honeyoye creek, near what is now West Meridon, in Monroe county;"Gannogarae, some three miles and a half from Gannagaro, and in the present town of East Bloomfield; and Gannondata, situated, according to Brodhead, "near East Avon, in Livingston county." At the last named "were found the English arms, which Dongan had caused to be placed there in 1684, 'antedated, as of the year 1683.' This greatly disgusted the French, who thought it 'beyond question that they first discovered and took possession of that country, and for twenty consecutive years have had fathers Fremin, Garnier, etc., as stationary missionaries in all these villages.'" Accordingly, they now formally took possession, as they had actually before, but with the added claim of conquest.

It was not until the 24th that Denonville and his force returned to Irondequoit Bay, where they embarked for the mouth of the Niagara. Mr. Parkman has the following interesting note on this campaign:

"The Seneca ambuscade was on the marsh and the hills immediately north and west of the present village of Victor; and their chief town, called Gannagaro by Denonville, was on the top of Boughton's hill, about a mile and a quarter distant. Immense quantities of Indian remains were formerly found here, and many are found to this day. Charred corn has been turned up in abundance by the plow, showing that the place was destroyed by fire. The remains of the fort burned by the French are still plainly visible on a hill a mile and a quarter from the ancient town."

The French had now the opportunity desired by them of fortifying their position on the Niagara. Denonville, who directed the enterprise, shall tell us how it was accomplished:

"*26th* [*July*]. We set out for Niagara, resolved to occupy that post as a retreat for all our Indian allies, and thus afford them the means of continuing, in small detachments, the war against the enemy whom they have not been able to harass hitherto, being too distant from them, and having no place to retire to. Although it is only thirty leagues from Ganniatarontagouat [Irondequoit] to Niagara, we were unable to accomplish the distance in less than four days and a half by reason of contrary winds; that is to say, we arrived there on the morning of the 30th. We immediately set about selecting a site, and collecting stockades for the construction of the fort which I had resolved to build on the Iroquois side at the point of a tongue of land between the Niagara river and Lake Ontario.

"*31st of July and 1st of August.* We continued this work, which was the more difficult as there was no wood on the ground suitable for making palisades, and from its being necessary to haul them up the hill. We performed this labor so diligently that the fort was in a state of defense on the last mentioned day.* * *

"*2d of August.* The militia having performed their allotted task, and the fort being in a condition of defense, in case of attack, they set out at noon for the end of the lake, on their return home.

"*3rd.* The next day I embarked in the morning for the purpose of joining the militia, leaving the regular troops in charge of M. de Vaudreuil, to finish what was the most essential, and to render the fort not only capable of defense, but also of being occupied by a detachment of a hundred soldiers, which are to winter there under the command of M. de Troyes, a veteran officer."

The bright hopes which had inspired the French in building and garrisoning the new fort were destined to bitter disappointment. Its construction was part of a campaign against the Senecas, and they of course regarded the post with the bitterest hostility. They very soon placed it in a state of siege. Without exposing themselves to its guns, they thoroughly beleaguered the feeble frontier fortress, lurking in the neighboring forests and slaying all who ventured beyond the palisades. Foul and sickening provisions were poisoning the garrison, and no one dared venture out to hunt or fish for food more agreeable and wholesome, nor could they have procured firewood to cook any game they might capture. Says Parkman: "The fort was first a prison, then a hospital,

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then a charnel-house, till before spring [1688], the garrison of a hundred men was reduced to ten or twelve. In this condition they were found towards the end of April, by a large war party of friendly Miamis, who entered the place and held it till a French detachment at length arrived for its relief." Immediately upon the construction of the fort, Governor Dongan, of New York, had demanded its demolition, as being built on English territory and contrary to existing treaties. The answer was: "This cannot be granted; first, because it is built there by the command of the most christian King, and therefore it must be demolished by his command; secondly, because it would not be reasonable to demolish it before there be a general peace, since in the meantime we have need of the fort to protect ourselves from the Indians until there be something concluded concerning the limits. This only I can declare and grant, that the aforesaid fort does not give us any other right to those Indians than what we pretend to have long since."

Seeing, however, that disease and the Senecas would compel the abandonment of the post, Denonville concluded to make a virtue of necessity, and wrote from Montreal August 20th, 1688, to Governor Dongan, as follows: "Regarding the fort at Niagara, of which you write me, I beg to assure you that so soon as I see some certainty as to affairs, I shall, in order to contribute to a permanent peace, withdraw the garrison that is there." Two months later he informed the New York governor that he had withdrawn the garrison. The palisades had been removed in the middle of September.

CHAPTER VII.

FORT NIAGARA RE-BUILT—TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH—THE DEVIL'S HOLE MASSACRE—CESSIONS BY THE SENECAS.

THE French in 1725 re-built Fort Niagara, on a scale of strength and permanence making it far superior to Denonville's hasty structure. It was further improved and strengthened from time to time, and in 1736 mounted thirty guns.

The re-building of Fort Niagara was but one step in the formation of a chain of posts along this frontier, Lake Erie, and the Alleghany, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, by which the French resolved to assert and maintain that line as the boundary of their domain in America. The time was coming when, if the English were ever to hold more than the Atlantic slope of the continent, they must arouse to the employment of more vigorous measures than intrigues with the Indians and remonstrances to the Canadian governor. In 1756 war between England and France was declared. Active hostilities had already been in progress for two years between the forces of the two powers in America, taking the form of a contest for the possession of the posts between Lake Erie and the Ohio. In 1755 Fort Niagara was threatened by an expedition from the east via Oswego. The expedition got no further than that point, but the French were led to have the menaced fortress reconstructed by the competent engineer Pouchot, and before it could be assailed it was in a formidable condition. Montcalm wrote in 1756: "M. de Vaudreuil employed M. Pouchot, captain in the regiment of Bearn, who has erected a good fortification at Niagara. It consists of a horn-work with its half-moon, covert-way, lunettes at the *places d'armes* re-entering from the covert-way. The front of this work is 120 toises. It is fortified according to M. de Vauban's method."

It had need to be; for an army would one day march against it which would not stop at Oswego. It was not until the 1st of July, 1759, however, that a force of 2,200 regular troops and militia, which had rendezvoused at Oswego under Brigadier-General John Prideaux, embarked for the siege of Fort Niagara, accompanied by 943 Iroquois warriors, who had been rallied for the undertaking by the best efforts of the best Indian manager America ever knew—Sir William Johnson.

This remarkable man, now and long before and after superintendent of Indian affairs for the English government, came from Ireland in his early youth, and established himself in 1738 as a farmer and trader near the site of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., where, and subsequently on the border of the now fine old village of Johnstown, Fulton county, which was founded by and named after him, he had his home during the remainder of his life. By his genial and honest character and his intimate affiliation with the Indians, he gained an unparalleled influence over them, which he strenuously exerted in the interest of the British crown. The campaign upon which he now entered associates his name inseparably with the history of the Niagara frontier.

The English force debarked at a point spoken of as the Little Swamp, a cove some distance east of Fort Niagara, where they drew up their batteaux and secured their position by an intrenchment. ["The Little Swamp is forty rods west of the mouth of the Four-Mile creek. Some of the remains of the battery are still there." *Orsamus Turner*, 1849.] In the evening of the 6th of July, a soldier of the Niagara garrison, who had been hunting in the neighboring forest, rushed into the fort and told Captain Pouchot that in the border of the woods which swept around it from lake to river, beyond a clear space that gave free range to the French guns and left no cover for an enemy, he had discovered an Indian war party, who had fired on some other hunters from the fort. The report was soon confirmed by a reconnoitering force, which encountered a volley that drove it back to the the works. A few cannon shot were fired at the enemy's position, and Pouchot, apprehensive of a surprise, stationed Captain Selviert with a hundred men in the outworks of the fort, while "the rest of the garrison was under arms on the ramparts till midnight."

On the 7th Captain Pouchot, while communication with

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the outside world was still possible, dispatched runners for the French posts to the south and west, summoning to his aid their garrisons, with all the western Indians they could rally. That this had not been done before shows that the English expedition came upon him unexpected, for otherwise he must certainly have strengthened himself already by all available reinforcements.

In response to Pouchot's appeal for help from the southern and western forts, some 1,400 French and Indians—two-thirds of them the former—rendezvoused at Presque Isle, now Erie, whence, in batteaux and canoes, they paddled for the Niagara. Halting a day or two at Navy Island, they crossed to the east bank of the river, left their boats with a guard of one hundred and fifty men, and marched to the relief of the beleagured fortress.

The woods were full of Johnson's Iroquois, who duly informed him of the approach of the French and the western Indians. The superior numbers of the besiegers enabled their commander to station an adequate force to meet the relieving army, without so far emptying the trenches that they need fear a sortie from the fort.

In the morning of the 24th the French forces attacked the English, but were repulsed and routed with very heavy loss, and on the following day the fort surrendered.

In the spring of 1763 nine of the twelve British posts in what was then the west were cut off at a blow by Pontiac's league of the north-western Indians. Detroit, Pittsburgh and Niagara held out, though more or less vigorously besieged. The Senecas, whose antipathy to the English had been remarked by Sir William Johnson two years before, and who now co-operated with Pontiac, beset the land communications of the Niagara posts, and wreaked their hatred upon the new lords of the river in the frightful massacre of the Devil's Hole. The scene and the story of this terrible tragedy are probably quite familiar to our readers, but we cannot omit the sad recital.

The hostility of the Senecas made it necessary to station a guard at the foot as well as at the head of the Niagara portage, and to protect the teams and teamsters on their trips by a convoy of soldiers. On the 14th of September, 1763, a wagon train which had come up from Lewiston, loaded with supplies for Detroit, set out from Schlosser on the return, with an escort of twenty-five men, accompanied by John Stedman, who had charge of the portage. Five hundred Senecas, chiefly Chenussios, lay in wait for them in the thickets crowning the stern precipice that bounds the Devil's Hole. As the doomed company carelessly defiled along the brink of the chasm, a murderous volley was fired by the hidden savages, who then sprang forth, thirty or forty to one of the survivors, and butchered them with tomahawk and scalping knife. Crazed by the din of fire arms and the yells of the savages, part of the teams went off the rocky wall; and even the men in some cases, rather than be hacked to pieces on the spot or roasted at an inland castle, flung themselves from the cliff. Among the latter was a drummer boy, named Mathews, who fell into a tree top, from which he descended without mortal injuries. Above, John Stedman, spurring a good horse through the assailants' line and through a shower of bullets, regained Fort Schlosser. It is said that a wounded teamster, dragging himself into the shelter of the dense evergreens, escaped the knife and the hatchet. Certainly no more than these three survived the savage onset.

The firing had been heard by the guard posted at the lower landing, and suspecting the state of the case they hastened up the portage road. The savages had time to complete the destruction of the train and its escort and ensconce themselves again in the bushes, with rifles reloaded and tomahawks handy, before the reinforcement reached the spot, when the massacre was renewed. A blast of bullets from the thicket tore through the close lines of the detachment, felling more than half the troops; again the Chenussios, sallying from their cover, swarmed round their prey, and the scalping knives, hardly dry from their latest use, were bathed anew with blood. Eight men escaping with their lives bore the horrible tidings to Fort Niagara. The garrison immediately marched to the scene of slaughter, but the triumphant Senecas, not, it would seem, expecting this detachment, which, so far as we can see, they might as well have destroyed as the other, had retired carrying eighty scalps; and only the naked and mangled bodies from which they had been torn awaited the party from the fort—these and the crushed remains of men, teams and wagons, strewn at the bottom of the dismal gulf or hanging in the treetops about the base of the cliff.

The little rivulet falling into the glen, and called Bloody Run, first became such on that dreadful day when it was crimsoned by the butchery upon its banks. The passer by now looks from his carriage down the gloomy pit, which yawns close beside the roadway, into the bristling treetops that hide its lowest depths, and shudders to think of the situation of men who judged it best to cast themselves into this deep and rugged chasm. Yet one who made this choice long outlived every other actor in the awful tragedy—the drummer Mathews, who died at Queenston, aged ninety.

The savages still haunted the neighborhood of the Niagara posts, and on the 5th of November killed two of the garrison at the lower landing, who were, with a few others, cutting wood within sight of their quarters.

No summary punishment was inflicted upon the Senecas for their outrages of this year. They realized that they deserved it, and on the collapse of Pontiac's bold scheme were so fearful of receiving it that they were anxious to make terms with the English. Accordingly in April, 1764, four hundred of them waited on Sir William Johnson at Johnson Hall and begged for peace. Now was the time to pay off the Devil's Hole score, and Sir William was the man to do it. The article of the concessions exacted by him with which we have most to do reads as follows:

"That they [the Senecas] cede to His Majesty and his successors for ever, in full right, the lands from the fort of Niagara, extending easterly along Lake Ontario about four miles, comprehending the Petit Mavais, or

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landing place, and running from thence southerly, about fourteen miles, to the creek above the Fort Schlosser or Little Niagara, and down the same to the river or strait and across the same, at the great cataract, thence northerly to the banks of Lake Ontario, at a creek or small lake about two miles west of the fort; thence easterly along the banks of the Lake Ontario, and across the river or strait to Niagara; comprehending the whole carrying place, with the lands on both sides the strait, and containing a tract of about fourteen miles in length and four in breadth. And the Senecas do engage never to obstruct the passage of the carrying place, or the free use of any part of the said tract, and will likewise give free liberty of cutting timber for the use of His Majesty, or that of the garrisons, in any other part of their country, not comprehended therein."

The occasion on which they were expected to ratify these preliminary articles, and enter into a permanent treaty, was a general meeting of the Indian tribes at Niagara, to which the superintendent invited them in order to readjust their relations to the English government in view of the events of the war with Pontiac's confederacy. The tribes desiring peace were to treat for terms at Niagara, while two military expeditions set out to subdue those still refractory. One of these expeditions, consisting of 1200 men under General Bradstreet, rendezvoused at Oswego in June, 1764, and was there joined by Sir William Johnson with 550 Iroquois warriors. The army set out for Fort Niagara July 3d and reached it on the 8th.

Meanwhile the distant Indian tribes which had received Sir William's summons had been flocking to the appointed place by hundreds, and Fort Niagara on the Baronet's arrival was such a center of life and activity as it had not been for many a long day. "The sight which greeted him," says Stone, "as he stepped from his boat upon the sandy beach, must have been peculiarly gratifying to his self-love. In response to his invitations he beheld, far stretched across the fields, the wigwams of over a thousand Indians, whose number but a few days after was increased to two thousand and sixty, of whom seventeen hundred were warriors. Deputations from all the nations dwelling in that vast region lying between the pine forests of Nova Scotia and the head springs of the Mississippi were here assembled. Ottawas and Hurons, Chippewas and Caughnawagas, Sacs and Foxes, picturesquely attired, strolled in groups about the fort; while here and there might be seen an Indian from tribes that trapped the beaver on the margin of Hudson's Bay, and hunted the moose on the northern shores of Lake Superior."

It required all of Johnson's skill and influence to keep the peace and preserve order among two thousand savages, who had been often hostile to each other and but lately fighting—and needing but slight inducement again to fight—the English themselves. Some of them had a fresh grievance: In coming down the portage past one of the block-houses guarding it, they had saluted and serenaded the garrison by firing a volley and singing a war-song. The garrison, considering the demonstration a hostile one, answered with a discharge of grape shot, which wounded three of the Indians. They were with difficulty pacified.

The Senecas were tardy, and trouble was had in procuring their attendance. When they finally arrived, they brought with them fourteen English prisoners and a deserter, and promptly ratified the preliminary articles drawn up at Johnson Hall. In addition they extended the four-mile cession of land on the east bank of the Niagara from Fort Schlosser to the head of the river, and gave all the islands in the river to Johnson, who shortly after turned them over to the crown. From that time forward the Senecas were in alliance with the English for nearly fifty years.

During the Revolution the Niagara posts, being far from the populated parts of the country, were not the scene of any engagement, but were throughout the war in the undisputed possession of the British.

The capture of Fort Niagara—hive of scalping parties and incendiary expeditions—was one of the objects of Sullivan's campaign in 1779. This part of the programme was, however, for some reason hard to fathom, abandoned; and nothing was accomplished but the destruction of the villages and crops of the Senecas and Cayugas. These Indians were compelled to resort to the fort for support during the winter following, and suffered greatly by the extraordinary severity of the season.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE TITLE TO THE SOIL OF WESTERN NEW YORK—PHELPS AND GORHAM'S PURCHASE—MORRIS'S RESERVE.

IN 1684 the Five Nations, alarmed by the prospect of a French invasion of their territory, appealed to the English authorities through a council at Albany for aid, offering to put their country under the protection of the King of Great Britain. In this instance they showed the same characteristic indifference to equivalents that they manifested in the same place twenty-five years before, when they complained with indignant surprise that the Dutch, who professed to be their brothers, would only furnish them with ammunition so long as they had beavers to sell. They now expected to obtain support, but did not realize that they had parted with any of their independence, being ignorant of the effect of a protectorate. The colonial officials, however, took advantage of the opportunity to assert a claim to English sovereignty over the Iroquois territory, having the arms of the Duke of York planted even in the remotest villages of the Senecas. The French, as we have seen, always ignored this claim; and, as already related, took formal possession of western New York in 1687.

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The close of the Revolution left the hostile Iroquois unprovided for by their British employers and at the mercy of the United States. Conquered after waging a long, bloody and destructive warfare against the patriots of New York, they had forfeited their territory and would have had little cause of complaint had they been dispossessed. The government, however, thought it wise to deal not only justly, but generously with them; and in a council held on the site of Rome in 1784, recognized their continued ownership of the land between a line which "ran along the eastern border of Broome and Chenango counties, and thence northwestward to a point seven miles west of Rome," and one beginning at Lake Ontario four miles east of the Niagara river, running southward parallel with the river to Buffalo creek, thence still southward to the Pennsylvania line and following that to the Ohio river. All of New York west of this second line seems also to have been subsequently conceded to the Indians except a mile strip along the Niagara.

Every reader of English colonial history knows how ignorantly or carelessly grants of American territory were made by the crown to individuals and companies, the same tracts being in some instances given at different times to different parties, laying the foundation of conflicting claims. Thus the province of New York, when granted to the Duke of York in 1664, covered part of Massachusetts as defined by the charter given to the Plymouth Company in 1620. The territory of both provinces under their charters also extended indefinitely westward; but New York in 1781 and Massachusetts four years later relinquished to the United States their claims beyond the present western boundary of this State, and Massachusetts contented herself with claiming that portion of New York west of the meridian which now forms the eastern line of Ontario and Steuben counties—some 19,000 square miles. New York of course also asserted jurisdiction and ownership of this vast tract.

The dispute was compromised by a convention of commissioners from the two States, held at Hartford in December, 1786. It was agreed that the sovereignty of the disputed region should remain with New York, and the ownership with Massachusetts, subject to the Indian proprietorship, which had been recognized by the general government. "That is to say, the Indians could hold the land as long as they pleased, but were only allowed to sell to the State of Massachusetts or her assigns." The meridian bounding the Massachusetts claim on the east was called the "pre-emption line," because it was decided to allow that State the right of pre-emption, or first purchase, of the land west of it. There was one exception: New York retained the ownership as well as the sovereignty of a strip a mile wide along the Niagara river.

In 1788 the State of Massachusetts sold to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, two of its citizens, and to others for whom they acted, its pre-emption right to western New York for $1,000,000, to be paid in three annual installments, in certain securities of the State which were then worth about one-fifth of their face. The next thing with these gentlemen was to complete the title by buying the Indian interest. For this purpose Phelps held a council with the Iroquois at Buffalo early in July, 1788, and bought, for $5,000 down and a perpetual annuity of $500, about 2,600,000 acres, bounded on the east by the pre-emption line. Part of the western boundary was a meridian from Pennsylvania to the junction of Canaseraga creek with the Genesee river. Thence northward the line followed the course of the Genesee "to a point two miles north of Cannawagus village; thence running due west twelve miles; thence running northwardly so as to be twelve miles distant from the western bounds of said river, to the shores of Lake Ontario." The tract thus defined constituted the famous "Phelps and Gorham's Purchase."

In securing their vast estate Phelps, Gorham and company encountered the opposition of another set of land sharks who also had a covetous eye upon this magnificent domain. These were the capitalists forming the New York and Genesee Land Company, engineered by one John Livingston; and its branch the Niagara-Genesee Company, headed by Colonel John Butler, and consisting almost entirely of Canadians. As we have seen, the Indians were barred from selling their lands except to Massachusetts or her assigns. Butler, Livingston and their associates proposed to get possession of them by a long lease; hence they are spoken of as the "lessee companies." Chiefly through the influence of Butler they obtained from part of the Iroquois chiefs and sachems a nine-hundred-and-ninety-nine-years' lease of most of their territory for $20,000 and an annual rent of $2,000. Their scheme fell through, the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts declaring a lease of that length equivalent to a purchase, and as such null and void. Butler, however, profited by the purchase of Phelps and Gorham. He was one of three to whom the Indians referred the question of the price they should charge those gentlemen, and is said to have had 20,000 acres placed at his disposal by the purchasers in consideration of the advice he gave the confiding red men. The "lessees" continued their intrigues until they succeeded, in 1793, in getting from the Legislature a grant of one hundred square miles east of the pre-emption line, instead of obtaining twenty thousand miles and founding a new State, as there is reason to suppose the Niagara-Genesee Company, at least, intended, with the co-operation of the Senecas, whom Butler and other Canadian officials were always embittering against the people of New York.

Before Phelps and Gorham had half paid for the entire pre-emption right they had bought of Massachusetts, the securities of that State, in consequence of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, had risen nearly to par; and finding that they should be unable to fulfill their contract they induced the State to resume its right to the portion of its original New York claim which they had not yet bought of the Indians, and release them from their contract as to that part, leaving on their hands the tract since called Phelps and Gorham's Purchase and bounded as above described. This agreement was reached on the 10th of March, 1791.

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Two days later Robert Morris, the illustrious financier whose services were of such vital importance to the nation during the Revolution, contracted with Massachusetts for the pre-emption right to all of New York west of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase. About this time he also bought 1,264,000 acres of Phelps and Gorham paying £30,000 in New York currency), which he soon sold to three English gentlemen, Sir William Pultney, John Hornby and Patrick Colquhoun, for £35,000 sterling. It was only after much difficulty and delay that Mr. Morris completed his title to the tract of which he had purchased the pre-emption right from Massachusetts. It was necessary to buy out the interest of the Indians, and this was accomplished by a council at Geneseo in September, 1797, when he was enabled to purchase all of the State west of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, except that the Indians retained eleven reservations, amounting to about three hundred and thirty-eight square miles, including the Tuscarora reservation three miles east of Lewiston, then one mile square; and the Tonawanda reservation, part of which formed the extreme southeast corner of Niagara county.

The conveyance from Massachusetts to Mr. Morris was made May 11th, 1791, by five deeds. The first covered the land between Phelps and Gorham's Purchase and a line beginning twelve miles west of theirs on the Pennsylvania border and running due north to Lake Ontario. The next three embraced as many sixteen-mile strips crossing the State north and south, and the fifth what remained to the westward of these.

The tract covered by the first mentioned deed was what has been called "Morris's Reserve," from the fact that he retained the disposition of this section in his own hands when he subsequently sold all west of it. He sold the reserve in large tracts, though small as compared with his purchases. To Leroy, Bayard and McEvers he sold the triangle bounded by Lake Ontario, the line of Phelps's "mill seat," and a line from the southwestern end of the latter due north to the lake—about 87,000 acres. He next sold to Watson, Cragie and Greenleaf 100,000 acres in a block six miles wide and nearly twenty-nine long, bounded on the east by the west line of the above-mentioned triangle and the same line continued southward. This property was afterward purchased by the State of Connecticut and Sir William Pultney, and is usually spoken of as the Connecticut tract. When sold by Mr. Morris it was supposed to lie wholly within the Morris Reserve; but on running from the south the "east transit line," a meridian which bounded the reserve on the west, the Connecticut tract was found to extend over the line one hundred and sixty-six chains and thirty links. As the east transit was meant to be the dividing line between the Connecticut tract and the Holland Purchase (which was sold by Mr. Morris at a later date and had therefore an inferior claim for remaining unchanged), the transit line was on reaching the Connecticut tract shifted westward to the distance above named, and so carried forward to the lake. It runs between the eastern and middle tiers and middle of towns in Orleans county.

This transit line was so called because it was run with a transit instrument in connection with astronomical observations, the variation of the magnetic needle disqualifying the surveyor's compass for running a meridian line. It is called the "east" transit to distinguish it from a similarly surveyed meridian passing through Lockport, which is called the "west" transit. The laying down of this line was a slow and laborious operation. It involved nothing less than felling a strip of timber three or four rods wide most of the way across the State to give unobstructed range to the miniature telescope of the transit. This required, beside three surveyors, a considerable force of axemen. On most of the line all hands camped where night overtook them in the unbroken wilderness. All the summer and autumn of 1798 was consumed in running the first eighty miles of the transit meridian, there being about thirteen miles remaining undone on the 22nd of November.

The surveyor in charge of this work was Joseph Ellicott. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1756. In 1770 the family removed to Maryland and founded Ellicott's Mills on the Patapsco river. Joseph was taught surveying by his brother Andrew, who was afterward surveyor-general of the United States and professor of mathematics at West Point. He assisted the latter in laying out the city of Washington, and in 1791 surveyed the boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Creek Indian lands. The remaining years of his business career were chiefly spent in the service of the Holland Land Company, so called. His intimate connection, in this capacity, with the history of Western New York is thus summed up by the historian of the Holland Purchase:

"No man has ever, perhaps, been so closely identified with the history of any region as he is with the history of the Holland Purchase. He was not only the land agent, superintending from the start surveys and settlement, exercising locally a one-man power and influence; but for a long period he was far more than this. In all the early years of settlement, especially in all things having reference to the organization of towns, counties, erection of public buildings, the laying out of roads, the establishment of post-offices—in all that related to the convenience and prosperity of the region over which his agency extended—he occupied a prominent position, a close identity, that few if any patrons of new settlements have ever attained."

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CHAPTER IX.

THE HOLLAND PURCHASE AND PURCHASERS—SURVEYS, SALES AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

DECEMBER 24th, 1792, Robert Morris deeded to Herman Leroy and John Linklaen one and a half million acres of his lands west of the east transit line. On the 27th of the following February he gave a deed for a million of acres to these gentlemen and Gerrit Boon. July 20th, 1793, he conveyed to the same three parties eight hundred thousand acres; and on the same day to Herman Leroy, William Bayard and Matthew Clarkson three hundred thousand acres. These gentlemen purchased this vast tract as trustees for a number of rich merchants of Amsterdam, Holland, who have been commonly spoken of as the Holland Company and the Holland Land Company, though there was no corporation with either of those titles. The immense estate acquired by them, being all of New York west of the east transit line, except the Indian reservations and the State mile strip along the Niagara, constituted the Holland Purchase.

The purchasers bought through the above-named citizens of New York because they themselves, as foreigners, could not at the time legally hold real property in the State. The Legislature of 1798, however, changed this regulation, and the trustees thereupon turned over the property to the actual owners; all but three hundred thousand acres being transferred to Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vallenhoven and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck. The remainder went to Wilhem Willink, Jan Willink, Wilhem Willink, jr., and Jan Willink, jr. Two years after Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelif Van Staphorst, jr., Cornelius Vallenhoven and Hendrick Seye also acquired an interest in the tract.

When the Indian title to the Holland Purchase had been extinguished by Mr. Morris, in 1797, measures were immediately taken for the survey of the tract, so that it might be put in market, sold and settled. Operations were directed from Philadelphia by Theophilus Cazenove, who was the first general agent of the Hollanders. He appointed Joseph Ellicott chief surveyor, and in the autumn of 1797 he and Augustus Porter, Mr. Morris's surveyor, as a step toward ascertaining the actual area of the purchase, made a tour of its lake and river front. The running of the east transit line in the next year by Mr. Ellicott, as already related, was another step in the survey of the Holland Purchase; and at the same time "eleven other surveyors, each with his corps of axemen, chainmen, etc., went to work at different points, running the lines of ranges, townships and reservations. All through the Purchase the deer were startled from their hiding-places, the wolves were driven growling from their lairs by bands of men with compasses and theodolites, chains and flags, while the red occupants looked sullenly on at the rapid parceling out of their broad and fair domain."

The division of the land began on the plan which had been followed in Phelps and Gorham's purchase, namely, the laying off of six-mile strips reaching from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario, called ranges, and numbered from east to west; and dividing them by east and west lines into regular townships, numbered from south to north. Each township was to be sub-divided into sixteen mile-and-a-half squares, called sections, and each of these into twelve lots, three-fourths of a mile by one-fourth, containing one hundred and twenty acres apiece. After twenty-four townships had been surveyed on this plan the sub-division was judged unnecessarily minute, and was so much so as to be often ill adapted to the surface of the ground; thereafter the mile-and-a-half squares composing a township were each divided into four three-quarter-mile squares, of three hundred and sixty acres apiece, which were sold off in quantities to suit purchasers, quite commonly going off in one-hundred-and-twenty-acre lots, as originally planned.

The price at first charged for the Company's lands was $2.75 per acre, one-tenth to be paid down. The proprietors found it very difficult to obtain this ten per cent. advance payment. It was extremely desirable to secure settlers for the tract, for every pioneer who located made the country more attractive to others who might be contemplating a similar movement. Lands could be had very cheap in parts of the State nearer the centers of population, and also in Ohio; while farms in Canada were offered by the British government at sixpence per acre. The competition among owners of large tracts was thus so strong that the proprietors of the Holland Purchase often waived all advance payment by actual settlers. Even so their lands at first went off but slowly. The rate of sales, however, constantly increased. In 1801 there were 40; in 1802, 56; in 1803, 230; in 1804, 300; in 1805, 415; in 1806, 524; in 1807, 607; in 1808, 612; in 1809, 1160.

It is not our purpose to give here a detailed account of the settlement of this corner of the State. The pioneer experiences of the settlers of different towns belong to the annals of those towns; but a few remarks will give such a glimpse of the progress of settlement as may properly be taken at this point. A tourist who visited western New York in 1792 gives us the following:

"Many times did I break out in an enthusiastic frenzy, anticipating the probable situation of this wilderness twenty years hence. All that reason can ask may be obtained by the industrious hand; the only danger to be feared is that luxuries will flow too cheap. After I had reached the Genesee river curiosity led me on to Niagara, ninety miles—not one house or white man the whole way. The only direction I had was an Indian path, which sometimes was doubtful. The first day I rode fifty miles, through swarms of mosquitos, gnats, etc., beyond all description. At eight o'clock in the evening I reached an Indian town called Tonnoraunto; it contains many hundreds of the savages, who live in very tolerable houses, which they make of timber and cover with bark. By

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signs I made them understand me, and for a little money they cut me limbs and bushes sufficient to erect a booth, under which I slept very quietly on the grass. The next day I pursued my journey, nine miles of which lay through a very deep swamp; with some difficulty I got through, and about sundown arrived at the fort of Niagara."

Speaking of the Niagara or Lewiston trail, Mr. Turner says: "Add to this the two or three log and one framed hut at Buffalo, and two or three tenements at Lewiston, and the reader will have a pretty good idea of all in the way of improvement that had transpired upon the Holland Purchase before the close of 1799; and at the close of the century there was but little more than the addition of a few families along the Buffalo road, and the prosecution of surveys."

Surveying was therefore all that had thus far been done toward civilizing Orleans county. It was an unbroken wilderness, except for the impression that the surveyors' axemen had made upon it, and a multitude of wild beasts were its only inhabitants. In 1803, however, Mr. Ellicott, vainly hoping that the mouth of Oak Orchard creek would prove a practicable harbor, and the port of the northwestern part of the Purchase, had a village laid out there, which was to be called Manilla. In the spring of that year James Walsworth settled at the place. He was the pioneer settler of Orleans county, and the first on the lake shore between Braddock's Bay and Fort Niagara. Says Mr. Turner:

"Walsworth, and the few others that located at Oak Orchard, were all the settlers in Orleans before 1809 except Whitfield Rathbun, who was the pioneer upon all that part of the Ridge road in Orleans county embraced in the Holland Purchase. It will be noticed, by tabular list of settlers, that settlement had just begun at the mouth of Eighteen-mile creek, in Niagara, and at Johnson's creek, in Orleans, in 1806. Burgoyne Kemp settled at the Eighteen-mile creek in 1808. There was then settled there William Chambers and ——— Colton, and there was one family at Johnson's creek, on the lake. At that period there was no settler between lake and ridge in Niagara or Orleans."

An interesting exhibit of the state of business at this period in western New York is afforded in "a description of the Genesee country," by Robert Munroe. From it we extract the following:

"Trade is yet in its infancy, and has much increased within a few years. Grain is sent in considerable quantities from Seneca lake and the Conhocton, Canisteo, Canawisque and Tioga rivers to markets on Susquehanna river, and flour, potash and other produce to Albany; and a considerable quantity of grain has for some years past been exported by sleighs in winter to the west of Albany. Whisky is distilled in considerable quantities, and mostly consumed in the country, and is also exported to Canada and to Susquehanna. The produce of the country is received by storekeepers in payment for goods, and, with horses and cattle, is paid for land. Several thousand bushels of grain have been purchased in the winter beginning this year, 1804, for money at Newtown and at the mills near Cayuga lake. Hemp is raised on Genesee river and carried to Albany. Droves of cattle and horses are sent to different markets and a considerable number of cattle and other provisions are used at the markets of Canadarqua [Canandaigua] and Geneva, at Niagara, and by settlers emigrating into the country. Cattle commonly sell for money at a good price, and as this country is very favorable for raising them they will probably become the principal article for market; many being of opinion that the raising of stock is more profitable as well as easier than any mode of farming. The following is a list of prices of articles and the rate of wages since January 1801:

"Wheat, from 62 cents to $1 a bushel; corn, from 37 to 50 cents a bushel; rye, from 50 cents to 62 cents a bushel; hay, from $6 to $12 a ton; butter and cheese, from 10 to 16 cents a pound; a yoke of oxen, $50 to $80; milk cows, from $16 to $25; cattle for driving, $3 to $4 a hundred pounds; a pair of good working horses, $100 to $125; sheep, from $2 to $4; pork, fresh killed in winter, $4 to $6 a hundred, and salted in spring, $8 to$10; whisky, from 50 to 75 cents a gallon; salt, $1 a bushel weighing 56 pounds; field ashes, 4 to 9 cents a bushel; —600 bushels may be manufactured into a ton of pot or pearl ash, which has been sold at market at $125 to $150, and some persons, by saving their ashes or by manufacturing them, have nearly cleared the cost of improving land; the wages of a laborer, $10 to $15 a month and board; a suit of clothes made at $4 to $5; a pair of shoes, $1.75 to $2.50. Store goods are sold at very moderate prices, the expense of carriage from Albany to New York being about $2 a hundred weight."

The progress of settlement in Niagara county during the first decade of this century is thus summed up by Mr. Turner:

"The territory now comprising the county of Niagara, it will be seen by some sketches already given was mostly a wilderness in the beginning of 1807; the few settlers in it were principally upon the Ridge road, on the Lewiston road, in Slaton's settlement and on and near the Niagara river. During the five years preceding the war of 1812, settlers broke into the woods all along upon the fine grade of land under the mountain ridge, along on the lake shore, upon the Eighteen-mile creek and in a few other localities." He also informs us that "the earliest prominent settlers west of Oak Orchard on the ridge in Orleans were Ezra D. Barnes, Israel Douglass (the latter was the first magistrate north of Batavia), Seymour B. Murdock and sons and Eli Moore. The milling of the first settlers was obtained at Niagara Falls and the Genesee river."

Up to 1821 only about half of the Holland Purchase had been sold. In that year the proprietors offered the remainder "for a consideration which would cover the original amount of purchase money and interest of four per cent." The next year they offered to sell out at four shillings per acre. "The final result," says Turner, "was probably better than would be inferred from these offers.

A frequent effect of the long credit given to settlers

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was to make them feel aggrieved when pay day came; and the longer they had been in arrears with their interest the more thoroughly were they persuaded that it was an outrage to ask them to square up their accounts. They vainly called the company's title in question, and asked the interference of the Legislature in their behalf. The financial depression of 1837 rendered payments harder to make, and the harder it was to make them the less the debtors owed them, according to the idea that seems to have prevailed among them. If they could not shake the title of the Hollanders, they could terrorize the land agents and hold agrarian meetings to denounce their debt-paying neighbors as "Judases;" and they could and in some cases did stave off payment for their lands until they gained a title to them by continuance of "adverse possession." In most cases, however, this brilliant expedient was not successfully resorted to, and the Holland Company's customers for the most part finally paid for their farms.

In 1810 the Dutch proprietors sold the pre-emption right to the Indian reservations to David A. Ogden and others constituting the Ogden Company, for fifty cents per acre, the area being estimated at 196,000 acres. These gentlemen found the Senecas reluctant to dispose of the remnant of their lands; but by several councils the company at length extinguished the Indian title to nearly all of the reservations. The negotiations did not affect the territory of Orleans county.

In a council at Buffalo, September 12th, 1815, the Senecas ceded to the State of New York, for $1,000 and a perpetual annuity of $500, all the islands in the Niagara river not within the British line.

CHAPTER X.

PIONEER EXPERIENCES—EMIGRATING, BUILDING AND CLEARING—FRONTIER WORK AND PLAY.

TEDIOUSLY and lumberingly, through woods, across rivers, along roads that have been corduroyed and roads that sadly need to be corduroyed, over dry places and through swamps, over high hills and through tortuous mountain passes, a heavy wagon has been rolling and slipping and sliding—sometimes floating, where the fording places were not good—for many days. Did you ever see one of those heavy old Dutch wagons, with wheels that have spokes like small saplings and felloes like those in the wheels of a modern stone truck; that have poles bent across, bow-fashion, from side to side of the stout box, and covered over with a canopy of canvass to keep out the wind, the storm and the sweltering sunshine? Such is the wagon of which we write—a wagon drawn by a span of sorrily jaded horses that have seen nothing resembling the inside of a comfortable stable for weeks, and in which ride a woman and two or three small children, the husband and father, perchance, trudging by the side of the vehicle, sinking at times knee deep into the mud or staggering over a fallen log or large stone, in his desire to guide the team and at the same time lighten their burden by walking.

He is a strong, well-built six-footer, with a heart to brave every danger, the kind of man for a pioneer, leaving behind him the comforts and pleasures of civilized life, and going to endure hardships, reverses, struggles, trials, and perhaps to die in a wild country, leaving wife and children to wrest their sustenance from land uncultivated and unpaid-for, or to make their way back to civilization as best they may. But he hesitates not. For himself he cares nothing; but his wife and children? Is he doing right in isolating her from home and kindred and all of the associations of her childhood and her girlhood? Is he doing right in taking their children to the far away new country, to rear them on the outskirts of civilization, where education had not yet one rude temple and christianity no voice to proclaim its truth?

These questions he has discussed with his wife over and over again. They have been settled before leaving their former home; but somehow they will not stay settled. They have forced themselves upon his attention many times during the slow and tedious journey; but it is too late, now, to reason about them; and resolutely he sets his face toward the west—for it has, from the earliest days, been west that the sturdy pioneer has bent his steps—ever west, and further west! There is no complaint from the patient woman in the wagon.

It is nightfall—the sun sunk below the tree-tops an hour ago, and the dim shadows of approaching darkness are creeping over the forest, while afar off can be heard the cries of the owl and the whippowil, and over in the swamp at the left bull-frogs are croaking dismally and "peepers" are singing merrily. It is nightfall, and one of the children is asleep on a pile of stuff in the wagon and the baby is asleep in the mother's arms. Her eight year old boy sits beside her gazing out over the horses' heads, at the shadows dropping down, one by one, over the wood. He looks tired, but hopeful, she thinks, as she watches him a moment. She knows what kind of a life is before her—she can half realize some of its trials and hardships and disappointments, but not all of them. She knows that she and her husband will never live to have many years' enjoyment of the fruits of their sacrifice and toil, but their children will—it is for these that she has consented to risk the perils of pioneer life.

A few days more, and they have reached their destination. Again it is evening. Dimly they can see that they are in the midst of a little opening in the timber, watered by a small stream that flows through it. Here they will erect their cabin on the morrow; to-night—one night more—they will sleep in the wagon. The tired horses are watered at the babbling stream and tethered where they can get their fill of the grass that grows rankly in the opening. Then a fire is made on the ground, a

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hasty meal is prepared, a few minutes are passed in conversation and many more in silent thought ; after that, weariness and drowsiness overcome them and they know no more till they are awakened at dead of night by the snapping and snarling of wolves prowling about the outskirts of the opening. The fire has died down and its smouldering embers can be scarcely seen. It is the fire that has kept the wolves off till now. The man raises himself on his elbow and, lifting the corner of the canvas cover of the wagon, looks out. Presently one of the animals, more bold than his fellows, emerges from the timber and comes stealthily toward the half startled horses. He is followed in a minute by another and another ! The foremost is now alarmingly near one of the horses. The man reaches for his rifle. In a moment it is at his shoulder. His quick glance runs along the barrel ; there is a lurid flash, a sharp report, a howl of agony—and the wolf is stretched dead on the ground, while his blood-thirsty followers are hurrying away in the gloom. This is not the first time wolves have molested them since they came into the wilderness—it is a matter for determined action but scarcely one to keep them long awake. The fire is rekindled and they sleep again, and are only awakened by the singing of the birds in the trees over head, after the sun is up in the morning.

The preparations for the erection of a log house are begun without delay. First several trees are felled, trimmed, cut up into lengths and laid on the ground in piles on the four sides of the place where the cabin is to stand. Then the work of placing them in their proper position begins. It is no easy task, for the logs are heavy; but the man and the boy both work with a will. They have slept in the wagon so long that the thought of lying down that night in their own house, even if it is unfurnished, affords an incentive to extra exertion. The work goes briskly on through the day. So many logs have been rolled up and notched together at the corners that, by nightfall, the walls of the house are done. An opening has been left at one side for a door, and a smaller one opposite for a window. It is too late and the builders are too weary to do more than this to-night; so a couple of blankets are stretched across one end of the structure to serve as a temporary roof, another is hung over the doorway, and the house is ready for its first night's occupancy.

In the morning the work is resumed. Poles are laid across the top of the walls to support the chamber floor, a ridge pole and rafters are put up and then the roof is laid on them—a roof of broad bark strips, held in place by withes fastened at the ends with slender strips of green bark. An opening is left in the chamber floor, a rude ladder is constructed and set up, affording communication with the loft ; and, with the exception of the window and the door, the carpenter work on the house is done, and the family stand and look at it with a feeling of such relief as they have not felt during all their long journey. It is but a cabin of logs, a rude hut only twelve by fifteen feet square, with a hole in the roof to let out the smoke,—not such a residence as is built in these days of elegance and luxury, but it is a home ! Of course no sash and glass are at hand, but the necessity which is said to be the mother of all invention gives birth to an idea at the right moment, and the pioneer is not left without resource. The window hole is not very large, and he goes to the wagon and gets an old newspaper, one that was printed far away in New England or Pennsylvania ; and with some hesitation he tears it in two—for it

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will be a long time, perhaps, before another newspaper comes to him—saturates it with grease and stretches it across the opening and the window is complete ; one that will not permit the inmates of the house to look out, but will let the light in. The canvas which has afforded them shelter during the journey is taken from the wagon, folded to the proper size and suspended over the aperture left for ingress and egress, and this is the door that must serve till a more substantial one can be made of planks split out of logs--a bit of extra work that may be done in any leisure hours before cold weather comes. The openings between the logs are to be "chinked," or filled with pieces of wood split out of the proper size and secured in place by the use of a thick mortar of mud, and a fire-place is to be constructed ; but these can be dispensed with until after the house is furnished and some sort of a shelter has been provided for the horses. In our engravings our readers will recognize the edifice thus completed, and note the improvement which the rolling seasons witness in the pioneer's circumstances and surroundings.

There is no trip to a furniture store, attended with the trouble of selection and the usual banter about the price, common to these later days. The house is soon furnished "without money and without price," and as well as any other house within a circuit of twenty miles or more. And this is how it is done: For chairs, three or four blocks of the proper height are sawed from the end of a log; for bedsteads, holes are bored in one of the logs at the side of the building, a foot and a half from the ground, poles about four feet long are hewn off at one end and driven into them, the other extremity being supported on blocks similar to those used for chairs, and on these are laid some small boughs, then some blankets and some quilts; the table is constructed at one side of the place in the same manner as the frame for the beds, its top being a wide, flat piece split from a large log and hewn as smooth as possible; the fire-place, which is the most primitive of all, is simply a spot on the ground under the aperture in the roof. The cooking utensils were brought in the wagon. They are a long-handled frying-pan, a cast-iron bake-kettle and one or two tin pans, one of which serves the purpose of a tea-kettle, in the absence of the black earthen "steeper" which was broken on the way. Some knives, some tinned-iron spoons, some forks, and some cups and saucers and a few plates, all of the "blue edged" variety, now nearly out of existence, comprise the table furniture.

And thus they begin housekeeping in their new home, miles distant from any other human habitation, and beyond the reach of mails and other conveniences of the densely populated districts. Here, with faith in their God and faith in themselves, they begin to live their new life—a life of progress from the most primitive elements of civilization through all the years that shall be given them to the prosperity of the future—a life given unreservedly for the benefit of those who shall live when they are gone—a career of hardship and of unremitting toil freely devoted to the coming generation.

Here, amid such surroundings and with the most primitive appliances and the most meagre facilities, the pioneer begins to exact from Nature the fruits of honest toil. He chops, he logs, he plants and sows and gathers in with each succeeding year; and as the work goes on the little

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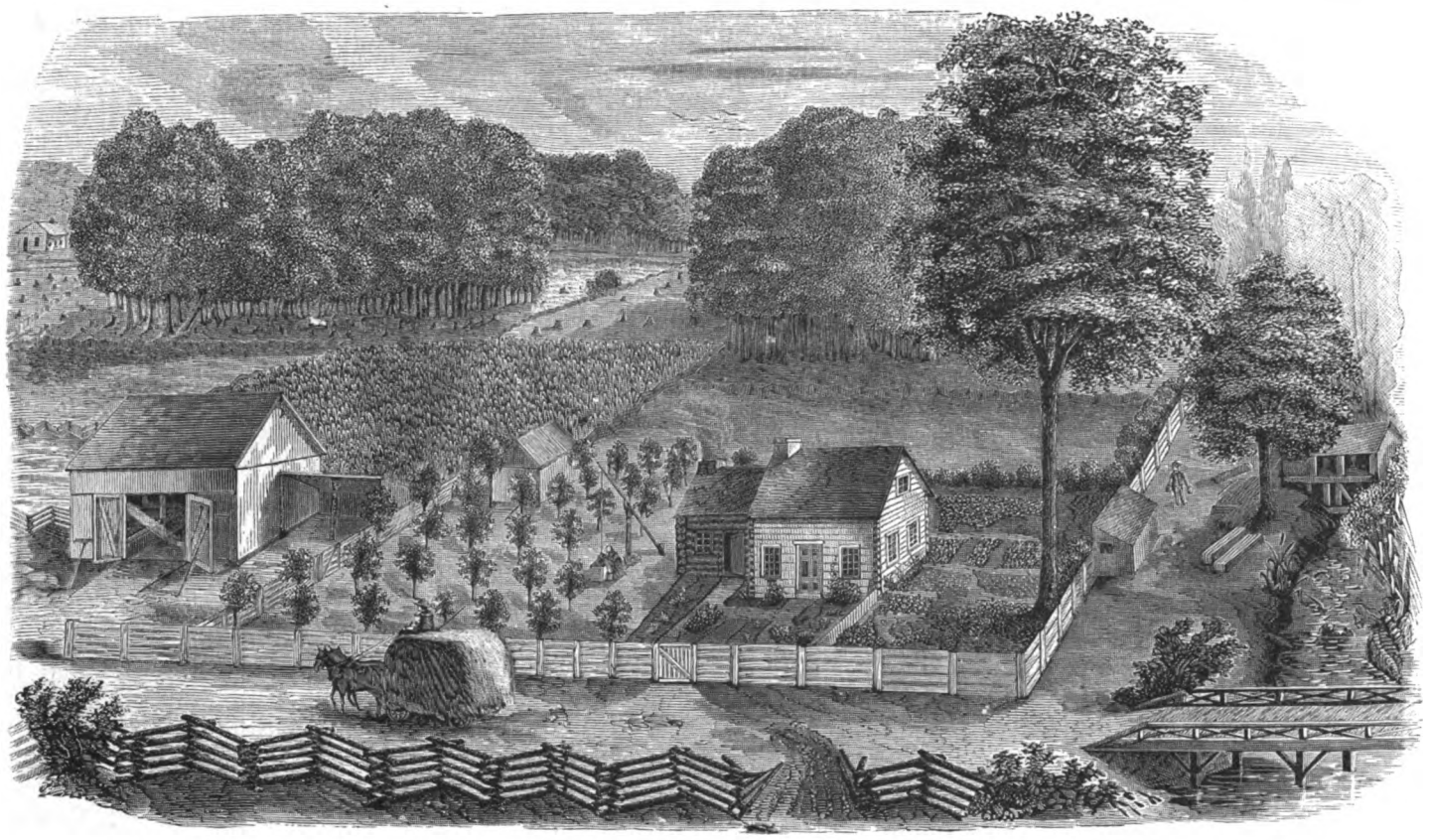

clearing gradually extends its limits, encroaching on the surrounding forest till the patch has grown to be a small farm, with substantial rail fences and improved buildings, a door having superseded the canvas curtain, a chimney having been built of sticks plastered with mortar, and a comfortable stable having been erected for the horses. Inside the house the blocks of wood have given place to three-legged stools, the beds are a trifle easier to lie upon, and a floor of hewn planks has replaced the hard, bare earth which was the first floor.

By and by other settlers begin to come into the vicinity. One by one log cabins are erected until, within a radius of a dozen miles, there are as many habitations, and it is beginning to be common for the settlers to talk of their neighbors, but perhaps not as some people talk of their neighbors at the present time. To the lonely pioneers, the sight of a human face is so grateful that they never pause to question whether it belongs to a rich man or a poor one. In such a community all are friends, all are ready to help each other along, to do neighborly kindness, to contribute to the general prosperity and the general happiness. One's neighbors, like many other good things, are valued in proportion to the smallness of their number, and an acquaintance who lives ten or twenty miles away, and whom one does not often see, is held in higher estimation than one whom it is no luxury to see and whose frequent visits are looked forward to as inflictions ; and if one has but few neighbors, and if they all dwell inconviently distant, one is likely to contemplate the not very frequent social meetings which bring them all together with pleasurable anticipations.

Parties were few in those days, though as settlement advanced an occasional dance was participated in by the rustic belles and beaux. Not more than two or three dozen, at most, would be present, and often it was difficult to get together a sufficient number of girls to make the affair a success. On one occasion two young men walked more than twenty miles through the woods to another settlement, invited a couple of girls to accompany them to one of these frolics, and came back with them on foot, carrying them on their shoulders across a stream they were obliged to wade. At another time two young men arrived at the residence of a sylvan belle at the same time and with the same errand, that of securing her company to an approaching party. The lady had no decided choice, and as no satisfactory settlement of the difficulty could be arrived at it was finally agreed that she should go with both of her admirers, which she is said to have done, conducting herself with so much circumspection as to keep them both good-humored throughout the whole time till they returned her safe home. Those who lived on roads leading directly to the appointed place came in wagons. Others, who lived in the woods, where some of the prettiest girls were found, often mounted a horse behind a young man, with a blanket to sit upon, dressed in their every day apparel, with woolen stockings and strong shoes on. They would dash through the woods on some trail, through streams and over every obstacle in their way, carrying a bundle containing their ball dress in their hands. Upon their arrival a few minutes at the toilet put them in condition for the dance.

The pioneer fiddler was always a well known individual

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and often an original character. Sometimes he was a "jack at all trades." His music was never of a high order, but it was of the kind to suit the times—loud if not grand, and energetic if not artistic. His favorite tunes were "Walk Jaw Bones," "Fisher's Hornpipe," "The Devil's Dream," "The Bummer's Reel," and a few others of the same kind. When the interest in the dance began to manifest itself by grotesque and original steps on the part of the dancers, he would often accompany his violin with a rollicking song, bringing in all of the "calls" in rhyme, frequently ending the "set" by singing out "Four gents forward and"—after a long pause, giving the swains time to balance in the center of the room—"ladies take your seats." This was a favorite trick of his, which invariably created a laugh at the expense of the young fellows thus unceremoniously deserted by their partners. The amusements of old and young were enjoyed with a keen relish. There were quilting, husking, apple-paring, raising, chopping, logging and other "bees," and every gathering of the kind was a joyous occasion, giving a double enjoyment from the consciousness of profitable employment and social intercourse. They were the means by which the pioneers helped each other along, and to the friendly spirit which prompted them the citizens of the county are largely indebted for the prosperity of to-day.

CHAPTER XI.

PIONEER FARMING—FIRST SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, MEETINGS AND PREACHERS—THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE agricultural implements in use in the early days were of the most primitive order. Much of the first farming was done without the almost indispensable aid of a plow, and the earliest plows were of home manufacture, having often been made from the crotch of a tree which nature had fashioned something after the required pattern, and which the settler had only to sharpen and finish in the most unpretentious way imaginable. Afterward clumsy wrought-iron plows were introduced, which were effective only to stir up the surface of the ground, having wooden mould-boards in some cases, the point only being imported. To construct a drag was an easy matter. The settler had only to cut two round sticks of unequal length, joining them in such a manner that the end of the longer one projected sufficiently to attach the chain, and boring four holes for teeth in the longer and three in the shorter piece, the two being held apart at the rear by a wooden brace. Flails were the only threshers and hand-fans the only separators. Hoes and rakes were very heavy and very strong, for there were few forges in the country and it was no easy matter to get a broken tool repaired. Grain was cut with a

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sickle and hay with an old fashioned scythe, as heavy as it was unhandy.

With such tools seed was put in the ground, the work of cultivation went on and crops were harvested. Sometimes they were almost an entire failure and sometimes there was an over abundance, but the average yield was good. But there were no markets established; while grain was abundant, it could not be converted into funds with which to pay for land, but there was usually no scarcity of food. A favorite mode of money-making in the early days was that of locating and improving a claim and "selling the betterment," as disposing of the improvement at an advance was called. Some settlers repeated this operation several times, gaining a little with each transaction, and finally buying and paying for a desirable farm.

Among the few business advantages offered to the pioneers was that afforded by a market for "black salts" wnich was created at an early day. "All who could raise a kettle," wrote one informed as to the make-shifts of that time, "entered upon the manufacture of this new article of commerce. It brought money into the country, enabled settlers to pay taxes and buy necessaries, and promoted the clearing of land." The manufacture and sale of potash was another enterprise which proved a God-send to the pioneers. "The trade in the product of their ashes," says the writer quoted above, "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 timber, which was looked upon as a hindrance to agricultural progress, was thus removed, becoming a source of profit and making way for the work of underbrushing, grubbing and cultivation, which could not have been prosecuted until its removal. Another and a later element of progress was the sale of timber and staves.

Saw-mills were first built at a comparatively early day in the history of the county. They were small and easy of construction, and they were located on some stream whose waters provided their motive power,and conveniently to the timber the manufacture of which into lumber proved a source of profit. There was usually but one saw, and from the peculiar manner in which it was hung the mills were known as "English mills," by which title, though they have long since gone out of use, they are referred to at the present time. With the increase of the number of these mills and the gradual growth of the lumber trade the fortunes of the settlers inproved. They were enabled to dispose of their timber profitably, and at the same time clear their lands and buy lumber with which to erect buildings to replace their early log houses and out-buildings.

Before grist-mills were introduced, the settlers labored under a great disavantage, sometimes being obliged to carry their grain by the single bag-full across the backs of horses to a distant mill, consuming several days in the trip and having to go often on account of the impossibility of taking much at a time. Many families kept one or two mortars or "hominy blocks" in which to pound corn. They were generally made in the stump of a tree near the house, the top of it being cut off square and burned or gouged out hollow, the cavity being large enough to receive the corn; and to relieve the laborer the pounder was frequently suspended by means of a spring-pole. The first grist-mills were small, usually having only one run of stones and often lying idle much of the time for want of water.

The early schools, though not so good as they might have been, were certainly conducive in no small degree to that intellectual growth which must precede all systematic and permanent improvement in any community. The teachers were often strangers who were travelling through the country, and who paused to replenish their purses or gain a few months of recreation in school teaching. Sometimes they were foreigners, often they were intemperate, and they were all addicted to the use of the rod. Sometimes, so uncertain and unreliable were they, three or four changes would occur in a single year. the first going away and giving place to another and he, in turn, making a place for a new comer. The school-houses were generally built by "bees," or gatherings of such settlers as had children to be educated. They were log structures, a little better, because built at a later day, than the first residence described in the preceding chapter. The seats were benches made of slabs split from logs, with legs inserted in auger holes at the corners. The desks, when there were any, were constructed after the same plan; there was no blackboard, and the entire stock of apparatus consisted of a half-dozen well-seasoned switches and a substantial ruler, and no opportunity was neglected to make use of these appliances for the general advancement of the causes of education and good manners.

In those days the question was not, "Has the teacher a good education?" but "Is he stout? Has he good government?" It was a frequent practice in some districts to smoke out the entire school or to "bar out" the teacher. Frequently there was a conspiracy among the large boys to whip the teacher and break up the school. Their attempts in this direction were successful for several successive years, and then, when the district had won a bad name and come to be shunned by the generality of pedagogues, a stranger with well-developed governing powers would happen along, open a school and speedily reduce the belligerent "big boys" to a condition of subjection and prompt if not cheerful obedience, thus setting the ball of education rolling on.

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The text-books were few and scarcely up to the present standard. At first any book, be it Bible or almanac, was admissible as a reader, and there was little uniformity in the other books. Among those used most may be mentioned Noah Webster's Spelling Book, Daboll's Arithmetic, Morse's Geography, Murray's Grammar and the English Reader. In some schools the United States Speller was used, the first reading lesson in which is as follows:

"My son, do no ill.
Go not in the way of bad men,
For bad men go to the pit.
O, my son, run not in the way of sin."

The youthful readers were required to memorize such lessons, and they no doubt impressed truths that had a lasting influence on their lives and characters. Attempts were made to inculcate gentlemanly deportment and respect for the aged, and many pupils on their way to and from school would politely raise their hats on meeting strangers. It is to be regretted that Young America to-day appears to be less susceptible of such instruction, or that it is not so prominent a feature in the public schools of the present time.

The pioneer teachers were many of them very ingenious in the contrivance of original modes of punishment, which from their novelty and their untried terrors were a by no means inoperative agency in maintaining the authority which was regarded as so essential to the well-being of the school. Some of these inventive characters flourished in a certain district at a day after the introduction of the box stove. He conceived the brilliant idea of placing a brick on top of the stove over a brisk fire, and making delinquents walk around the stove, one behind the other, and turn over the rapidly heating brick once during each circuit; this was kept up until their blistered fingers goaded them into subjection.

The first religious services were held in the open air, beneath the wide-spreading branches of the forest trees and amid all the varied surroundings of wood and plain, hill and valley—not in a house reared with human hands and dedicated for the worship of a certain few in a certain prescribed way, but in God's own temple, made in infinite splendor for all mankind. How the prayers of the migratory Methodist preachers rang through the arches of the forest, as with plain words from honest hearts they knelt on the ground to intercede for their fellow men; how the great scheme of salvation was unfolded in homely yet terrific sentences, which fell from their lips with all the awful force of prophetic utterance; how their simple auditors trembled at the terribly vivid picture of the reward of sin which was presented to their view; and how they rejoiced at the declaration that salvation was "full and free" to all who sought it with broken spirits and contrite hearts! By scores they owned the saving power of the Son of Man, and crowded the open space around the preacher, asking for prayers or praying for themselves. Thus were the seeds of Christianity planted in the wilderness. They took root, they were nurtured with anxious care, they grew and flourished under the watchful and prayerful attention of the pioneers and their sons and daughters—the parents and grandparents of this generation—and they have brought forth good fruit. It is visible in all the evidences of the progress of the past and the enlightenment of the present.

Thus were a few here and there brought into the fold of the Good Shepherd. Then they organized and began to do His work. First one "class," as the religious societies were called, was formed, then another and another, till in every settlement there were at least "two or three" who regularly "gathered together in the name of the Lord." Soon meetings were held with some attempt at regularity in the school-houses. Circuit preachers would hold services in the various neighborhoods once in two, three, four or six weeks, as the case might be. By and by several districts were united in one charge and put under the pastorate of a minister who went from one to another, managing somehow to make the circuit once a week, though often obliged to preach once every week day and two or three times Sundays. After a time Sunday-schools were started, and they aided greatly to build up and strengthen the church.

One by one churches were built in the county. Some of them are standing yet. They are not like the costly edifices of the present generation. They were nearly all fashioned after the same general plan, being wooden buildings about thirty by forty feet square, with an unpretentious spire at the highest part of the roof near the front, the doors being invariably at the end fronting the street. Some of them were provided with basements which were occupied as Sunday-school rooms, and sometimes, at a later day, by day-schools. The pulpit and the pews were of the plainest and most rigidly simple style imaginable; and the family who had a cushion on their seat were regarded, if not as wickedly proud, at least as being in much danger of relapsing into the "cold and beggarly elements of the world."

The minister often preached for a simple living, which was paid to him in the shape of flour and meat from the well-to-do farmers of his congregation, wood and potatoes from those who were just getting a start on new farms, and general store trade from the early merchants and in payment of orders for the same from such as had nothing to give him but could buy something. His wife was the object of much attention and the subject of no little discussion among the ladies of the society, and was generally a worthy help-meet to a worthy husband. She set a good example to her sisters by eschewing jewelry and gay ribbons and dressing in a style of severe simplicity—which was useful in inculcating lessons of economy if not of religion. There never was a class of men who, taken all in all, were more zealous, more steadfast, more self-sacrificing, and who labored harder for a simple subsistence and the consciousness of doing good than these pioneer preachers. Their works live after them and speak eloquently in testimony of their unselfish devotion of their lives and their best energies to Christianity and humanity; and every one of the many church spires of to-day is a monument to their memory.

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As the land was cleared, drained and put under cultivation the public health improved. The seasons following the first settlement were very sickly in proportion to the population. In the summer of some years little or no rain fell, the streams became nearly or entirely dry, and it has been said that "every little inlet became a seat of putrefaction; the heavens seemed on fire, the earth scorched and the air saturated with pestilence." In some places hogs were found dead in the woods. Fever prevailed to an alarming extent, the cases being more numerous than in the cities but not as fatal, and there were many cases of dysentery. This condition of things was prevalent throughout all this section of the country. An early physician, writing of diseases in the pioneer days and at a later period, said: "The summer of 1801 was warm, with frequent showers; the days hot and the nights very chilly. Intermittent fevers prevailed. Peruvian bark was generally a remedy, but was of rare use. When left to nature the symptoms became typhoid, and endangered recovery; 1802 was similar to the year previous. In 1803 intermittents declined 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 its 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 stimulants. 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. The change since 1828 is such that death from fevers became a rare occurrence and consumption took precedence." The section is now notably healthy, and it is difficult to conceive of the sickness and mortality of pioneer times. This happy improvement is due greatly to the removal of many of the early causes of disease by the drainage of low lands and the general improvement of the whole country, and in no small measure to the advance in medical skill and the high grade of the physicians of the present day.

The pioneer medical practitioners were no less hardy than the pioneer farmers and no less self-sacrificing than the pioneer preachers. They were men of quick decision and prompt and energetic action. The developments of science had not supplied many of the remedies and modes of treatment to which the physicians of a later day owe much of their success, and much has been said in sarcasm of the lancet and the blisters and the calomel of those times; but in lieu of something better these were employed with no small degree of success, and many a pioneer who has died within the memory of some of the youngest who read this, owed his preservation for a long and useful career to the prompt administration of those harsh but effective remedies by one or another of the unflinching frontier doctors.

Their rides extended for miles and miles in all directions, embracing much of the territory now comprised within the limits of several neighboring counties. They rode by day and by night, in answer to any call, with their saddle bags well filled with such remedies as were accessible, often traveling for hours guided only by "blazed" trees and thankful even for a cow path running in the right course. A record of their early struggles, sacrifices and adventures would make an interesting volume.

One point of deep interest to the resident and the stranger still claims our notice. It is the cemetery. If the regularly changing style of the architecture of the houses of the living indicate unerringly the period at which they were erected, so the memorial stones raised above the resting places of the dead bear evidences of their newness or their antiquity.

The first gravestones were merely flat pieces of stone placed, a large one at the head and a smaller one at the feet of the departed, to mark the place of his narrow home. In walking through the cemetery the stranger is led to the first grave. Perhaps it is at some obscure corner of the burying ground, perhaps it is grass-grown, sunken and almost obliterated by the gradual changes of many years; perhaps there is not even a bit of stone at the head of it or at the foot of it; perhaps those who walk above it have forgotten the name and the history of its occupant. He may have been an old man, wearied out with the struggles and privations of pioneer life, or he may have been an infant who was removed before he could realize them; it is all the same—the first grave is ever an object of more than passing interest to the beholder. It was made in the long ago, when the flourishing village was a little frontier settlement; and a memorable day it must long have been to the early settlers when first the earth was opened to receive one of their number, and when first in the experiences of their lives in the new country the solemn words, "dust to dust—ashes to ashes," fell on their ears. All who were connected with that burial became endowed with a peculiar interest, and all were pointed out for years afterwards—the first mourners, the preacher who preached the first funeral sermon, the man who made the first coffin, and the man who dug the first grave. The grave only remains to suggest their memory; for they lie in other graves around it.

The most important of the initial events that preceded the period of advancement which has brought forth the present flattering condition of agriculture and manufacture, and advanced the causes of education and religion, have been adverted to in the preceding pages. The changes which they heralded are but footprints left on

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the sands of memory by the triumphant march of civilization. Flattering as has been the progress of the past, it is not too much to say that it is but an earnest of the more perfect attainments of the future, seed planted in the soil of time to yield virtue, happiness and abundant success in the years to come.

CHAPTER XII.

INDIAN TRAILS—THE OAK ORCHARD AND RIDGE ROADS—THE "LAKE RIDGE" FORMATION.

IN their long journeys between the most frequented points in their domain, the Indians naturally found in course of time the most direct and easy lines of travel and adhered to them, forming permanent trails, which the white settlers in some cases located upon and adopted as their first roads. The principal trail of the Iroquois ran through their "long house" from the Hudson to the Niagara. Coming from the east via Canandaigua and Batavia, it emerged from the Tonawanda swamp, says Turner, "nearly southeast of Royalton Center, coming out upon the Lockport and Batavia road in the valley of Millard's brook, and from thence it continued upon the Chestnut ridge to the Cold Springs. Pursuing the route of the Lewiston road, with occasional deviations, it struck the Ridge road at Warren's. It followed the Ridge road until it passed Hopkins' marsh, when it gradually ascended the mountain ridge, passed through the Tuscarora village and then down again to the Ridge road, which it continued on to the river. This was the principal route into Canada, crossing from Lewiston to Queenston, a branch trail, however, going down the river to Fort Niagara." Over this road, during the last ten or fifteen years of the eighteenth century, and an equal period in the beginning of the nineteenth, herds of cattle were constantly driven from the eastern part of the country, to feed the garrison on the Niagara and the settlers on the Canadian border. About the close of the last century the Indians allowed such improvement of this trail as enabled sleighs to traverse it in winter, and a weekly mail was carried over it between Fort Niagara and Canandaigua. This road, as thus improved by the so-called Holland Company, was the first laid out north of the main road from Canandaigua to Buffalo.

"The Ontario trail," Mr. Turner tells us, coming from Oswego via Irondequoit Bay, pursued the Ridge road "west to near the west line of Hartland, Niagara county, where it diverged to the southwest, crossing the east branch of the Eighteen-mile creek, and forming a junction with the Canada or Niagara trail at the Cold Springs."

Before roads from the east were opened through to Lake Erie, transportation and emigrant travel from the eastern part of the State and New England largely followed a water route, consisting of the Mohawk river, Wood creek, Oneida lake and river, Oswego river, Lake Ontario and Niagara river. The first through turnpike drew off traffic from this roundabout water route, which in any case must have been entirely superseded by the canals.

The Ridge road is of course one of the most interesting in the county, historically considered, as well as with reference to the singular natural formation from which it takes its name. Augustus Porter is said to have learned of the ridge from the Indians, and had the line of a road traced along it in 1798. Mr. Orsamus Turner, in his History of the Holland Purchase, says that "the Ridge road, through all the eastern portion of Niagara, was discovered in 1805. Some of the new settlers in Slaton's settlement in 1805 were hunting cattle, and observed that there was continuous elevated ground and changed their location, settling upon it east of Hartland Corners. It was not, however, known in its full extent throughout that region until some years after."

The first road laid out in the county was the Oak Orchard road, which the Holland Company, about 1803, had surveyed from Batavia to the mouth of Oak Orchard creek; where a village had been planned which was expected to be the port of a large district of the State to the south of it—reasonably enough, as the lake was then the only pathway for transportation to the east and Canada. An Indian trail originally traversed about the same route as this road. By it the savages journeyed to their fishing grounds at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, and to their burial places upon the banks of that stream, where mounds containing bones and implements have been found. The trail was straightened by the survey, and the first settlers felled the trees on the line and built bridges and causeways. Main street was the line of the road through Albion, and in the northern part of the present village it traversed one of these causeways. Theoretically the road ran due south from the Five Corners in Gaines; but as a fact Main street in passing south through Albion bears five and a half degrees to the west. On the Oak Orchard and Ridge roads the settlement of the county began, and to them it was for some time confined. The Oak Orchard road was laid out four rods wide and the Ridge road six, the Holland Company in each case giving the land occupied. A mail was carried over the Ridge road twice a week on horseback in 1815, and three times a week in wagons in 1816. In 1815 the road was surveyed through Orleans county by Philetus Swift and Caleb Hopkins, and resurveyed in 1852 under the supervision of John Le Valley, Grosvenor Daniels and William J. Babbitt, who employed Darius W. Cole, of Medina, to do the actual surveying.

Perhaps no natural feature of northwestern New York is better known or better worthy of note than the singular formation on which the Ridge road runs. De Witt Clinton spoke of it as follows:

"From the Genesee near Rochester to Lewiston on the Niagara there is a remarkable ridge or elevation of land running almost the whole distance, which is seventy-eight

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miles, and in a direction from east to west. Its general altitude above the neighboring land is thirty feet, and its width varies considerably; in some places it is not more than forty yards. Its elevation above the level of Lake Ontario is perhaps one hundred and sixty feet, to which it descends with a gradual slope; and its distance from that water is between six and ten miles. This remarkable strip of land would appear as if intended by nature for the purpose of an easy communication. It is, in fact, a stupendous natural turnpike, descending gently on each side and covered with gravel, and but little labor is requisite to make it the best road in the United States. * * * The gravel with which it is covered was deposited there by the waters, and the stones everywhere indicate by their shape the abrasion and agitation produced by that element."

Geologists have generally concluded that this wonderful ridge was a mammoth bar on the bed of Lake Ontario when the lake rolled over the country south to the brow of the so-called mountain ridge.

CHAPTER XIII.

STAGE COACHING ON THE RIDGE ROAD—HISTORY OF THE RAILROADS IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

THE dependence for public conveyance previous to the completion of the canal was the stages running west from Canandaigua, either to Buffalo direct or by way of the Ridge road, Lewiston and Niagara Falls. The latter route was established in 1816. It was controlled at one time by brothers named Coe, living at Buffalo and Canandaigua, and at another by parties of the name of Hildreth. These stages ran one each way every day and did a roaring business, which was somewhat impaired by the completion of the canal and the establishment of the packet lines. In their palmy days they were always full, inside and out, of emigrants, business men, and tourists on the way to Niagara Falls, who would go west from Canandaigua by the Ridge road and return from Buffalo direct, via Batavia, or *vice versa*. The Coe coaches were met at Wright's Corners by a wagon from Lockport, bringing mail and passengers for the stage line. They were kept running up to about 1850. Passengers paid first or second class fare, the former only being assured of inside seats, of which there were enough for twelve persons. In winter a rectangular box on bobs took the place of the wheeled coaches. These stages ran every day in the week.

In 1828 a number of wealthy gentlemen, principally of Rochester, regretting the violation of the Sabbath involved in coaching on Sunday, established an opposition line to run on week days only, which they called the Pioneer line. Their route left the Ridge road at Wright's Corners for Lockport, where "Gid" Hersey's coffee house, which is still standing in West Main street, was the stopping place; thence it continued west to Niagara Falls, and so to Buffalo. The stages of this line aimed to leave Wright's for the east at a different hour from the Coes', both to secure a larger share of passengers and to avoid running in company with their rivals. When they did fall in with each other the drivers had a war of words, and sometimes raced their four-horse teams at the top of their speed, which the imperfect finish of the road made a dangerous proceeding. The Coe line lowered its rates, and the other failing to get the mail contract, succumbed to the competition and went down after running about two years.

At times, especially in the season of visiting Niagara Falls, neither line could accommodate the tide of travel with its regular coaches alone; both turned out extra teams and wagons, and eight or ten stages of various sorts, heavily loaded, sometimes went west in a day.

Gaines, Orleans county, was a place for changing teams and getting refreshments. The stopping place was the old Mansion House, which was succeeded by the Gaines House. Gaines was two hundred and fifty miles from Albany by stage, and the trip required about forty-three hours, including stops.

With the advent of railroads the glory of the stage and packet lines departed. Several roads were constructed about the same time, making the three or four years beginning with 1835 an era of pioneer railroad building in America. In 1835 the Lockport and Niagara Falls company began the construction of its line. The track consisted of oak "mudsills," two and a half inches by twelve, laid lengthwise of the road, with the ties resting across them, and upon the ties four by six inch oak timbers, on which were spiked bands or straps of iron. These irons had a tendency to work loose at the ends and turn up, forming "snakeheads," as they were called, which were ready to catch in the bottom of a car, spearing the passengers and throwing it off the track. The cars were small affairs with four wheels, holding either sixteen or twenty-four persons, those of the former class being divided into two and the others into three compartments, with seats running across, stage coach fashion.

Meetings were held at Lockport in 1835 in favor of the construction of railroads to Batavia and Buffalo, but nothing was done. The next enterprise of the kind in this region was the building of a horse-car line from Medina, Orleans county, to Akron, Erie county, in 1836 by the Medina and Darien Railroad Company. It was operated but a short time, as it did not pay, and the track was taken up. In the same year enterprising Medina took measures for the building of a railroad to the mouth of Oak Orchard creek. The Medina and Ontario Railroad Company was incorporated for that purpose, but the line was never built. The history of the Batavia, Albion and Oak Orchard Railroad scheme of 1875 is equally brief.

On the 10th of December, 1850, the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company was organized. It bought out the Lockport and Niagara Falls company

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in 1851, and the latter's track was abandoned and taken up. Local subscriptions were made along the proposed line amounting to $225,000. The first board of directors consisted of 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. Mr. Varnum was elected president, Mr. Ward vice-president, and Mr. Clarke treasurer. The directors and a few others passed over the road June 25th, 1852, and regular trains began running on the 30th. The first one between Rochester and Lockport was drawn by the engine "Niagara," and made fifty miles per hour part of the way. The new road and the other lines running through central and western New York were consolidated, May 7th, 1853, to form the New York Central. The branch from Lockport junction to Tonawanda was built by the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Company in 1852, and opened in January, 1853.

In the spring of 1870 the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company was organized at Oswego. The road which the company was formed to build was intended to be part of a future trunk line from Boston to the west. The town of Kendall, Orleans county, gave its bonds for $60,000 worth of the stock; Yates, $100,000; Somerset, Niagara county, $90,000; Newfane, $88,000; Wilson, $117,000; Lewiston, $152,000. The work of construction proceeded slowly. Litigation over the town bonds checked their sale, and crippled the company so that it could not complete the road. In May, 1874, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg company assumed the undertaking. The road was then principally graded, but it was more than a year later before the bridges on the western part of the line were finished. The road through Orleans and Niagara counties was graded by Hunter & Co. of Sterling Valley, Cayuga county. In the latter part of July, 1875, the track was laid twenty miles west of the Genesee river, and was carried through Orleans county during the autumn and to Lewiston in the following spring. The first passenger train ran over the western portion June 12th, 1876. The road was built at an average cost of $20,000 per mile.

CHAPTER XIV.

CALAMITIES OF THE WAR OF 1812—THE OLD MILITIA SYSTEM IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

ORLEANS county was generally a wilderness during the war of 1812, and suffered little or nothing of the calamities that visited the settlers farther west, to some of whom it afforded a refuge. In the night of December 18-19, 1813, a force of British and the Indians in their service crossed the Niagara, and, in retaliation of the burning of the Canadian village of Newark by a United States officer a short time before, ravaged the entire Niagara border, driving the inhabitants from their homes, which were then given to the flames.

The flying inhabitants of Lewiston were pursued several miles eastward on the Ridge road, and the Tuscarora village was destroyed. The savages then pushed on up the river, stoutly withstood by Major Mallory and forty volunteers from Schlosser. Along the whole length of the river the destruction and desolation were complete, the inhabitants thinking themselves happy if they could escape inland, forsaking all they possessed. Newark was bitterly avenged. On the 24th and 25th a party of sixty or eighty regulars traversed the lake shore from Fort Niagara to Van Horn's mill, near the mouth of Eighteen-mile creek, and back, burning the mill and nearly all the buildings between it and the fort and taking some prisoners.

Some of the people of Orleans county left their homes in the panic occasioned by the foray of the Indians, but they soon returned. A company which Captain McCarthy raised in Gaines helped to drive the raiders back to Fort Niagara, capturing a squad of them, who were sent to Batavia.

"It is impossible now," says Turner, "to give the reader such an account of the condition of things in western New York during that ill-fated winter as will enable him to realize the alarm, the panic, the aggregate calamities that prevailed. On the immediate frontier all was desolate; the enemy holding possession of Fort Niagara, detached marauding parties of British and Indians came out from it, traversed the frontier where there was nothing left to destroy, and made incursions in some instances in the interior, enlarging the theatre of devastation and spreading alarm among those who had been bold enough to remain in the flight. West of a north and south line that would pass through the village of Le Roy, more than one-half of the entire population had been driven from their homes by the enemy, or had left them in fear of extended invasion. Entire backwoods neighborhoods were deserted, hundreds of log cabins were desolate, and the signs and sounds of life were mostly the deserted cattle and sheep, lowing and bleating, famishing for the lack of fodder there were none left to deal out to them."

This region, so afflicted by the hardships of war, was visited with unauspicious circumstances after the close of hostilities, which prevented its immediate recovery and restoration. The harvest of 1814, though it saved from starvation the pioneer families who had ventured back to their homes and clearings, was of course small; and in 1816 a series of frosts continuing far into the summer so nearly ruined the crops as to seriously threaten the country with famine. Before the belated harvest of autumn, wheat had risen to two or three dollars a bushel, and even corn brought the former figure. Some families were compelled, while the small grains were still green, to gather the milky kernels and eat them, boiled, as a staple article of food. Roots and herbs never commonly eaten came into consumption for the time being.

In the fruitful seasons that followed the great ob-

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stacle to the prosperity of the county, which neutralized the fertility of the soil and frustrated the farmer's labor, was the want of means of access to markets where surplus produce might be sold. This paralyzing influence was destined ere many years to be overcome by the noble water way whose construction forms the subject of a following chapter.

One of the ever to be remembered institutions in the earlier history of this section was the militia. There are few incidents of any nature that are recounted with more pleasure by the old men or listened to more attentively by the rising generation than those of the memorable drills and musters. The militia consisted of all the able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. State officers, clergymen, school teachers and some others when actively employed, were exempt from military duty. Students in colleges or academies, employees on coasting vessels and in certain factories, and members of fire companies were also exempt, except in cases of insurrection or invasion. Persons whose only bar to military service was religious scruples could purchase exemption for a stated sum annually. The major-general, brigade-inspector and chief of the staff department, except the adjutant and commissary generals, were appointed by the State. Colonels were chosen by the captains and subalterns of their regiments, and these latter by the written ballots of their respective regiments and separate battalions. The commanding officers of regiments or battalions appointed their staff officers. Every non-commissioned officer and private was obliged to equip and uniform himself, and perform military duty fifteen years from his enrollment, after which he was exempt, except in cases of insurrection or invasion. A non-commissioned officer, however, could get excused from duty in seven years, by furnishing himself with certain specified equipments, other than those required by law. It was the duty of the commanding officer of each company to enroll all military subjects within the limits of his jurisdiction, and they must equip themselves within six months after being notified.

On the first Monday in September of each year, every company of the militia was obliged to assemble within its geographical limits for training. One day in each year, between the 1st of September and the 15th of October, at a place designated by the commander of the brigade, the regiment was directed to assemble for a general training. All the officers of each regiment or battalion were required to rendezvous two days in succession in June, July or August, for drill under the brigade-inspector. A colonel also appointed a day for the commissioned officers and musicians of his regiment to meet for drill, the day after the last mentioned gathering being generally selected. Each militiaman was personally notified of an approaching muster, by a non-commissioned officer bearing a warrant from the commandant of his company; or he might be summoned without a warrant by a commissioned officer, either by visit or letter. A failure to appear, or to bring the necessary equipments, resulted in a court martial and a fine, unless a good excuse could be given; delinquents who could not pay were imprisoned in the county jail. When a draft was ordered for public service it was made by lot in each company, which was ordered out on parade for that purpose.

"General training" was usually regarded as a pleasant occasion by the men, as it gave them a chance to meet many acquaintances; and was the holiday of the year for the boys. Provided with a few pennies to buy the inevitable ginger bread from the inevitable peddler, they were happier than the lads of to-day would be with shillings to spend among the greatest variety of knicknacks. The place of meeting and the extent of the parade ground were designated by the commanding officer. The sale of spirituous liquors on the ground could only be carried on by permission of the same official. Total abstinence was not the rule, however, on such occasions; and an officer who had the right to throw away the contents of a private bottle did not always practice such extravagant wastefulness, particularly if fond of the "critter," being persuaded that if spared some of the beverage would ultimately find its way down his own throat.

Of general trainings, a veteran of those days writes as follows: "Although the companies exhibited the *elite* of our regimental splendors, glittering with tinsel and flaunting with feathers, a more heterogeneous and unsoldierly parade could scarcely be imagined. There were the elect from the mountains, who sometimes marched to the rendezvous barefoot, carrying their boots and soldier clothes in a bundle—the ambitious cobblers, tailors, and plough-boys from cross-road hamlets and remote rural districts, short, tall, fat, skinny, bow-legged, sheep-shanked, cock-eyed, hump-shouldered, and sway-backed—equipped by art as economically, awkwardly, and variously as they were endowed by nature, uniformed in contempt of all uniformity, armed with old flint-lock muskets, horsemen's carbines, long squirrel rifles, double-barrelled shot-guns, bell-muzzled blunderbusses, with side-arms of as many different patterns, from the old dragoon sabre that had belonged to Harry Lee's Legion, to the slim basket-hilted rapier which had probably graced the thigh of some of our French allies in the Revolution. The officers of the volunteer companies, on the other hand, were generally selected for their handsome appearance and martial bearing, and shone with a certain elegance of equipment, each in the uniform pertaining to his company. There was also a sprinkling of ex-veterans of 1812, recognizable by a certain martinet precision in their deportment, and a shadow of contempt for their crude comrades, but quick to resent any extraneous comment derogatory to the service. A city dandy who undertook to ridicule the old fashioned way in which some officers carried their swords, was silenced by the snappish reply: 'Young man, I've seen the best troops of Great Britain beaten by men who carried their swords that way.' This harlequinade of equipment, costume, and character was duly paraded twice a day, marched through the streets, and put through its manœuvres on the green commons adjoining the village, much to the satisfaction of all emancipated school-boys, ragamuffins, idlers, tavern-keepers, and cake and

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beer venders, and somewhat, perhaps, to the weariness of industrious mechanics who had apprentices to manage, and busy housewives who depended on small boys for help."

The old militia system was well developed in Orleans county. Gaines was one of the scenes of martial display when the old regime was in its palmy days. Here was held in August a drill of the officers of a brigade commanded by General John B. Lee. The brigade consisted of three regiments, one being made up from Shelby, Ridgeway and Yates; another from Barre, Gaines and Carlton; while the eastern tier of towns furnished the third. The Ridge road was a common line of march, and the more elaborate maneuvers took place in the fields of James Mather, south of the village of Gaines, or those of John J. Walbridge. The general training was held at Albion.

The sixty-sixth regiment included an infantry company of Medina, under Captain Bowen. The brigade districts were changed frequently, and at different times this regiment was in the brigades of General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, of Buffalo, General Burroughs, of Medina, Orleans county, and General Williams, of Rochester.

Though many of the militia doubtless voted the institution a bore, and hailed the new constitution, which delivered them from it in 1846, there were some who took an enthusiastic interest in the maintenance and drill of the military organizations. Such were the officers, who found honor and advantage in their positions. They included, besides General Lee, above mentioned, Judge Sanford E. Church, who was very prominent and influential in the organization, in which he reached the rank of colonel, and gained a wide acquaintance and popularity, which stood him in good stead in his early political career. Other well remembered officers were Colonel Edward Y. Strong, Colonel Lauren Billings, of East Gaines, Major Benjamin Greig and Captain Larzalere.

The nearest that the militia of this section got to actual service after the war of 1812 was their participation in the "patriot war" of 1837, when they spent some time on the Niagara frontier.

CHAPTER XV.

ORGANIZATION AND SUBDIVISION OF ORLEANS COUNTY—ITS OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

BETWEEN 1772 and 1784 all but the eastern portion of New York was called Tryon county, having previously been part of Albany. In the latter year the same territory took the name of Montgomery. In 1789 all of the State west of Phelps and Gorham's preemption line was set off under the title of Ontario county. A single town, called Northampton, swallowed up the entire Holland Purchase. In 1802 Genesee county was formed from the portion of New York west of the Genesee river. The town of Northampton was divided into four, of which Batavia comprised all of the State west of the west transit line. In 1804 Batavia was subdivided into four towns. The eastern most retained the old name and all the territory as far west as a meridian crossing the State south from Lake Ontario through the middle of the towns of Yates, Ridgeway and Shelby. The next town west was called Willink, and extended to the west transit line.

Orleans county was formed from Genesee November 12th, 1824. It received its name at the instance of a prominent resident and property-owner at Albion, named Ingersoll. The name Adams was also suggested for the new county.

For a few months Gaines was the county seat and there, at the house of Selah Bronson, the first court was organzed in June, 1825. Elijah Foot was First Judge, and S. M. Moody, Cyrus Harwood, Eldridge Farwell and William Penniman were the other judges. Philetus Swift, of Ontario county, Victor Birdseye, of Onondaga, and J. Hathaway, of Cortland, were the commissioners appointed to locate the county buildings. Gaines and Albion were the competitors for the honors and advantages of the county seat. The former was first visited, and its claims set forth by the inhabitants. On reaching Albion the commissioners were received with the exuberant hospitality which everywhere and always awaits men on such a mission; and when Nehemiah Ingersoll offered to donate the finest lots in the village as a site for the county buildings, they saw and announced that Albion was the place.

The first court-house was a brick building about half as large as the present one. This becoming antiquated and failing to meet the public needs, another was built in 1857-58, at an expense of about $20,000. The county clerk had his office in a very small room in the northeast corner of the court-house basement until a separate structure was built for the records in 1836. The jail was erected in 1838. The original one was of logs, or rather of hewn timber, and stood on the same site.

The county poor-house is in the southern part of the town of Albion, some three miles from the village of that name. A good sized farm belongs to it. The building was in 1877 judged by the supervisors inadequate to the demands made upon it, and they voted by a majority of those present to authorize the borrowing of $15,000 to build a new one, according to plans which were presented. The affirmative vote was not a majority of the full board, however, and the action was decided void; but it was subsequently perfected in due form, and the present county house was built in the summer of 1878.

William Lewis was the first sheriff of the county, Orson Nichoson the first county clerk, and Orange Butler the first district attorney. These gentlemen were chosen at the first (special) election, May 10th, 1825, which brought out 1,702 voters.

The whole county west of the east transit line—that is, all of it included in the Holland Purchase—was once

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embraced in the town of Ridgeway, which was formed from the immense town of Batavia, June 8th, 1812. Murray was formed from the old town of Northampton, April 8th, 1808, and originally included Kendall, which was taken from it April 7th, 1837. Clarendon was taken from the town of Sweden, February 23d, 1821. Ridgeway was first divided by setting off Gaines, February 4th, 1816. The latter included Barre until March 6th, 1818, and part of Carlton, which town was taken from Gaines and Ridgeway, April 3d, 1825. Shelby and Yates were taken from Ridgeway, the former March 6th, 1818, and the latter April 17th, 1822. The town of Albion was formed from Barre so lately as 1875.

Below will be found lists of the names, with dates of appointment or election (November of the year given, unless otherwise specified), of the citizens of Orleans who have been the principal

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriffs: Oliver Benton, 1825; William Allis, 1828; Harmon Goodrich, 1831; Asahel Woodruffe, 1835; John Boardman 1838; Horace B. Perry, 1841; Abraham Beebe, 1844; Austin Day, 1847; Rufus E. Hill, 1850; Ferdinand A. Day, 1853; George W. Bedell, 1856; Danby B. Sprague' 1859; Robert P. Bordwell, 1862; Erastus M. Spaulding, 1865; Robert P. Bordwell, 1868; Benjamin F. Van Camp, 1871; Thomas Parker, 1874; Oscar Munn, 1877.

County Clerks: Orson Nichoson, 1825; Abraham B. Mills, 1825; Timothy C. Strong, 1834; Elijah Dana, 1843; Harmon Goodrich, appointed March 25th, 1848, in place of Dana, who had died; Dan H. Cole, 1848; Willard F. Warren, 1854; John P. Church, 1857; George A. Porter, appointed December 30th, 1858, to succeed Church, who died in that month; James M. Palmer, 1859; Edwin F. Brown, 1862; George A. Porter, 1865; George D. Church, 1868; Marcus H. Phillips, 1871; L. R. Post, 1874; George A. Newell, 1877.

County Treasurers: John H. Denio, 1848; Ambrose Wood, 1851; Joseph M. Cornell, 1857; Ezra T. Coann, 1863; Samuel C. Bowen, 1866; Albert S. Warner, 1869; Augustus W. Barnett, 1872; Joseph A. Wall, 1875.

District Attorneys.—Under the Second Constitution, which was adopted in 1822 and in force until the end of 1846, they were appointed by the Court of General Sessions; for the last thirty years they have been chosen by popular vote at the November elections. The list for Orleans county is as follows, the first five dates being unofficial and possibly erroneous: George W. Fleming, 1828 and 1832; Henry R. Curtis, 1831 and 1836; Sanford E. Church, 1846 and June 1847; William K. McAllister, 1850; Benjamin L. Bessac, 1853; Henry D. Tucker, 1856; John W. Graves, 1859; John G. Sawyer, 1862; Irving M. Thompson, 1865; Henry A. Childs, 1868 and twice re-elected; Charles Keeler, 1877.

First Judges of the Court of Common Pleas (appointed by the governor): Elijah Foot, April 22d, 1825; Alexis Ward, February 10th, 1830; Henry Angevine, January 27th, 1840; Benjamin L. Bessac, February 7th, 1841; James Gilson, January 10th, 1846.

County Judges: Henry R. Curtis, June, 1847; Dan H. Cole, appointed September 24th, 1855, in place of Curtis, deceased; Gideon Hard, 1855; Arad Thomas, 1858; Edwin R. Reynolds, 1863; John G. Sawyer, 1867, re-elected, and now in office.

Surrogates (appointed by the governor under the second constitution; since elected): William White, April 19th, 1825; Alexis Ward, April 3d, 1829; John Chamberlain, March 8th, 1833; Thomas S. Clark, January 21st, 1836, and January 21st, 1844; Dan H. Cole January 21st, 1840. Under the present constitution in counties with less than 40,000 population the county judge is, *ex officio*, surrogate.

INCUMBENTS OF STATE OFFICES.

The most prominent name in the civil history of Orleans county is that of the Hon. Sanford E. Church, of Albion. Besides the offices elsewere mentioned as having been held by him, Judge Church was elected lieutenant-governor, November 5th, 1850; comptroller of the State, November 3d, 1857; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867, and has been Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—the highest judicial position in the State—since his election in 1870; his term closes with the year 1884. He is one of the foremost Democrats of the nation, and has often been mentioned in connection with the nomination for the presidency.

Judge Church's colleague from Orleans in the constitutional convention of 1867 was Ben Field; and the county was represented in the convention of 1846 by William Penniman.

Noah Davis, who has in recent years won such honorable fame on the bench of New York city, was formerly a resident of Albion. He was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court in the eighth district April 3d, 1857.

Lorenzo Burrows was elected comptroller November 7th, 1855, and appointed a regent of the university February 7th, 1858.

Asa Clark, jr., was chosen Presidential elector in 1832, John D. Perkins in 1844, and George H. Sickels in 1872.

Gideon Hard, of Albion, was appointed canal appraiser April 4th, 1848.

George B. Church, of Albion, was appointed superintendent of the insurance department May 13th, 1872.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENATIVES.

State Senators.—The Second Constitution divided the State into eight Senate districts, entitled to four senators apiece; Orleans county was part of the eighth. The present constitution created thirty-two districts, each to choose one senator. Of these Orleans, Niagara and Genesee counties constituted the twenty-eighth until changed to the twenty-ninth by the act of 1857. The senators from Orleans county, with their residences and the years they were in the Senate, have been as follows:

Gideon Hard, 1842–47; A. Hyde Cole, 1848–49; Ben Field, 1854–55; Dan H. Cole, 1864–65, 1874–75; Almanzor Hutchinson, Gaines (the others were from Albion), 1862–63.

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Assemblymen.—Orleans county has always constituted one Assembly district, and has been represented as follows: In the session of 1826, L. A. G. B. Grant; 1827, Abraham Cantine, Holley; 1828, Lyman Bates, Ridgeway; 1829, George W. Fleming, Albion; 1830 and 1831, John H. Tyler, Yates; 1832, William J. Babbitt, Gaines; 1833, Asahel Byington, Gaines; 1834 and 1835, Asa Clark, jr. Murray; 1836, John Chamberlain, Albion; 1837, Silas M. Burroughs, Medina; 1838 and 1839, Horatio Reed, North Bergen; 1840, John J. Walbridge, Gaines; 1841, Richard W. Gates, Yates; 1842, Sanford E. Church, Albion; 1843, Elisha Wright, Barre Center; 1844, Sands Cole, Knowlesville; 1845, Gardner Goold, West Carlton; 1846, Dexter Kingman, Medina; 1847, Abner Hubbard, Murray; 1848, Arba Chubb, Gaines; 1849, Reuben Roblee, Kendall; 1850, 1851, and 1853, Silas M. Burroughs, Medina; 1852, George M. Copeland, Clarendon; 1854, Jeremiah Freeman, Middleport; 1855, Elisha S. Whalen, Medina; 1856, Dan H. Cole, Albion; 1857–59, Almanzor Hutchinson, Gaines; 1860, Abel Stilson, Barre Center; 1861, Gideon Randall, Kendall; 1862, Nicholas E. Darrow, Clarendon; 1863, John Parks, Medina; 1864–1868, Edmund L. Pitts Medina; 1869, Marvin Harris, Kendall; 1870 and 1871, John Berry, Holley; 1872, E. Kirk Hart, Albion; 1873–75, Elisha S. Whalen, Medina; 1876 and 1877, J. D. Billings, Carlton; 1878, Charles H. Mattison, Barre.

Members of Congress.—Orleans county on its formation was united with Genesee in the twenty-ninth Congressional district. In 1832 Niagara and Orleans became the thirty-third district, in 1842 the thirty-fourth, and in 1851 the thirty-first. An act of 1862 joined Orleans to Monroe, forming the twenty-eighth district, which was numbered the thirtieth by an act of 1873. The representatives from Orleans have been as follows:

Sessions of 1841–43, Alfred Babcock, Albion; 1833–37, Gideon Hard, Barre; 1849–53, Lorenzo Burrows, Albion; 1857–60, Silas M. Burroughs, who died at Medina June 3d, 1860, and was followed by Edwin R. Reynolds, of Albion, who completed the second term upon which his predecessor had entered; 1869–71, Noah Davis, Albion; in 1876 E. Kirk Hart, of Albion, was elected, and he is the present representative.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PROJECTION OF THE ERIE CANAL—ITS ADVOCATES AND ITS CONSTRUCTION—LAFAYETTE'S TOUR.

ADVOCATES of the extension of inland navigation in New York did not at first contemplate anything beyond the improvement of the natural channels from the Hudson to Lake Ontario—the Mohawk river, Wood creek, Oneida lake and river and the Oswego river. Governor Colden in 1724 even expressed the hope that the western part of the State might be penetrated by boats, independent of Lake Ontario. In his memoir of that year on the fur trade, occurs the following passage, which has been remarked as the first recorded speculation on the possibility of inland water communication between Lake Erie and the Mohawk river:

"There is a river which comes from the country of the Sinnekes and falls into the Onnondage river, by which we have an easy carriage into that country without going near the Cataracqui [Ontario] lake. The head of this River goes near to Lake Erie and probably may give a very near passage into that lake, much more advantageous than the way the French are obliged to take by the way of the great fall of Iagara." Colden seems not to have known of the Genesee, crossing what he supposed to be the course of the "Sinnekes'" river. No natural stream, indeed, could have followed the line he conjectured; but a hundred years later saw an artificial river pursuing such a line, and doing far more for interior navigation than he had mistakenly thought might be accomplished by the natural one.

The improvement of river channels being found inadequate, the construction of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson suggested itself to commercial and scientific minds. The first proposal, if not the original conception of such an enterprise is claimed for Gouverneur Morris. In conversation with Simeon De Witt, surveyor-general of the State, in 1803 at Schenectady, Mr. Morris suggested the project of conveying the water of Lake Erie direct to the Hudson by cutting through intervening highlands and forming an artificial river with a uniform fall of six inches per mile from west to east. The surveyor-general, in common with most to whom the scheme was mentioned, regarded it as visionary and impracticable, and so represented it to James Geddes, a surveyor of Onondaga county, in a conversation with him. Geddes, however, on reflection viewed it differently, and concluded that with some modifications the plan might be carried out, and that the work would be one of great utility. People generally, however, appalled by the magnitude of the suggested enterprise, hardly dared to consider the subject gravely, and for several years after the conception of the idea nothing was done toward realizing it.

The man who first publicly championed the idea of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson was Jesse Hawley. He was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1773. In 1805 and for some years after he was engaged in buying wheat in the Genesee valley, which he had ground at Mynderse's mill at Little Falls and sent the flour to Albany. His occupation suggested thoughts on the improvement of transportation facilities. "I first," said he, "conceived the idea of the overland route of the canal from Buffalo to Utica in Colonel Wilhelmus Mynderse's office, at Seneca Falls, in 1805." Mr. Hawley expatiated on the subject in his private correspondence and conversation; and, spending the winter of 1806-7 in Pittsburgh, he published an article in the *Commonwealth* newspaper of that city setting forth his views. This was reprinted on the 27th of October, 1807, in the *Genesee Messenger*, and was followed by thirteen other essays publish-

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ed in the same paper, the last March 2nd, 1808. In these papers, which Mr. Hawley signed "Hercules," he explained and advocated the canal idea with great originality and foresight, creating a powerful sentiment in its favor. He recommended a route very nearly corresponding with that followed in the construction of the canal through western New York, and prophesied the results to be attained with singular correctness. Having had the pleasure of seeing his views carried out, with the anticipated fruits, he exerted his influence in favor of the enlargement of the canal as earnestly as he had in behalf of its construction; but he had reason to complain that his services never received adequate recognition. He spent his last years in Lockport, where he died in January, 1842. He was buried in the beautiful Cold Spring rural cemetery, and the neighboring city, a creature of the Erie Canal, is in some sense his monument.

Mr. Geddes corresponded with surveyors and engineers on the subject of a canal, and agitated the topic in his county until it became a leading political issue, and Joshua Forman was elected to the Assembly on a "canal ticket." He was the first to propose legislation looking toward the construction of a canal, which he did February 4th, 1808. Pursuant of a resolution offered by him a committee was appointed to report on the propriety of an exploration and survey, to the end that Congress might be induced to appropriate the necessary funds. The committee reported favorably; a survey was ordered April 6th, 1808, and $600 appropriated for the expenses.

The service was performed by James Geddes. He was directed to examine the route for a canal from Oneida lake to Lake Ontario, as well as that from Lake Erie eastward. He reported in favor of the latter, which he pronounced feasible. He suggested that there might "be found some place in the ridge that bounds the Tonawanda valley on the north as low as the level of Lake Erie, where a canal may be led across and conducted onward without increasing the lockage by rising to the Tonawanda swamp."

The latter difficulty was involved in the route contemplated by Mr. Joseph Ellicott. He supposed the summit on that line would not be more than twenty feet above Lake Erie, and that upon it a sufficient supply of water might be obtained from Oak Orchard creek and other streams. In this he was mistaken; the summit was found to be seventy-five feet above Lake Erie, and to be supplied with no adequate feeder. It is probably not too much to say that the canal could never have been successfully constructed through western New York, but for the discovery of such a route as Mr. Geddes suggested, permitting a continuous flow eastward from Lake Erie and making the lake the feeder.

During the legislative session of 1810, pursuant of a resolution offered by Senator Platt, and concurred in by the Assembly March 12th, Peter B. Porter, Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, DeWitt Clinton, Simeon DeWitt, William North and Thomas Eddy were appointed commissioners to make a complete exploration of the proposed routes of water communication between the Hudson and the lakes. Three thousand dollars were voted them for expenses. Messrs. Morris and Van Rensselaer traversed the proposed line of the Erie Canal in advance of the other commissioners, and awaited them at Lewiston. The rest of the board, accompanied by Mr. Geddes, after exploring the Oswego river, paddled up the Seneca river, and held a consultation at Geneva on the 24th of July. Thence they continued to the falls of the Genesee, and from there by the Ridge road to Lewiston. A meeting of the board was held at Chippewa August 3d, when Mr. Geddes was directed to make some further surveys. On the 16th the party was at Buffalo.

The commissioners made their report March 2nd, 1811. It embodied a recommendation of a canal on the route selected by Mr. Geddes, and a warning against allowing it to be built by private parties, which would defeat cheap transportation by permitting a monopoly. The cost of the work was estimated at $5,000,000. The Legislature, on the strength of this report, continued the commission and voted $15,000 for further operations.

A year later, it having been found impossible to obtain an appropriation from Congress, the Legislature authorized the commissioners to borrow $5,000,000 on the credit of the State for the construction of the canal.

The prosecution of the work was prevented by the war of 1812, which so engrossed public attention that the canal project was abandoned and the act authorizing a loan in its behalf was repealed.

Toward the close of 1815 the enterprise was revived. An influential meeting in its favor was held at New York in December of that year, at which resolutions were adopted urging the construction of the canal. Similar meetings were held at Albany, Utica, Geneva, Canandaigua and Buffalo, and a sentiment created which expressed itself in petitions with more than a hundred thousand signers for the prosecution of the work.

The Legislature of 1816 reconstructed the canal commission, making it consist of De Witt Clinton, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Joseph Ellicott, Myron Holley and Samuel Young. A year later was passed an act prepared by Mr. Clinton authorizing the commencement of actual construction. The canal, however, was still regarded by many as a ruinous experiment, and lamentations were frequently heard on the miseries of an overtaxed people and their posterity.

The work was divided into western, middle and eastern sections, the dividing points being Rome and the Seneca river. Of the western section James Geddes was appointed chief engineer. In 1815 he surveyed the route. Up to 1820 nothing was done upon this section except to adopt the line laid down by Mr. Geddes. In 1820 he was succeeded by David Thomas, who in that year examined the line adopted from Rochester to Pendleton and modified it somewhat east of Oak Orchard creek. A more important change was made as to the point of passing the mountain ridge in Niagara county—one that determined the site of the city of Lockport. Mr. Geddes's line crossed the ridge in the gorge a mile west of Lockport. The whole western part of the canal was put under contract in 1821.

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Then followed long, tedious years of labor, that must sometimes have tried the faith and hope of the most sanguine. First, a belt of the forest had in most places to be removed. Then little armies of men and teams, toiling in the lane thus made in the woods, slowly gave the ground the shape of a great ditch with its bounding embankments; or still more slowly, with drill and powder, wrought their way through ledges of solid rock. Extempore hamlets of shanties sprung up along the line, moving like miners' camps with the progress of the contractors' gangs; and shrewd speculators were busied in possessing themselves of lots where more permanent villages seemed destined to stand.

During the autumn of 1823 the completed and navigable portion of the canal was extended westward to Brockport and Holley, and during the next season to the foot of the ridge at Lockport. In 1824, also, the adaptation of the Niagara river and Tonawanda creek to the purposes of the canal was completed, and the line excavated from the creek toward Lockport. It need hardly be said that the stupendous rock cutting extending through and west of that city was the last spot finished between Buffalo and Albany.

The commissioner who superintended the construction of the western portion of the canal was William C. Bouck, afterward governor of the State. On the 29th of September, 1825, he wrote from Lockport to Stephen Van Rensselaer, president of the canal commission, the following letter:

"SIR: The unfinished parts of the Erie canal will be completed and in a condition to admit the passage of boats on Wednesday, the 26th day of October next. It would have been gratifying to have accomplished this result as early as the first of September, but embarrassments which I could not control delayed it.

On this grand event, so auspicious to the character and wealth of the citizens of New York, permit me to congratulate you."

By extra exertion the work of excavation was completed and the filling of the last section begun on the 24th of October. In twenty-four hours the filling was accomplished, and all things were ready for a grand celebration on the morrow, for which due preparations had been made.

In the forenoon of the 26th a flotilla of five boats left Buffalo for the first through passage from lake to seaport, bearing the highest executive officers of the State and many other dignitaries. Their departure was the signal for firing the first of a large number of cannon (some of them thirty-two pounders from Perry's fleet), stationed within hearing distance of each other along the whole line of the canal and the Hudson river and at Sandy Hook. By discharging one of these the instant its next neighbor —five or six miles away—was heard from, the momentous news of the opening of through travel at Buffalo was conveyed to the ocean in an hour and twenty minutes. A small fleet of boats which had started at the foot of the locks at Lockport about the time that the flotilla left Buffalo met the latter in Tonawanda creek and convoyed it to Lockport, where, and at Albion, Holley, Brockport and everywhere along the line, it was hailed with a jubilant enthusiasm which it is now difficult alike to imagine and to describe.

The length of the canal was 363 miles, and its original cost $7,143,780.86. It was planned to be forty feet wide at the surface and twenty-eight at the bottom, with four feet of water. The locks were ninety feet long, and twelve feet wide in the clear. The capacity indicated by these figures was soon found to be inadequate, and the necessity of enlarging the canal was made apparent. By an act passed in May, 1835, the canal commissioners were authorized to have the work performed, including the construction of double locks, as fast as they should judge advisable. Under this act the enlargement was begun, and continued with more or less activity for more than a quarter of a century before it was complete throughout. The reconstructed canal was reduced to 350 1-2 miles in length, and increased in breadth to seventy feet at the surface and fifty-two and a half at the bottom, while the depth of water was increased to seven feet. The cost of the enlargement was over $30,000,000.

It can hardly be necessary to point out the effects of the canal in facilitating communication and opening markets, breathing the breath of a new life into the agricultural interest of western New York, and stimulating the growth of population along its line. We might as well call attention to the uses of the sunshine and the air as refer at length "to the great cities that have been doubled in population, to the new ones it has created, to the large and prosperous villages that are dotted along its banks, to the new empire it has helped to create around the borders of our western lakes, and the fleets of steam and sail vessels it has put afloat upon their waters."

The canal at the outset, far from being exclusively an artery of commerce, as at present, was the fashionable avenue of western travel. The packets were elegantly furnished, set excellent tables, and outstripped the freight boats in speed by their comparative lightness, and their three-horse teams. They ran from the east as far as Lockport before the completion of the upper level of the canal. Mr. Turner informs us that "Seymour Scovell built the first packet west of Montezuma, the 'Myron Holley,' and Oliver Culver the next one, the 'Wm. C. Bouck.'"

The most famous of early travelers by the canal was the illustrious Marquis de Lafayette. After a tour in the west he reached Buffalo in the first week of June, 1825, and journeyed down the Niagara to its mouth, where he was received with a salute from the guns of the fort. At Lewiston he spent a night at the hotel kept by Thomas Kelsey. Thence he was conveyed to Lockport, an escort from that place meeting him at Howell's, on the Ridge road. At Lockport he embarked for the east on a packet at the foot of the locks. At all points he was received with such honors as might be expected from a people who appreciated his services to their country during the Revolutionary war.

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CHAPTER XVII.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM MORGAN—RISE AND CAREER OF THE ANTI-MASONIC PARTY.

EXCEPTING, perhaps, the events of the war of 1812, no occurrence in the history of northwestern New York ever so generally attracted the attention of the country as the disappearance of the free mason Morgan in the autumn of 1826, with the uprising against the masonic fraternity which his mysterious fate produced. No other event, therefore, more fairly demands a chapter in the history of the region where the circumstances connected with the affair occurred. These circumstances are even now a subject of controversy, from which we carefully refrain, while giving the facts as nearly as they can be ascertained. Our narrative is based largely upon an account compiled from the official reports of the trials for the abduction of Morgan, by a gentleman who thought it must be admitted that those who believe the unfortunate man was murdered "base their conclusion upon presumptive evidence of a nature which is by no means conclusive."

William Morgan was living at Batavia during the summer and part of the autumn of 1826. He was a native of Virginia, and is represented to have been a man of indifferent character and very poor. The latter fact is suggested as perhaps the chief consideration which led him to determine upon the publication of the secrets of the masonic fraternity, of which he was a member in the Royal Arch degree. The design becoming known in the summer of 1826 strenuous efforts were made by the free masons with whom he had affiliated to prevent the intended publication. A stranger obtained an introduction to Morgan, and on pretense of wishing to buy an interest in his proposed book tried to get possession of the manuscript he had written.

The revelation was to be gotten out by a Batavia printer named Miller. This was understood, and Miller's office took fire under circumstances indicating an incendiary attempt. On the 12th of September Miller himself was arrested at Batavia by a constable named Jesse French, on a justice's warrant issued by one Bartow, of Le Roy. Roswell Wilcox and James Hurlbut accompanied the constable and his prisoner to Le Roy, and their carriage was followed by a crowd who seem to have understood the signifigance of the arrest. At Stafford Miller was taken into the masonic lodgeroom, where, it is said, an armed assemblage tried to frighten him into agreeing to deliver up the obnoxious manuscript. A company of his friends outside, however, made demonstrations which led to his being brought out and carried on to Le Roy, whither the crowd followed. There was no case against the prisoner, and he was immediately discharged, and escorted back to Batavia by his partisans. In turn, French, Wilcox and Hurlbut were tried for false imprisonment, riot, and assault and battery, and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve, six and three months respectively.

On Sunday, September 10th, Ebenezer C. Kingsley obtained from Justice Jeffrey Chipman, of Canandaigua, a warrant for the arrest of Morgan on a charge of having stolen a shirt and cravat, which Kingsley had in fact lent him. On this warrant Morgan was arrested the next day at Batavia, and taken in a public coach to Canandaigua. The charge against him was not sustained and he was promptly discharged. He was immediately re-arrested, however, on a civil suit for $2, the amount of a tavern bill against him, held by one Ackley, which the latter had assigned to Nicholas G. Cheesebro, the master of a masonic lodge at Canandaigua. A judgment was given against Morgan, to satisfy which he offered his coat. The offer was refused and the unfortunate man was lodged in the Ontario county jail.

This was in the evening of the 11th. Twenty-four hours later members of the masonic fraternity called at the jail, and in the absence of the jailor advised his wife to release Morgan, telling her the judgment against him had been paid by one Loton Lawson. The prisoner was accordingly liberated, but on reaching the street he was suddenly seized, thrust into a close carriage in waiting, gagged and bound and driven rapidly out of the village to the westward. His fellow passengers were three free masons, one of whom was Lawson. This man subsequently testified that it had been decided upon by the fraternity that Morgan must be separated from Miller and his other friends at Batavia; that on being put into the carriage he at first struggled and called out, and once afterward shouted "Murder!" but otherwise was quiet and admitted his error, and that it was best he should leave Miller and not publish his intended revelations. In this frame of mind he was taken through Rochester and west on the Ridge road. It is stated that none but masons were allowed to communicate with the occupants of the carriage. No noise was heard from it except at one point. The Ridge road was followed to Lewiston, and thence the carriage passed down the Niagara river to Fort Niagara. On reaching the fort the driver was told to stop near the graveyard. Here the passengers got out and entered the enclosure, and the coachman was dismissed. This was near midnight of the 13th.

For some days before, according to testimony in court, preparations had been making for the reception of the kidnapped man, and he was now taken into the fort, blindfolded and pinioned, and thrown into the magazine, where he was confined until the 19th. He was quite "noisy" at first, and prominent masons tried to "quiet" him. Captain James Van Cleve makes the following statement bearing upon this stage of the affair:

"In September, 1826, many free masons came up the lake on board the steamer 'Ontario' [on which Van Cleve was clerk] from Rochester, to participate in the installation of Colonel William King as knight templar at Lewiston. On the steamer's return she landed by request at the government wharf at Fort Niagara, and many masons went into the fort for the purpose of seeing

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William Morgan, who was then confined there by the masons. Colonel Samuel Denison, the managing owner of the 'Ontario,' who was a mason, told me at the time that he was requested to go into the fort and see Morgan, but he declined, believing such high-handed measures in violation of the law would in the end lead to much trouble, which proved true."

Morgan was constantly visited, as witnesses represented, and threatened, to make him tell where and how his manuscript could be obtained. He begged to see his wife and children. He is reported to have said several times that he would rather stay in the magazine than be bled to death by the doctor ; this was thought to indicate that his reason was giving way ; it is not known that any doctor had anything to do with him.

Consultations were held in regard to the disposal of the man, as he proved obdurate on the subject of his revelations. Three propositions were discussed, if our authority may be trusted, namely, to settle him on a farm in Canada, to hand him over to the masonic commander of a British man-of-war at Montreal or Quebec, and to drown him in the river. Masons who admitted having participated in these discussions declared that they strenuously opposed the last suggestion, even to the point of high words and a quarrel.

On the 19th of September Morgan disappeared. No one who was sworn at the trials for his abduction was at the magazine when the wretched man left it, nor, as they claimed, could they ascertain his fate.

When the foregoing facts came out the conclusion that Morgan was drowned in the Niagara naturally prevailed, and the river was dragged for his body, but to no effect. A little more than a year after his disappearance a corpse was found on the lake shore in Carlton, Orleans county. A coroner's jury pronounced it that of an "unknown" person ; but the anti-masons, suspecting that it was the body of Morgan, had it exhumed and procured another inquest and a verdict in accordance with their belief, on the strength of which the remains were conveyed to Batavia and buried. Thurlow Weed, who was one of the anti-masonic leaders, was among those examined at this inquest. It is charged that certain persons, politically interested in promoting the belief that Morgan was drowned, manipulated the body so as to increase its resemblance to him, one of them making the remark, which became part of the political slang of the day, that it was "a good enough Morgan till after election." Additional information having been obtained respecting the body in question, one more inquest was held, by which the corpse was proved to be that of Timothy Monroe, a man accidentally drowned near the mouth of the Niagara.

A tremendous excitement of course followed the disappearance of Morgan, and investigating committees were everywhere appointed. Eli Bruce, the sheriff of Niagara county; the commandant of Fort Niagara, and several other prominent masons were tried at Lockport and Canandaigua for abduction or kidnapping, and one or two were convicted. Others escaped by the refusal of witnesses to testify. Prominent and previously respectable citizens were seen in the attitude of refusing to give evidence lest it should criminate themselves. Eli Bruce was fined and imprisoned for contumacy, and deposed from his office by the governor. The trials, some of which were conducted by Judges Nelson, Marcy and Throop, and the ablest counsel that could be obtained, occurred during four or five years after the event that originated them, and perpetuated and intensified the interest which the disappearance of Morgan and the alleged circumstances of course created.

The hostility of feeling between masons and anti-masons was of the bitterest description. The dividing line ran through families and churches, and no relation was too intimate or sacred to be disturbed by the agitation. Even the boys in the streets took sides, and while their elders bandied hot words they satisfied themselves only by throwing stones. The masonic fraternity throughout a large section of the country was threatened with destruction, many lodges being so weakened by withdrawals and lack of applications for membership as to be disbanded for years, if not permanently.

The most notable effect of the agitation was the rise and career of the Anti-Masonic party, which immediately controlled local elections and ultimately made itself felt on a far wider scale. This phase of the subject the writer to whom we are indebted for much of the substance of this chapter sums up by saying that "at this time [1826], when the politics of the nation were in bitter and vehement controversy between the adherents of General Jackson on one side and the Republicans (designated in New York as Clintonians and Bucktails), the new party of anti-masonry subdivided and distracted all other parties, and drew thousands of adherents from them all; that in the election of 1829 its candidate for State senator in the VIIIth district of New York was elected by the unprecedented majority of 8,000; that in the general election of 1830, in a poll of 250,000 votes, it failed to elevate its candidate to the executive chair by barely 8,000, and in the election of 1832 in the same State, in a poll of 320,000, it was defeated by less than 10,000 majority; that it diffused itself like wildfire throughout the neighboring States, carrying its candidate into the gubernatorial chair in Pennsylvania in 1835, and developing an astonishing degree of strength in previous years in Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont, in which latter State it was triumphant for three years; and finally that this unprecedented outbreak of public sentiment found voice in a national convention in 1831, putting forth the most stringent resolutions against the institution of free masonry as a platform, and nominating candidates upon it who in the States named received a large support, and who in the electoral college had the seven electoral votes of Vermont."

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CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES FOR DRAINING SWAMP LANDS—THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—STAPLE CROPS.

THE surface of this county is generally level or gently undulating, and in the depressions between the undulations are many marshes or wet lands, which are not well adapted to all kinds of agriculture.

This is especially true of the southern tier of towns, which are bordered on the south by Tonawanda swamp. Estuaries or arms of this swamp extend far into the adjacent dry land, and comparatively few of the farms in this vicinity are wholly without wet land.

In the absence of any law to regulate the drainage of these lands, but little was accomplished in the improvement of them. Selfishness and conflicting opinions as to the best methods prevented the concert of action necessary to success in draining these tracts. On the 1st of May, 1865, a special act was passed by the Legislature, providing for the appointment of two commissioners "for draining certain low lands in the town of Barre." This act was framed by the late Judge Bessac of Albion, and empowered the commissioners to locate and construct drains and to assess the expense upon the owners of lands benefited thereby. Alvah Matison and Floyd Starr were appointed commissioners under this act, and so successful was the experiment that in April, 1867, another act similar in its provisions was passed for draining a larger area in the same town. Charles S. Allen and L. Grinnell were the commissioners in this case, and the success of this enterprise was fully equal to that of the first.

On the 12th of May, 1869, the Legislature enacted a general drainage law, the essential features of which were almost identical with those of these special acts. This law, with some amendments passed by subsequent Legislatures, is still in force; and it is estimated that under its operation 4,670 acres of land have been reclaimed or greatly benefited.

The right under the Constitution to confer upon the commissioners appointed under the law the powers with which it invested them, was predicated on the assumption that the drainage of such lands is conducive to the public health; and it authorized them to assess municipalities through or near which drains were constructed. Accordingly in two among the five cases under the law, the commissioners assessed a portion of the expense upon the town of Barre. An appeal was taken by the supervisor of the town—C. H. Matison—and the cases were tried before the county judge and justices of sessions, who sustained the action of the commissioners, thus affirming the assumption upon which these powers were conferred.

Some twenty different commissions have been appointed under the law up to the present time, in the towns of Shelby, Barre, Clarendon, Murray, Kendall, Gaines and Carlton, and as before stated about 4,670 acres of land benefited or reclaimed, at an aggregate cost of $28,000, or $6 per acre. The length of ditches which have been constructed by these commissions has ranged from a fraction of a mile to some twelve miles; and the cost from about $250 to $7,000.

The following named citizens have been appointed commissioners, each in one or more cases: Alvah Matison, Floyd Starr, Lauren Grinell, Charles S. Allen, Homer D. Waldo, Stephen Kimpton, Thomas Cushing, T. C. Bailey, Stephen B. Thurston, J. D. Buckland, Nathaniel Braley, N. K. Butts, Samuel D. Smith, Almanzor Hutchinson, Homer Sherwood, M. H. Phillips, Dan Martin, Manning Packard, Cornelius Thomas, Joseph Pratt, Chauncey Lum, Eli Webster, A. J. Foster, O. Love, A. Stilson, John Berry, N. O. Warren, Pierre A. Simpkins, David Conkling, Cyrenus Wellman and Wm. R. Basset.

Tonawanda swamp includes a large area in the southern part of the county, in the towns of Clarendon, Barre and Shelby; a portion of this is covered with timber, of which cedar and black ash are the most valuable varieties. Other portions are what is termed open swamp or prairie. These are covered by a rank growth of coarse grass and other marsh plants. Hitherto this swamp meadow has been considered entirely valueless, but recently successful efforts have been made to utilize it for pasture. Large droves of cattle have been herded during the pasturing season on portions of it, and the results of these experiments have been so favorable that those whose farms include more or less of this hitherto useless swamp are now enclosing it with such fences as the annual fires will not destroy, and pasturing their cattle on it.

It is not believed that the general drainage law is applicable to this large area of swamp land, and efforts to procure the necessary legislation for draining it have from time to time been made, but thus far with only partial success. An act was passed appointing commissioners who were empowered to assess the lands benefited, to an amount not exceeding $20,000, for draining this swamp. So strong a feeling of hostility to the measure was aroused that the act was repealed. Subsequently an act was passed appropriating about $16,000 for excavating the outlet of the swamp on certain conditions, which have never been complied with. It is confidently believed that an expenditure of a few thousand dollars at the outlet of the swamp, in the town of Shelby, will render its drainage entirely practicable; and that then a judicious system of ditches will convert this swamp into arable land, and dry up the sources of the malaria which renders the region unhealthy during a portion of the year.

Although there are conflicting interests, some of which stand in the way of this improvement, it will probably be accomplished in time, and this now unproductive waste will be converted into thrifty farms.

ORLEANS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The present agricultural society of the county was organized October 17th, 1856, with T. C. Bailey as president and Hiram Goff secretary. There had been a somewhat similar organization in existence for seven or eight

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years previous. It held fairs at Albion, north of the canal, pitching a tent on a spot since used by circuses. Judge E. R. Reynolds was officially connected with it.

The primitive society, however, did not come up to the possibilities of such an institution, and the present one was organized with more ambitious aims and greater resources. Twelve acres of the present fair ground were bought in 1857, and subsequent purchases increased the area to nearly twenty acres.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, among whose provisions are the following: The officers consist of a president, a vice-president from each town in the county, a secretary, a treasurer and six directors, the whole constituting the board of managers. The annual meeting is held on the second Monday in December. Annual membership costs $1; life membership $10.

At a meeting on the 14th of May, 1870, a committee was appointed "to superintend the erection of a suitable dwelling-house on the fair ground." At the annual meeting of 1871 the subject of disposing of the fair ground and buying another equally eligible, and less valuable for village lots, came up. The final decision was against selling any part of the ground other "than is enclosed in the lot upon which the house stands, on the northeast corner." This house and lot the board of managers was authorized to sell.

March 4th, 1872, it was unanimously resolved that immediate measures be taken for the construction of a new exhibition hall. A similar vote had been had more than two years before, but nothing came of it. It was at that time proposed to put up a structure like that of the Palmyra Agricultural Society, but it was now decided to erect a building similar to that on the fair ground at Lockport, 100 by 36 feet and two stories high, for a sum not to exceed $3,000, of which the town of Barre was to raise $1,500. The building was erected in that season at an actual cost of about $2,800, of which $2,500 had been subscribed by December. April 12th, 1873, it was found necessary to vote $250 to pay the balance then due, and repair Floral Hall, as the new structure was called, a part of the roof having been blown off. The receipts at the fair of 1874 were $2,064.

In the summer of 1875 a row of twenty sheds was built on the east line of the ground, at an expense of $570, and in 1877 two additional sheds, each 12 feet by 100. The fair ground is now claimed to be one of the best appointed in the State.

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS.

The history of fruit-growing in this county dates from the first settlement of the county by the whites. The motives that induced its cultivation at that early day were not of a character to cause extensive planting of orchards of apples, or any other fruits. The home of the early settler and his immediate neighborhood were the limit of the demand for all kinds of fruit for many years after the first settlement of the county. The improved varieties of fruits were but little known to the inhabitants of this county in those days. The apple and peach were the principal fruits grown for many years.

About the year 1845 there began to be a demand for winter apples in the then newly settled States of the west, which stimulated the owners of apple trees to graft the almost worthless sorts that they had in cultivation with the varieties that were in demand for shipping. From that time to the present there has been a rapid increase of apple orchards throughout the county. The trees that have been planted during the past twenty-five years were mostly Baldwins, Rhode Island Greenings, Roxbury Russets and Northern Spys; the Baldwin has probably been more extensively planted during the past twenty years than all other winter sorts, and judging from the health of the tree, great productiveness and beauty of fruit, it promises at no very distant period to supersede in this section most of the other winter varieties.

One of the sources of Orleans county's comparative superiority in fruit production is the climatic influence of the winds. The winds from the northwest, north and northeast always pass during the whole year over open water before reaching this section, which accounts for the mercury seldom falling lower than five or ten degrees below zero during the winter season. These winds also serve as a protective against the late spring and early autumn frosts. The cool autumn winds blowing directly off the lake are supposed to retard the ripening of winter fruits, leaving the ripening process to be carried out during the winter and spring following, and greatly enhancing their value for market by their long keeping qualities. Another favorable influence is the dryness of the atmosphere. The average annual rainfall is comparatively small. It is conceded by every observant cultivator of fruit, that all fruits possess a much higher quality when the season is dry than when it is very wet; this conclusion is fully verified by the experience of many cultivators in this county, where the various fruits find a climate and surroundings which enable them to better develop all their high qualities than in almost any other section of the United States east of the Mississippi valley.

A notable feature of the agriculture of Orleans county is the large place given to the bean crop, no other county in the State raising so much of this product. The following account has been given of the rise and growth of bean culture in this county. In 1836 Ira Winegar brought a small quantity of white beans from Rensselaer county and gave a pint to Mr. Coe, father of Mr. T. H. Coe, of Yates. Mr. Coe planted them and harvested three pecks, which he gave to his sons. They planted them in 1838 on two acres of land, and raised fifty-five bushels, partly pea and partly medium. The crop was sold to H. V. Prentice, of Albion, for $1.75 per bushel. He sold them for seed. In 1843 over one hundred acres were planted in Yates, and a considerable area in other parts of the county. The crop was so large that it glutted the eastern market, and the price obtained at Boston was only sixty cents. The crop has developed into a staple, particularly since the weevil began its ravages on wheat.

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CHAPTER XIX.

PIONEER, INSURANCE, MEDICAL, LEGAL AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS—STATISTICS.

THE first settlers of Orleans county were in the main natives of New England. Hence they were similar in their faith, manners, customs, habits, and social character. They possessed the traditional puritan thrift and economy, and in their arrangements for their homes and dwelling places they went where by industry and prudence they hoped to acquire wealth.

These people came upon the Holland Purchase sometimes in companies, but generally in single families, in winter, snow being better to travel in than the mud of summer, and they got settled on their land in time to begin work in early spring.

Their first business generally was to build a log house to live in. A man alone could cut the logs, but the united strength of several men was required to roll them to their places in the house.

When a man was ready to have his cabin "raised," all the men in the neighborhood assembled and performed the work gratuitously, the owner furnishing the whiskey. Much of their chopping, logging, and other work was done by "bees," or occasions of donated labor by several together. The people were kind, generous, and friendly to each other. These interchanges of work and social intercourse made them generally acquainted for many miles around.

As the country grew older, more populous and wealthy, the mutual dependence of former days did not exist; the social gatherings of earlier time did not continue, but old settlers could not forget their early friendships, and the scenes of peculiar interest they had witnessed in common as the pioneers of a new country. To gratify this feeling and aid in preserving some of the local history of western New York, the pioneers residing in Orleans county called a public meeting, which assembled in Albion, June 25th, 1859, and organized the Orleans County Pioneer Association. All residents of this county who settled in western New York before 1826 were made eligible to membership.

The first annual meeting was held September 10th, 1859, when an address was delivered by Arad Thomas, a constitution adopted, and the annual meeting fixed for the third Saturday in June, at which time it has been held ever since.

At these meetings pioneers related their experience in settling the county, told their exploits in hunting, the difficulties they encountered for want of tools, teams, food, mills, mechanics, money, and the various conveniences and necessaries of life. These discussions were engaged in by many members, and were of lively interest to their hearers.

For several years at first these meetings were composed mainly of members of the association. Their interest to spectators seemed to increase every year, and the attendance became greater, until the pioneer meeting has become the largest annual assemblage held in the county, a kind of general holiday, which the people attend in crowds which the largest rooms in the county cannot contain.

At the last meeting an interesting exhibition of relics and curiosities was shown, and a committee appointed to consider the propriety of the association collecting and preserving a museum of such articles.

The constitution now makes all persons eligible to membership who emigrated here previous to 1840, or were born here before 1835. The present roll of members contains about 400 names.

Connected with the association is a drum corps of eight or ten musicians, who have played martial music together for more than fifty years, and a choir of singers, many of whom are pioneers, who sing at these meetings tunes used in old times, in old style, in a very effective manner.

The association has a register of names and brief history of the principal pioneers, and albums containing nearly 300 photographs of members.

They have a manuscript volume of local history of pioneers, written by themselves. All these records and things, when the association shall end, it is intended shall be deposited in some public building and kept as public property.

No term of existence is fixed for the association. It will probably continue as long as sufficient public interest in its affairs remains to keep it up.

Much of the historical matter collected by the association was published a few years since in a very valuable and interesting volume, edited by Judge Arad Thomas, and entitled the Pioneer History of Orleans County.

FARMERS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

In February, 1877, Mr. George L. Pratt, of Ridgeway, Orleans county, began publishing in the leading papers of that county and Niagara a series of articles on the subject of mutual insurance. This agitation of the topic resulted in a call for a meeting at Middleport on the 22nd of the following March. Only a few of the thirty-one signers of the call attended the meeting, and nothing was accomplished except an adjournment for two weeks. The second meeting consisted of three persons, among them Mr. Pratt, and was unanimously voted a fizzle.

The next move was to call a meeting for May 15th at the Orleans House, Albion. Six persons besides Mr. Pratt attended. Overtures for a union were made to the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Orleans County, which was in session at the same time, but no response was made by the latter. The meeting adjourned to assemble at the American Hotel, Lockport, May 26th. When the hour arrived there were just enough persons present to fill the offices of chairman and secretary, to which they mutually elected each other. The effort so

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far had been to organize under the statute law of the State then in force, but hope in that direction was extinguished by the repeal of that law as affecting such cases during the Legislature's session of 1877.

About four months later Mr. Pratt opened a correspondence with the president of the Orleans association above mentioned, and was invited to attend a meeting of that body at the court-house at Albion in the latter part of September. Only five persons were present, however, and only three at a meeting November 10th, and nothing was accomplished.

Mr. Pratt once more renewed his efforts, and brought about a meeting at Ridgeway December 18th, at which seventeen of the twenty-two towns in Niagara and Orleans counties were represented by some of their most substantial farmers. The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Niagara and Orleans Counties was organized, a constitution and by-laws adopted, and the organization began to solicit patronage.

At a meeting of the directors at Ridgeway, February 19th, 1878, it was found that the association had applications for insurance for $329,500. It was voted that the first policies issued all bear the date February 20th, 1878. The association six months and ten days later, September 1st, had at risk $1,600,000. There were then sixty-one mutual companies in Pennsylvania and eleven in Michigan each of which was carrying less at risk than this association.

The officers are: George Bradley, of Somerset, president; A. P. Scott, of Ridgeway, vice-president; George L. Pratt, of Ridgeway, secretary; John P. Sawyer, of Royalton, treasurer. The board of directors consists of one member from each town in the two counties, holding for two years, or until their successors are elected. The business of the association is confined to the insurance against fire and lightning of farm property and other property no more hazardous, within Niagara and Orleans counties. The association is organized on the co-operative or honor plan, there being now no State law for the organization of mutual insurance companies.

The office of the association is at Ridgeway, where a stated annual meeting is held on the second Wednesday of January, to hear reports, elect officers, etc. The term of the officers is one year, and they are, *ex officio*, directors. The treasurer receives all moneys collected by assessment for the payment of losses, and pays out the same, by order of the secretary countersigned by the president, the fee for his services being one-half of one per cent. for receiving and paying out the funds. The admission fee is $1.50 plus one-tenth of one per cent. on the amount desired to be insured, and the application must be approved by the director for the town in which the property is situated, and by a majority of the executive committee, which consists of the president, vice-president and secretary. The business is under the supervision of an auditing committee of three, appointed annually by the directors. A loss is adjusted by the secretary, and the director of the town in which it occurred; and controversies are referred to an arbitrator chosen by the association, one chosen by the property-owner, and a third selected by these two. When a loss has been adjusted the members are assessed for the payment at the rate of five or some multiple of five cents per hundred dollars of their respective policies; and members forfeit their policies so long as they refuse to pay any assessment after notification by mail, and permanently lose their membership by refusal to pay on personal solicitation by the directors. Any surplus in the treasury is used for the payment of small losses. Claims for loss must be presented within ten days of the occurrence of the loss, and within forty-eight hours in the case of death of live stock by lightning. The association may insure personal property for its entire cash value, and buildings for two-thirds. On live stock the limit is $100 per head for horses, $30 for cattle, $10 for hogs, and $3 for sheep.

The first loss incurred was $331, July 18th, 1878, and the first assessment—five cents per $100—was made August 1st, on $1,180,000, the amount of policies then in force.

A similar institution is the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Orleans County, organized in the spring of 1878, with B. F. Van Camp, Esq., president, J. B. Winch secretary and treasurer, and a board of directors consisting of one from each town in the county. It issues policies of insurance on farm property in Orleans county. The first of them bear the date March 5th, 1878, and by the middle of July they amounted to $370,000.

ORLEANS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Orleans County Medical Society was organized January 8th, 1873, at a meeting in the office of Dr. J. W. Randall, Albion, who was the originator and chief promoter of the organization. Besides Dr. Randall, there were present Drs. H. W. Lewis, H. C. Tompkins, E. R. Armstrong, R. W. Smith, William McKennan, E. P. Squier, Thomas Cushing, C. S. Pugsley, J. H. Taylor, W. Noble, J. D. Warren, S. R. Cochrane, R. E. Cochrane, and James Chapman.

Dr. Randall presided and Dr. Chapman acted as secretary. The name above given was adopted, and a committee appointed to report a constitution to a subsequent meeting.

At the second meeting, February 5th, a constitution was adopted, providing, among other things, for regular meetings of the society (at Albion, unless otherwise voted on the third Wednesday of January, April, July and October of each year, the first to be the anniversary meeting. Dr. Randall was elected president, Dr. Cushing vice-president, Dr. Chapman secretary and treasurer, and Drs. McKennan, Squier and Pugsley the executive committee. The official term was fixed at one year.

The meetings are largely devoted to professional essays, reports and discussion. The anniversary meeting of 1875 was held publicly in the court-house; previous meetings having generally occurred at the office of one of the members. It was largely attended by the public, and in connection with it the members enjoyed a banquet at the Harrington now Orleans House. The anniversary meeting of 1876 was also held at the court-which house, has since been the place of gathering.

At the meeting of July 18th, 1877, it was voted that the meetings should thereafter be held on the first Thurs-

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day of May and November, the latter being the time for the election of officers. Accordingly, on the 1st of November, 1877, the present officers of the society were chosen, viz.: President, Dr. C. S. Pugsley; vice-president, Dr. Thomas R. Bamber; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. C. Bailey; censors, Drs. Randall, Taylor, Chapman, Cochrane and Jenkins.

Besides the physicians mentioned as attending the first meeting, the following have joined the society: Drs. W. C. Bailey, E. S. Weat, E. M. Crabb, C. M. Jones, E. A. Phillips, F. L. June, T. R. Bamber, F. B. Garlock, George Thayer, John Jenkins, J. D. Warren, A. G. Henry, F. H. Crandall, J. Dolley, J. Fitzpatrick, J. F. Millard and Edward M. Tompkins.

THE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

March 12th, 1877, during a term of the county court, which had called together at Albion a considerable number of the lawyers of the county, the above-named organization was formed. The action was taken at the suggestion of John H. White, Esq., of Albion, who was a delegate from the 8th judicial district to a convention to organize a State bar association. Henry A. Childs, of Medina, and ex-judge Thomas, of Albion, supported Mr. White's proposal.

It was resolved to form a bar association, and the following lawyers were enrolled as members: Arad Thomas, John H. White, John G. Sawyer, I. M. Thompson, E. Porter, O. A. Eddy, Charles A. Keeler, Albert W. Crandall, H A. Childs, George Bullard, John W. Graves, S. E. Filkins, Clark D. Knapp, Seth S. Spencer, Andrew C. Harwick, E. R. Reynolds, C. J. Church, D. N. Salisbury, H. S. Goff and John Cunneen.

Mr. White was chosen president; Mr. Childs first, Mr. Thomas second, and Mr. Eddy third vice-president; Mr. Bullard treasurer and Mr. Cunneen secretary.

The next meeting was held September 13th, 1877, at the Orleans House, Oak Orchard Harbor. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and L. R. Sanford, H. A. Glidden, E. L. Pitts, George A. Newell, H. C. Tucker, W. P. Hovey and Edward Posson were elected members of the association.

The second annual meeting was held at the Orleans House, Albion, in March, 1878. H. D. Tucker was elected to membership and the association adjourned to meet at Oak Orchard Harbor July 13th. The original officers were re-elected, and are now holding their respective positions. The meetings have been well attended by the members of the county bar, including Chief Judge Church, and in some cases by their families, and have been occasions of much social enjoyment as well as of professional interest and profit, through the discussion of questions of importance to the bar.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NIAGARA.

The Presbytery of Niagara was set off from that of Geneva in February, 1817. It originally embraced its present territory, together with that of the presbyteries of Buffalo, Rochester and Genesee. The last two of these were separated from it in 1819, and the first in 1823.

The first meeting of the presbytery, as now constituted, was held at Gasport, January 27th, 1824. The ministers present were Revs. David M. Smith, of Lewiston, and George Colton, of Gasport, and the elders, Titus Fenn, Gasport; Abel Tracy, Gaines; Daniel Holmes, Wilson; Luther Crocker, Cambria; Asahel Munger, Lockport; and Lovel Lewis, Lewiston. Rev. D. M. Smith was chosen moderator, and preached the inaugural sermon.

It was reported that the presbytery had within its bounds eleven churches besides the Tuscarora mission, and four ordained ministers, two of whom had charges. "Owing to the newness of the country and the multiplicity of religious sects," not one of the churches was self-supporting. In 1846 a total membership of 2,514 was reported, the number having been raised by a series of powerful revivals to about that of the present members. Up to 1874 about 144 ministers had been enrolled by the presbytery. At that date the church edifices were estimated to be worth $200,000 and the parsonages $33,000, with but slight indebtedness on the property.

In 1833 thirty-four Sabbath-schools were reported in Niagara county, with 214 teachers, 1,818 scholars and 1,339 library books; and in Orleans county twenty-three schools, with 282 teachers, 1,567 scholars and 1,580 books; in the presbytery, fifty-seven schools, 496 teachers, and 2,919 books.

In a historical sketch of the presbytery, presented by Rev. E. P. Marvin in the latter part of April, 1875, from which the foregoing facts have been taken, he stated that the presbytery then numbered twenty-three ministers and eighteen churches, with a membership of 2,647 in the churches and 2,841 in the Sabbath-schools. The churches are those of Albion, Barre Center, Carlton, Holley, Knowlesville, Lewiston, Lockport, Lyndonville, Medina, Millville, Niagara Falls, Porter, Pendleton and Wheatfield, Somerset, Tuscarora, Wilson and Wright's Corners.

STATISTICS.

The following compilation from the last State census furnishes an interesting exhibit of the population and religious and agricultural status of the county in 1875:

POPULATION.

The total population of Orleans county by the census of 1875 was 29,937. Native, 24,863; foreign, 5,074; white, 29,689; colored, 239; male, 14,970; female, 14,967; voters, 8,541; of military age, 6,020; of school age, 7,917; land-owners, 4,924.

The increase from 1870 to 1875 was 8.12 per cent of the aggregate population; among the white population, 7.92 per cent; among the colored, 38.95; among the native population, 6.04 per cent; among the foreign, 19.50.

AGRICULTURAL.

There were 2,982 farms in the county, of which one contained five hundred acres and over; 928, one hundred acres and under five hundred; 1,135, fifty and under

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one hundred; and 450 from twenty to fifty acres. The improved land in the county amounted to 192,600 acres; woodland, 28,393; other, 10,300. The cash value of the farms in the county is calculated at $19,199,211; that of buildings other than dwellings $2,158,409; that of stock $1,846,175; tools and implements, $683,733.

The amounts of the staple products for 1874 were as follows: Barley, 379,469 bushels; corn, 414,373; oats, 477,995; wheat, 369,702; beans, 250,604; potatoes, 418,182; pounds of butter made in families, 983,329; pounds of wool, 160,372; tons of hay, 38,641. There are only two cheese factories in the county, having a capital of $3,800, using the milk of 160 cows, amounting to 421,443 pounds, and making 42,215 pounds of cheese.

RELIGIOUS.

The number of organizations and members of the several religious denominations in the county was represented in the census report by the following figures:

Baptist, nine organizations, 1,413 members; Christian Connection, three, 119; Congregational, two, 175; Free-will Baptist, three, 365; Methodist Episcopal, nineteen, 1,490; Presbyterian, seven, 1,045; Protestant Episcopal, two, 345; Roman Catholic, three, 3,100; Second Adventist, one, 70; Union, one, 56.

CHAPTER XX.

A SKETCH OF THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF ORLEANS COUNTY.

THE surface of Orleans county is for the most part nearly level, but with a general slope to the north. To speak more particularly, it consists of three levels, separated by the so-called "lake ridge," on which the Ridge road runs, and the "mountain ridge," which pass through the county east and west. From the lake there is a slight and pretty uniform rise to the Ridge road, aggregating from 150 to 180 feet. Professor Hall, as State geologist, reported in regard to the remarkable lake ridge that "it bears all the marks of having been the boundary of a large body of water, and of having been produced in the same manner as the elevated beaches bordering the ocean or our larger lakes. In some places it is strongly defined, descending toward the lake twenty or thirty and even fifty feet in a moderate slope. Its seaward side is usually covered with coarse gravel, and often with large pebbles, resembling the shingle of the sea beaches. The top is generally of coarse sand and gravel, though sometimes of fine sand, as if blown up by the wind, similar to modern beaches, when the coarser materials are thus left as the waves deposit them, while as the finer parts become dry they are carried to a higher elevation. It is sometimes so contracted upon the top as to offer only space for a broad carriage road; and again expands to a width of two or three hundred feet, being scarcely defined on the inland side.

The second plateau is a gently undulating strip from four to six miles wide, lying between the Ridge road and the mountain ridge, being some three hundred feet above the lake at the base of the latter. From the brow of the diminutive "mountain," which is formed by the Niagara limestone, the surface of the country rises gradually, reaching within two miles an elevation of four hundred and fifty feet—the summit of the county. Thence southerly there is a gradual descent to the Tonawanda swamp. This upper section rests on the Niagara limestone, while the well known Medina sandstone forms the basis of the northern portion of the county, lying exposed along the canal and creeks.

Hydraulic and quick lime have been made from the limestone of the mountain ridge. Salt springs are found in the Medina sandstone, some of which were worked until the canal brought them into competition with those of Syracuse. The product of the Holley springs was sold for $5 a barrel about 1821. Clays of different colors, available for brick-making, have been found in different parts of the county; also shell marl and bog iron ore. From the deposit of the latter in a swamp in Ridgeway iron has been made. The Medina sandstone is extensively quarried. This rock and the Niagara limestone, aside from the practical uses made of them, have interesting geological features, which are pointed out in the scholarly contribution of Dr. A. W. Tyron, of Lockport, to the History of Niagara County, published by Sanford & Co. From that article we take the remainder of this chapter.

THE MEDINA EPOCH.

The strata of this group are usually divided into four different bands:

1. Red marl, or marly sandstone; 2. Gray quartzose sandstone; 3. Like the first, but to the westward becoming more sandy; 4. The gray terminal portion.

The Red Marl, the first or lowest of these bands, is sometimes mottled with greenish spots, and it is readily decomposed by exposure. It is the source of the red clays throughout the county. No fossils are found in it.

The Gray Quartzose Sandstone.—This portion succeeds the previous, and is twenty-five feet thick on the Niagara river. It is the hardest portion of the group, and is extensively quarried Red bands and mottlings frequently intersperse the gray color. This band contains many valves of Lingula and a few other shells. It is ripple and wave marked and bears indisputable evidence of its deposition in a shallow, broken sea.

Red Shale, or Sandstone.—This is a red, shaly, or marly mass, mottled with circular spots of greenish gray, or is frequently marked with bands, parallel with the strata. The oxidation of the iron, which gives color to the rocks, has been altered by the presence of carbonaceous matter. As we ascend the shaly matter diminishes, and the sandy character increases, until the whole is terminated by a

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silicious, or in some places argillaceous, light gray sandstone.

Greenish-Gray Argillaceous Sandstone.—This band differs from the 3d division more in its color than in any of its other features. It forms a marked line, contrasting sharply with the dark red of the preceding division. It is variable in thickness, at different points Only one species of fossil is known in this division, *Dictuolites Beckii*, Conrad. It was a remarkable seaweed, having curiously reticulated branches, and fine interlaced lateral rootlets. It often covers large spaces with its curious branches, indicating that it grew abundantly during this period.

The Medina epoch affords many peculiar features worthy of special study. The intercalation of the gray quartzose band, abounding in fucoids and low orders of mollusca, between the red shaly bands that lie above and below it, is an interesting fact, showing the great changes which occurred in the midst of a single period.

The lowest or first division appears to have been rapidly deposited; the material, as it was of a uniform nature, was probably furnished from the same source. It was a marly mud, charged heavily with iron, and nearly void of organic life, and it was deposited in moderately deep water. An upheaval occurs, or some change takes place, by which the depth of the water is greatly lessened, and an entirely different sediment is washed into and deposited over this shallow ocean bed. Organic life becomes abundant. In the siliceous sand the curious brachiopod *Lingula cuneata* flourished. Long,jointed,fucoid seaweeds, floating in the water, became stranded on the beaches. So near the surface, in places, lies the sandy bottom that ripple marks and wave marks are distinctly impressed on the sand; and so free from heavy winds or storms was the period, that these delicate shiftings of the sand are left undisturbed, and to-day we behold this rippled and wave marked ocean bed permanently preserved in the solid stone of this ancient Silurian age. There were places where the sand was entirely exposed at times, for rain drops have marked the surface, and sun cracks, the result of shrinkage from the drying of argillaceous sand in the sunshine, are plainly discernable. Again the scene is shifted, and nearly the same conditions prevail as at first. A red, marly mud, mixed with sand, is now washed into a deeper ocean basin, and the remains of organic life again disappear, except here and there a mass of peculiar seaweed still exists.

The extent of the Medina group seems quite limited, when compared with the remaining rocks of this period. It occurs throughout western New York, thinning out to the eastward; it is not found beyond Utica. Southward of the Appalachian region, it extends through to Pennsylvania and Virginia, where in places it attains a thickness of 1,500 feet. It is from 350 to 400 feet thick on the Niagara river, and passes into Canada, and has been traced to the northwest as far as the straits of Mackinac. Everywhere it presents the same features, indicating a quiet, shallow sea, fed by streams which for ages brought down the same sediment.

The minerals of this period are not available for economic purposes. Iron is largely diffused throughout the rocks, but only sufficient to give coloring. Salt springs abound, and in many places in the county salt water is obtained in digging, but it is too impure to be worked advantageously. Muriate of lime and iron constitute these impurities, and give to the salt obtained its sharp, brackish, unpleasant taste.

NIAGARA EPOCH.

This group terminates the series of rocks found in the county. In many respects it is one of the most remarkable of all the geological formations. It clearly marks vast changes in this great inner continental basin, lying between the Appalachian range on the east and the Rocky mountain range on the west. The uniformity of its structure, and the regularity of its occurrence, point to a vast ocean lying between these mountain ranges, and extending at least from Alabama on the south far into the arctic regions. Along the eastern portions of this vast inland sea the deposits of this epoch first occurred.

The limestone gradually increases in depth to the westward; in Wayne county it is 30 to 40 feet thick, at Rochester from 70 to 80, and at Niagara Falls 164 feet. Like the other groups of this period the Niagara limestone is very thick in the Appalachian region, through Pennsylvania and Virginia. In the former State its thickness exceeds 1,500 feet. To the Niagara limestone are we indebted for the falls of Niagara, with all their wonderful scenery. Its great solidity and thickness protect the shale beneath, which being decomposed out, leaves the projecting strata of limestone to form the edge of the vast precipice over which the immense cataract pours. It is very plain to the geologist that there was a time in the past when the falls of Niagara stood at Lewiston. By the slow process of the decomposition of the underlying shales and sandstones, till the projecting mass of limestone was compelled to break away, by its own weight and that of the mass of water which poured over it, the river has cut its way to its present bed, and the falls have receded to the position which they now occupy.

Minerals of the Niagara Group.—This county abounds in certain fine mineral specimens, which are unsurpassed or scarcely equalled, by those of any other region of the world. These specimens are mostly obtained in the Niagara limestone. In the shale iron pyrites are abundant, but are never found in large masses. Their decomposition with the shale forms sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of allumina, and chloride of sodium. The water of wells sunk into the shale too far is sufficiently impregnated with these products to make it very unpalatable for drinking purposes.

In the limestone numerous geodes, or cavities, have been formed by dissolving out the organic remains deposited in them. Masses of corals, being porous, were readily removed in this way. The surfaces of the cavities thus formed were lined by the deposition upon them of beautiful crystals of dog-tooth and pearl spars, forming

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crystal grottoes of wondrous brilliancy. Fine pieces of snowy gypsum, of selenite, celestite, and rarely of anhydrite and fluor spar, are also found in these geodes. Small crystals of zinc blende, also of galena, or lead ore, prevail, more especially in the higher and darker portions of the limestone. Occasionally fine specimens are obtained, where several kinds of these minerals are most wonderfully blended and intermingled. Little pools of selenite have their depths lined with exquisite crystals of spar. Fine silvery bars of celestite lie imbeded in the transparent selenite ; masses of the snowy gypsum are crowded with crystals of spar, and perhaps over all a clear layer of glassy selenite is spread. These combinations make beautiful and desirable cabinent specimens.

Fossils of the Niagara Epoch.—The organic remains found in this group, and particularly in the shale, are very interesting. Six species of trilobites and nine species of crinoids, with as many species of shells, characterize this epoch, and occur in no other rocks found in this State. Corals abounded in great profusion, but are small and mostly branching forms in the shale. In the limestone period reef corals prevailed, with delicate crinoids of wondrous beauty. These last named creatures were rooted in the mud of the sea bottom, from which arose a long, slender, jointed stem, which suddenly expanded into a cupped, lily-like summit, made of many neatly fitting, embossed plates, and around the summit of which many long, slender jointed fingers extended. These it probably used for gathering in its food. On the top of its head, and amidst its delicate fingers, was situated its mouth, surrounded by five petal-like lips. Such a creature was *Caryocrinus ornatus*, the finest, most abundant, and characteristic crinoid of this shale ocean. In and out among the various forms of these fairy crinoids there crept and crawled a still more unique and strange form of life; these were the trilobites of this ancient sea, a form of life which has passed entirely away. They were a crustacean with three-lobed, jointed, expanded flat bodies, with many-lensed eyes, a sort of prophecy of the butterfly, which should flit in the air of after ages, as they crawled through the mud of this ancient sea. Some of them were 12 inches long and several inches broad; others were scarcely an inch in length. Besides these quaint creatures many curious and exquisite mollusca dwelt in this old ocean. Orthocerae—straight-chambered shells, the forerunner of the coiled ammonites of after ages and the pearly nautilus of our day, found a home in this Silurian sea. The spirifers, a bivalve shell, were particularly abundant,and *Spirifer Niagarensis* is the characteristic shell of the group. *Rhinchonella cuneata* and *Rhinchonella neglecta* marked another class. *Atrypa reticularis*, a shell of wide distribution,being found in the upper Silurian deposit of England as well as here,flourished in the Clinton epoch and passed through all the changes of that formation, through all the vicissitudes of the Niagara epoch, to find its highest development in the Hamilton group, ages after the completion of the Niagara county rocks. A singular feature of this survival is that this shell continually increases in size. The specimens found in the Niagara group are larger than those of the Clinton, while in the Hamilton it attains a size that has made naturalists hesitate to call it a *reticularis*, believing that it must be a new species; but a careful study of a large number of them confirms the naturalist in the opinion that this species is the same through all these periods, and that it continued to find more favorable conditions of growth till the Hamilton period closed, when it was destined to pass away. Several spcies of *orthis*, a most exquisite and delicate shell, are found in the Niagara shale.

Though this ancient ocean teemed with a curious life, yet it was a silent, lonely waste of waters. As yet no fish sported in its deeps, no reptile crawled amid its soft ooze. No bird sported over its bosom, or dipped its crest in its slumbering surface. No animal haunted its lonely, barren shores. Many fresh water streams must have been busy carrying sediment from the land above its surface, yet no traces of any fresh water creatures are found. Not a trace of any land plant has yet been discovered. Barren and desolate indeed must have been the lonely coast which surrounded this paleozoic sea. Not a plant, not a bird, not an animal or creeping thing on the land.

Yet in these mysterious waters the processes of laying the foundations of a vast continent were going on. Slowly beneath that wide spread sea, corals, crinoids and mollusca were elaborating the rocky material of a vast tract that after the lapse of an almost infinite period of time, was to teem with a life and an activity immensely superior to the creatures which laid the stepping stones on which we tread to day. Yet such are the ways of the Infinite Creator. More than 2,500 feet of solid rock, deposited out of a sea teeming with lower forms of life, and preserving in its rocky strata the petrified forms of their existence, contain God's record of what has been, and which lies beneath the feet, and the line of ascent of him who proudly treads above them now.

If we are filled with wonder and awe when we gaze back through these aeons of the past and consider what has been, what should be our feelings when we contemplate the vistas of the future, and think of what is yet to be? We cannot rest in the belief that the consummation of animated nature is yet reached. Rather let us reverently look forward, and work on in the faith that as an infinite past lies downward behind us, so an infinite future rises upward before us.

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CHAPTER XXI.

THE COURSE OF ORLEANS COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—UPRISING OF THE LOYAL MASSES.

ACTIVE military operations, as comprehended in the single word "war," have unfortunately been the essence of history from the earliest times. No nation has escaped participation in these great tragedies. Some, like our own, have been born amid the carnage; others have for centuries embroidered the historic tapestry with battle scenes and great warriors; and still more have battled away existence and found annihilation on gory fields.

The stately monuments in national cemeteries, and the thousands of solitary and unnoticed hillocks beneath which rest the remains of armies of heroes who poured out their life-blood to save their country, proclaim the cost at which the great rebellion which threatened the national life was subdued. This war, with all its vast and incalculable secrifices and losses,was a lesson too sad to be readily forgotten: if forgotten, then experience is indeed worthless, and history repeats itself in errors only because a stolid world refuses to learn from the past. To future generations this lesson must be handed down in history.

The opening of the great Rebellion found the country in an unprepared condition. A large permanent army being justly considered the most formidable menace to the liberties of the people, the regular forces of the United States had always been limited to the absolute necessities of frontier and garrison duty. The army had, indeed, been reduced far below the actual needs of the service, and such reduction was received with a complacency astonishing to the monarchist, whose ideas of empire are ever inseparably connected with large armies. But as the people were the government, so were they the real army, and there were happily enough citizens who were ready to defend their homes, their kin and their country.

On Friday, the 12th of April, 1861, the civil war was inaugurated. The contest was begun by the batteries in Charleston harbor opening fire on the walls of Fort Sumter. At half-past one o'clock on Saturday, the 13th, the curtain fell upon the first act of the tragedy. The gallant Anderson, after submitting to a continuous fire for over thirty hours, during which time the U. S. fleet in the offing made no offer of aid or interference, was forced to haul down his flag. The American ensign had been assailed and dragged down by traitors, and where it had waved proudly over a national strong-hold, the banner of rebellion was floating, and its supporters boasting that it would shortly float over the Federal Capitol. Nothing was left the loyal ones but to sustain the government with vigor

Immediately after the inauguration of the civil war every national flag in the village of Albion was flung to the breeze. A large flag was suspended over Main street between the seminary and the Episcopal church; another of the same size between the court-house and the Presbyterian church, and from the dome of the court-house floated a large eighteen-foot flag. Ensigns were also thrown out from the newspaper offices. the flag-staffs of the fire companies, and many offices, stores, and saloons, while young men on the streets showed their patriotism by wearing shirt fronts made of the national colors. The young ladies also exhibited their spirit by wearing aprons of red, white and blue, and zouave jackets. The young ladies at Phipps Union Seminary made a large flag, which they raised, and the ladies at the Albion Academy followed their example.

President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men. No sooner was it received at Albion than a meeting was called for the evening of the 18th of April. It was held pursuant to the call, and though the weather was very inclement there was a large attendance. The assemblage was unanimous and enthusiastic in its patriotic spirit. Speeches were made by Judge Church, Judge Davis and others, and on motion of Judge Davis a committee, consisting of H. L. Achilles, O. F. Burns and H. J. Van Dusen, was appointed to take the necessary steps for obtaining enlistments in Albion.

The organization of three companies of volunteers was at once commenced; the headquarters of two of which were at Albion and of one at Medina. The first company at Albion completed its organization April 22d by choosing David Hardie as captain, and James O. Nickerson and William M. Kenyon as lieutenants. The second company was organized by electing H. L. Achilles captain, and Lieutenants W. H. Coann and Harrington. The company at Medina completed its organization at about the same time under Erwin A. Bowen as captain, and lieutenants Davis and Chaffe.

Agreeably to call a county meeting was held on Tuesday, April 23d, at Albion. Although the notice given had been exceedingly brief there was an immense assemblage. It was addressed by H. R. Selden, Sanford E. Church, J. H. Martindale, N. Davis, jr., O. F. Burns, J. H. White, P. Salisbury and others. Before the organization of the meeting the Medina infantry and the two companies raised in Albion, accompanied by bands, the Fire Department and a large number of citizens, formed in procession and marched through the principal streets of the village. The result of this gathering was that about $20,000 was raised for the aid of families of volunteers, and committees appointed to distribute the same.

This was followed by a similar meeting at Medina on Saturday of the same week, at which like steps were taken, and nearly $20,000 more was subscribed for the same purpose.

On the last Sabbath in April the congregation of the Free Methodist Church at Albion took up a collection of $40, to be expended in purchasing Bibles to be donated to the members of the volunteer companies that went from Albion.

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At a special meeting of the Albion Lecture Association, held Friday, May 3d, 1861, the treasurer reported a balance in his hands of $171.90, the net profits of the lectures of the two previous years. It was then resolved to appropriate so much of said balance as might be necessary to the purchase of rubber blankets to be presented to each member of the volunteer companies raised in Albion.

Captain Hardie's company left Albion for Albany on the 13th day of May. Captain Bowen's company rendezvoused at the same place, and both of these companies were incorporated into the Twenty-eighth regiment,under Colonel Donnelly, of Niagara, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of Orleans. Captain Achilles's company left on the 20th of May for Elmira, and was there incorporated into the Twenty-seventh regiment. Each of these companies was presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of their respective vicinities; and their departure was witnessed by large gatherings of the citizens of the county.

On the 5th of June the ladies of Albion organized a ladies' volunteer association for the aid of soldiers and their families. Similar associations were organized at Medina and in other parts of the county, and became the source of great assistance to the volunteers and their families.

Numerous volunteers from Orleans county united singly or in squads with companies forming elsewhere, particularly at Rochester, and the citizens of the county, with a few exceptions, continued to exert themselves to maintain the government by every means in their power. To their credit let it be said that as early as the fall of 1862 they had responded to the calls so promptly that they had more than filled their quota. This being true, when the draft was proceeded with in July, 1863, through the efforts of E. T. Coann, Esq., secretary of the county war committee, the county was given credit for the excess, but only after his journeying to Washington and laying the matter before the proper authorities, taking with him an alphabetical list of the volunteers from each town in the county, duly certified by the supervisor and enrolling officer of the town. By this he showed the excess to be two hundred and seventy-eight men, which excess, properly recognized, saved the county a taxation of $83,400. Of the men drafted in the county only about one and one-fifth per cent. answered in person.

The facility with which work was accomplished from the first was largely due to the effectual supervision of the war committee, who so systematized their labors that nothing was left undone that would more speedily bring about the desired results. The committee was composed of such men as Sanford E. Church, chairman; Ezra T. Coann, secretary; Hon. Noah Davis, Hon. E. R. Reynolds, Hon. D. N. Hatch, George T. Anthony and D. B. Abell. It acted under authority from Governor Morgan, and under its direction war meetings were held and the recruiting carried on.

On Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863, all western New York was electrified by the announcement that it was threatened with a visitation from a rebel force, whose purpose was the destruction of Buffalo and other important points upon the lake frontier. The news came in the form of a telegram from the War Department to the mayors of Buffalo and Rochester, stating that the British minister, Lord Lyons, had officially notified the government that from information from the governor-general of Canada there was reason to believe that a plot was on foot by rebel sympathizers in Canada to take possession of some of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island and to set free the prisoners of war confined there, and to proceed with them to attack Buffalo. On Friday the premier of Canada visited Buffalo and the plan of the rebel plotters was unfolded, in part at least. It appeared that some conspirators were to seize one or more propellers, run to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, and liberate the two or three thousand rebel prisoners confined there. This done, they proposed to destroy such of the lake towns as they might be able to before sufficient force could be raised to check their progress. The happy discovery of the plot by the Canadian authorities of course frustrated their designs, for it would have been the height of madness to attempt such a thing after the people on the borders had been put on the alert.

In the following chapters is furnished a history of the several organizations in which Orleans county was represented, and of such events connected with them as claim special attention.

Appended to the history of each town in the later portions of this work will be found an abstract of the military record of the soldiers of the Union from that town. The information embodied in this record was chiefly obtained from a volume issued by the bureau of military statistics, of which a copy was kindly loaned us by E. T. Coann, Esq.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF THE PIONEER REGIMENT, THE 28th INFANTRY —THE 11th VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

IT was voted on May 18th by the State Military Board "that the companies commanded by Captains David Hardie, James R. Mitchell, Erwin A. Bowen, Theodore P. Gould, Elliott W. Cook, W. W. Bush, William H. H. Mapes, H. H. Paige, T. Fitzgerald and John Waller, jr., be formed into a regiment numbered Twenty-eight; that the services of Dudley Donnelly as colonel, and James R. Mitchell as major, be accepted and the election confirmed." Charles J. Sprout, Christopher L. Skeels and Rev. C. H. Platt, of Lockport, were appointed respectively adjutant, quartermaster and chaplain.

The regiment was mustered in at Albany on the 22d of May, and on the 30th was ordered to Camp Morgan, near Norman's Kill, where it was supplied with uniforms and tents and armed with Remington rifles. It was not until

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the 25th of June that it left for Washington. "The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment up to August 15th, 1861, was $40,694.18, exclusive of subsistence and quarters."

The regiment reached Washington June 28th, and on the 5th of July was attached to General Patterson's command at Martinsburgh, Va. On the 11th, Company A, while on a scouting expedition, met the cavalry of the enemy, and had one man killed—Isaac Sly, of Lockport. July 24th the 28th crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and went into camp near Berlin. At that point on the 10th of August Companies B and F recrossed the river, and marching by night to Point of Rocks, Va., surprised a force of rebel cavalry, attacking them from both sides, killed one, wounded a number and took ten prisoners, capturing twenty-one horses and returning without loss.

August 20th the regiment moved its camp to Darnestown, and two months later to Muddy Branch. It was intended that it should take part in the battle of Ball's Bluff, but it was unable to reach the scene of that disastrous affair before the fighting was over, although it marched twenty-two miles in five hours; and could only serve in the transportation of troops across the Potomac.

The camp was removed to Frederick on the 5th of December, and to Hancock on the 6th of January, 1862. On the 1st of March the 28th crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and as a part of General Crawford's brigade of General Williams's division of General Banks's corps (the fifth), marched to Winchester, which was reached on the 13th. On the departure of the bulk of the army, a week later, Company I of the 28th was left with other forces under General Shields to guard the supply train. They were attacked on the 21st by General Jackson, but the enemy shortly retreated up the Shenandoah valley, pursued by the entire force of General Banks.

During this campaign Company E participated in a brilliant enterprise, with a detachment of the Ringgold cavalry and a company of the 5th Connecticut. By a circuitous night march of thirteen miles, from Columbia Furnace to "Cross Roads," the Union force was enabled to surprise and capture a company of Ashby's rebel cavalry, with all its equipments.

On the 27th of March Company I had a skirmish with three companies of rebel dragoons seven miles from Harrisonburgh, Va., whom they defeated and drove, inflicting considerable loss.

During the month of May General Banks withdrew his army to Maryland, pursued by the enemy. In this retreat the 28th on one occasion marched seventy miles in two days, and lost four men wounded and sixty-four prisoners. It covered the retreat near Winchester, and took part in the battle at that point on the 25th.

June 2nd the army resumed the offensive, recrossed the Potomac, and marching up the Shenandoah valley encamped near Front Royal. On the 6th of July the 28th marched to Culpepper Court-house, and on the 9th of August took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain. The following is the official report of this engagement:

"On Friday, August 8th, at about 12 o'clock, noon, we were ordered to march at once, as General Bayard's cavalry had been attacked and the enemy were advancing in force. As usual, we marched on very short notice, thinking it to be nothing but a 'cavalry scare'; the men took nothing with them but arms and ammunition. The day was extremely hot, and after a march of seven miles the command was halted, and we bivouacked for the night.

"About 12 o'clock, noon, August 9th, a cannonade was opened on our side, which continued about one hour; was opened again at half past four in the afternoon, and the action soon became general. The first brigade (General Crawford's was brought into position (Colonel Donnelly commanding the infantry regiments, the command of the[28th]regiment falling upon Lieutenant-Colonel Brown) to drive the enemy from a skirt of woods. This the 5th Connecticut and the 28th New York succeeded in doing in gallant style. The woods were some ten or twelve rods through, and on the other side were three or four regiments of rebel infantry, 'en masse,' with two pieces of cannon. The guns were turned upon us and discharged once, but before they could reload we were upon them. They ran off with the limbers, leaving the guns in our possession. We also captured two standards. A most perfect panic ensued among the rebel regiments beyond the woods, and we might well say with Sir Walter Scott:

> 'Our fresh and desperate onset bore
> Our foes three furlongs back, or more.'

At one time we had more prisoners than we could guard, one man having charge of half a dozen at a time, conducting them to the rear. A little help at this time would have turned the entire fortunes of the day in our favor. The enemy, reinforced, rallied and returned to the charge, and after a terrible resistance we were forced to give way, having in fact held our position too long, being at the time entirely surrounded.

"We now had to cut our way back through the woods and retreat across a cleared field some sixty rods, exposed to a most galling fire poured in from all sides. It was in crossing this field that Colonel Donnelly fell, mortally wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown received a shot in the left arm, shattering it to such a degree that amputation was rendered necessary. Adjutant Charles P. Sprout was killed. Our total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 207. The officers and men behaved with great coolness and decision."

A participant in the battle relates that at one stage the rebels were posted behind a rail fence, hidden by berry bushes. The 28th charged under a murderous fire across a field of wheat, cut and shocked, and scattered the enemy like chaff. So close was the encounter that men were seen clinched, and fighting with their fists.

After the battle the corps to which the 28th belonged retreated to Rappahannock Station, and was in action thereabouts from the 21st to the 25th of August, and under artillery fire several times in the next five days. During the second Bull Run battle the 28th was at Manassas Junction, and after it fell back to Alexandria. It is recorded that during the three weeks' campaign thus ended "the regiment marched every day and lay on its arms every night."

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On the 3d of September the 28th crossed into Maryland, and for the next two weeks moved about on the border. Then came the battle of Antietam. In that famous engagement this regiment occupied a position on the extreme right of the Union line, which it held against superior force for two hours and a half, being commanded by Captain William H. H. Mapes. "Through the whole fight the indomitable courage of the men of the 28th was conspicuous, and was appropriately acknowledged in general orders."

Two or three days after the battle the regiment encamped at Harper's Ferry, and went to work on the fortifications of the place. Early in December another advance into Virginia was made, and the 28th wintered at Stafford Court-house. The deaths in the regiment during 1862 were sixty-three.

The last battle in which this organization took part was that of Chancellorsville, in connection with which it was in action three days and lost seventy-eight in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment returned to New York about the middle of May, 1863, and was soon mustered out.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised and organized in New York city to serve during the war. Near the close of 1861 a squad of nine recruits joined it from Orleans county. They were Henry J. Van Dusen, Ora Van Dusen, Daniel Wells, Benjamin C. Marsh, Henry Burbank, S. Hunnant, Henry Harden and two others, all of whom left Albion for the war together. The first of these lost an arm at Gaines Mills. The second, owing to his health, was detailed for special service. Wells died of disease, and one of those whose name is not given died from wounds. The others, with a single exception, were all killed in battle. Of the nine brave boys who went out so hopefully—or rather of the eight subjected to soldiers' duty and soldiers' chances—six were dead at the close of the war, one carried an empty sleeve pinned upon his breast and one, B. C. Marsh, came out unharmed after serving nearly three years. It was of this regiment that the gallant E. E. Ellsworth went out as colonel, who met his death by assassination at Alexandria.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE HONORABLE RECORD OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE 27th regiment was organized at Elmira, May 21st, 1861, to serve two years. It was composed of companies recruited at Albion and in Allegany, Livingston, Broome, Monroe, Wayne and Westchester counties. The field officers were: Colonel, Henry W. Slocum; lieutenant-colonel, Joseph J. Chambers; major, Joseph J. Bartlett. Orleans county was represented by Company K, raised by Henry L. Achilles, jr., and accepted May 16th, 1861.

The regiment was mustered in July 5th, at Elmira, and left Elmira for Washington the following day, arriving there on the 11th. July 16th the 27th marched out of Washington toward Manassas and encamped near Centerville, where it remained from Thursday evening until the following Sunday morning. About 2 o'clock on that morning, July 21st, the regiment marched to the field of battle at Bull Run. To fully describe the scene at that hour a poet's brain and pencil were needed. The moon never shone more brightly, and as each regiment filed out of its camp toward the column already en route on the turnpike, the silvery rays, reflected from thousands of bayonets and polished barrels, resembled a phosphorescent sea, whose brilliancy the fortunate beholder can never forget and but faintly describe. Under General Hunter the regiment went into action and fought for four hours and a half. It was finally forced to retire, the enemy being reinforced by the arrival of fresh troops under Johnson. The Federal troops fell back to Washington, where they remained until August 14th.

On this date the 27th marched from the capital and camped near Alexandria, Va. Here Colonel Slocum was promoted to brigadier-general. Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers resigned and Major Bartlett was promoted colonel; Captain Adams, of Company B, lieutenant-colonel and Captain Gardner, of Company I, major.

September 12th, 1861, the regiment moved a mile or two away and encamped near and commenced building up Fort Lyon. Having nearly completed it the 27th moved October 14th, 1861, to Camp Clara, about four miles north of Fort Lyon. Here it went into winter quarters. From a diary of a member of the regiment we make some interesting extracts.

"*Friday, January* 10th, 1862.—Rained some, very muddy; no drill nor dress parade. Made preparations to receive those of our boys who have been prisoners. They are expected to-morrow. Our whole regiment making evergreen arches and setting out in the streets young pines. We will give them a hearty welcome,"—which they did, marching out toward Alexandria to meet them.

"*January* 16th.—Get very hungry every day. Rations generally eaten up by night and don't get anything more until next noon. Last night after most of the boys had gone to sleep, the others found a few beans that were to be cooked the next day. They being hungry cooked them, but could find nothing to season them with. Searched for bones that had been previously thrown away, but found none. Finally had a grand 'haversack round,' searching every haversack and taking everything that was eatable; found nothing but a little butter."

On the morning of April 4th the regiment marched to Alexandria and took the cars for Manassas Junction, and from the latter place on the morning of the 7th marched to Catlett's Station. Under date of April 9th the diary says: "Stormed and very cold all day and night. Not

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over 100 of the regiment left in camp—all gone to find better quarters. Our room is filled up by boys from the 96th Pennsylvania. We continue to kill off cattle, sheep, hogs, turkeys, etc."

On the 12th the regiment went by cars to Camp Vernon, Alexandria. On the afternoon of the 17th, the division to which the 27th belonged embarked on the Potomac, and on the afternoon of the 23rd sailed to Fortress Monroe for provisions and water. On the 24th the regiment camped on a peninsula about seven miles from Yorktown.

May 5th the troops went up to the head of navigation on York river and landed under cover of the gun boats, from which a few shots were fired, scattering the rebel cavalry and infantry skirmishing on the shore.

The 27th regiment was the first to land. The men had hardly touched shore before the enemy were near at hand. A line of battle was at once formed. Six companies were sent out as skirmishing pickets, and the other four companies acted as reserves. As fast as the other troops were landed they were also formed in line. Our pickets commenced firing at once, and it was kept up during the night. The regiment sustained a loss of several killed and wounded, and succeeded in taking a few prisoners.

On the morning of May 7th the Federal troops were surprised by the enemy when at breakfast. A severe engagement followed, the fighting being done in thick bushes. The enemy were finally driven back with a loss of one of their batteries. Our troops lost between one and two hundred killed and wounded. At this time the 27th regiment had the honor of being the first regiment of the first brigade of the first division of the first corps of the U. S. army.

On May 9th the regiment was moving slowly in a line toward Richmond with the rest of the forces that had just landed; Colonel Bartlett was acting as brigadier-general of the brigade, and General Slocum as general of the division. At noon of the 11th, when the soldiers were encamped, General McClellan, with General Slocum on one side and General Franklin on the other, rode through the camp amid the wildest cheering. Says the diary: "McClellan said he guessed the rebels had seen enough of Franklin's division. We made a sad havoc in their ranks, as we found their dead bodies in piles; in one place, not over twenty feet each way, there lay fourteen bodies." Monday morning, May 12th, they moved forward, camping on the 15th at White House Landing. The 27th now formed the extreme right of the right wing of McClellan's army.

On Thursday, May 22nd, a reconnoisance was made in which this regiment participated. From this time forward until June 29th the regiment was actively engaged the most of the time in skirmishing. On the afternoon of the 27th it crossed the Chickahominy and participated in the battle of Gaines Mills, losing one hundred and seventy-nine men in killed, wounded and missing. In the diary for June 30th, 1862, we read: "Pleasant day. On the march toward the James river at 6 A.M. Did not go far when we filed right and acted as rear guard with Kearney's division; kept the enemy in check until quite late at night, when we drove them, pouring the grape and canister into their retreating ranks in fine style. We were uncommonly lucky—did not lose a man during the day's fight."

Near Harrison's landing the regiment remained some time throwing up entrenchments. Shortly after began a retrograde movement toward Yorktown, and the regiment on the 21st was at Newport News. Here it embarked for Alexandria. From here the 27th moved on to Manassas, and arrived just in time to cover the retreat of General Pope at Second Bull Run.

Sept. 11th Company K sustained an irreparable loss in the death of their gallant lieutenant, W. H. Coann, who died at Washington, the company being then near Georgetown. The body was sent home to Albion where it was buried in Mt. Albion cemetery. The funeral was one of the most impressive ceremonies ever witnessed in Albion. Sept. 14th, the 27th was in an engagement at South Mountain, acting as skirmishers and routing a rebel battery. The regiment was again engaged on the 17th at Antietam, but suffered no loss. In December the 27th marched to the fight at Fredericksburg, sharing in the terrible sacrifices made by the Union troops and in the defeat. From this memorable field the regiment returned to camp at White Oak Church. In the last week in April, 1863, it was again engaged at Fredericksburg under General Sedgwick, and soon after in the disastrous battle of Chancellorsvile. After this the 27th regiment guarded Banks's Ford until its term of service expired. The mustering out order, which was dated May 13th, 1863, and signed by Major-General Sedgwick, contained the following: "The general commanding the corps congratulates the officers and men of the 27th N. Y. volunteers upon their honorable return to civil life. They have enjoyed the respect and confidence of their commanders and companions. They have illustrated their term of service by gallant deeds and have won for themselves a reputation not surpassed in the Army of the Potomac, and have nobly earned the gratitude of the Republic." The regiment was mustered out at Elmira.

During the service of Company K, sixteen were discharged, seven died, eight were killed, three deserted, three were dismissed and two were transferred.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CAVALRY REPRESENTATION—HISTORIES OF THE 8TH AND 3RD, AND THE 2ND MOUNTED RIFLES.

THE 8th regiment of cavalry was composed of companies raised in the counties of Orleans, Niagara, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Chenango, Oneida and Livingston. It was mustered into the service from November 28th, 1861, to October 4th, 1862, and the organization was completed at Rochester. Its field officers were: Colonel, Samuel J. Crooks, of Rochester;

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lieutenant-colonel, C. R. Babbitt; majors, W. S. Markett and W. H. Benjamin.

Orleans county had a fine company of forty men in the regiment, known as Company F. It was officered by Captain F. T. Gallett, of Carlton; first lieutenant Thomas Bell, of Albion ; second lieutenant, W. M. Bristol, of Wayne county.

The regiment left Rochester for Washington November 27th, 1861, and arrived at its destination at 2 o'clock, Sunday morning, November 30th. It left Rochester without marching orders, arrived in Washington unheralded and was there two days before being recognized by the War Department. The regiment remained in Washington during the winter, and it looked very much at one time as though it would be regarded by the government as surplus cavalry and be either transferred or mustered out. Finally the men were furnished with carbines, but no other equipments.

Early in March they were transferred to a point near Conrad's Ferry, on the Potomac. Here they guarded the river for twenty-five miles. April 6th the regiment removed to Harper's Ferry and took quiet possession of that place. Then the U. S. arsenal, once the pride of the government, giving employment to over one thousand men and turning out an immense number of muskets and small arms, was a mass of ruins, having been destroyed by the Federal forces to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels.

While doing guard duty along the railroad out of Harper's Ferry the regiment shared the rout of Banks's army by the enemy. The men had not been mounted yet, and were poorly armed, having inferior carbines and sabres. Poorly fitted as they were to enter battle, five companies of the regiment nearest Winchester were thrown forward to hold the enemy in check and cover the retreat of the worn out soldiers, and they did their duty. June 7th Captain Davis of the 2nd regular cavalry was given the colonelcy, and shortly after an order was issued giving the men their horses and equipments. The regiment was then stationed at Baltimore for some little time, preparing for active service. Early in September it moved to Harper's Ferry and scoured the country day and night, capturing many prisoners.

On the 8th this regiment made a reconnoissance up the river to Shephardstown and found General White's command was retreating from Martinsburg, about nine miles away, and the rebel army reported in force at that place. Just beyond Sharpsburg they found the whole corps of General Jackson crossing into Virginia for the purpose of surrounding the Ferry. Our forces soon found themselves in a bad predicament. Colonel Miles ordered the guns to be spiked and our forces to fall back.

The whole cavalry force was put under the command of Colonel Davis of the 8th. They crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and turned the column to the left on a gallop, shooting the enemy's pickets as fast as seen. The ride to Sharpsburg was a thrilling one.

At Sharpsburg Colonel Davis learned that the rebel army was stationed at Hagerstown, and their immense wagon train moving toward Williamsport for the purpose of crossing into Virginia. He at once conceived the plan of capturing it if possible, and selected a guide who led through cornfields and ditches, over hills and through valleys, avoiding Hagerstown and reaching Williamsport just at the break of day. General Longstreet's ammunition train shortly afterward arrived. Colonel Davis rode up to a rebel major and asked him to what regiment he belonged. The major replied, "The 44th Virginia," and asked Colonel Davis what regiment he belonged to. "To the 8th New York cavalry, and you are my prisoner," was the stern reply, and Davis shouted to the rebel wagonmaster, "You are my prisoner; turn that train up the first right hand road." He then called one of the companies of the 8th regiment to act as guard, and ordered that the first man who left his wagon should be shot on the spot. Colonel Davis, fearing that the alarm would be given to the rebel army before he could escape with his plunder, concluded to reach the Pennsylvania border before halting. In this daring exploit Davis's force took 81 prisoners, including several commissioned officers; over 80 wagons, comprising the whole of General Longstreet's ammunition, and over 300 horses and mules. Upon their arrival at Greencastle, Pa., the prisoners were sent to Harrisburg and the wagons to Chambersburg.

The next morning the 8th went back to Williamsport and captured sixteen more prisoners. The regiment scoured the country until the battle of Antietam, in which it took no very active part, as it was late in the day when it arrived. After the army passed into Virginia in the fall of 1862 the 8th was constantly on the advance, having almost daily skirmishes, in which it came off successful and with but trifling loss.

Immediately following these adventures the regiment went into camp near Hagerstown. It did not see much camp life during the winter, as it was doing picket duty, scouting, reconnoitering and the like.

The principal engagements of the 8th were in repelling the raids of Stuart's forces. June 9th, 1863, in the great cavalry raid near the Rappahannock the regiment was again engaged; here it won laurels again but at a great sacrifice, losing several men, among them the brave Colonel Davis, who was killed on the field at Beverly Ford; also Captain Benjamin F. Foote, of Company E, of Niagara county, Lieutenant Cutler, of Company A, and Lieutenant Rees, Company C, and having Lieutenant Elpha, of Company D, badly wounded. There was, however, but a single casualty in the Orleans company, the case of Sergeant Daniel Haskell, badly wounded. The 8th regiment sustained its hard earned reputation in the three days' battle at Gettysburg. To follow its movements from this time forward until the expiration of its term of service would be to speak principally of successful raiding here and there. On the battle-flag of the regiment, in addition to the engagements mentioned in the foregoing, are Locust Grove, Hawes's Shop, White Oak Swamp, Opequan, Cedar Creek and Appomattox Court-house.

In 1864 the original members of the regiment were

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mustered out, and the veterans and recruits retained in the service until June 27th, 1865, when they were also mustered out.

THIRD CAVALRY.

This regiment was composed of companies raised in the counties of Orleans, Albany, Schoharie, Chemung, Delaware, Oneida and Onondaga. It was organized at New York city, and mustered in from July 17th to August 27th, 1861. The company from Orleans county was raised by Captain Judson Downs, of Murray, and numbered ninety men. It was the fourth that went out. It left for Washington on Friday, August 23d. Arriving there it was attached to the Third regiment, then encamped at Meridian Hill, under command of Colonel James H. Van Allen. Here the regiment remained until Friday, September 13th, when it received orders to march to a point near Darnstown, Md. This camp was about twenty-five miles from Washington, in General Banks's division. In Captain Fitzsimmons's company of this regiment were nine men from Ridgeway, Orleans county. Of the career of this regiment after going to the camp last named, anything like detailed records is unobtainable.

On the battle-flag of the 3d cavalry are inscribed: Burns Church Young's Cross Roads, Williamston, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Ball's Bluff, Weldon Railroad, Edward's Ferry, Stony Creek, Petersburg, Malvern Hill, Newmarket and Johnson's House. On the expiration of its term of service the original members of the regiment were mustered out,and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in the service. It was consolidated with the First Mounted Rifles July 21st, 1865. The consolidated force was designated the "Fourth Provisional Cavalry." On the 5th of November,1861. Captain Downs's company was detailed to guard against disturbances at the polls at a place known as Emmettsburgh, and did its duty so well that the ladies of the town presented it with a fine flag. Emmettsburgh at that time had about 1,200 inhabitants.

SECOND MOUNTED RIFLES.

In the month of July, 1863, under the head of "Governor's Guard," the following announcement was made in the papers throughout western New York, and circulated throughout the country in the form of hand bills :

"Colonel John Fisk, of Niagara, has been authorized by Governor Seymour to raise a regiment for three years' service in the U. S. army, to be known as the 'Governor's Guard.' Any person desiring to raise a company to be attached to this regiment can procure authority by applying to Colonel John Fisk, of Suspension Bridge, or Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, or Captain William P. Warren, late of the 28th New York.

"Captain Warren will act as adjutant in forming the regiment. Headquarters at Lockport."

It was shortly afterward made known that it would be raised under the title as given above, or, in other words, that it was to do mounted rifle service. The first three men mustered in were Henry F. Pierce, of Niagara Falls; Dr. Robert T. Paine, Lockport; and William P. Warren, Lockport. Dr. Paine was mustered in as surgeon and Warren as adjutant, and they at once set about aiding in the mustering in. The response to the call was encouraging from Orleans county, and it was backed up by the counties of Erie, Wyoming, Niagara, Wayne and Sullivan. The first company completed was Captain Joseph N. Rushmore's, of Lockport. Twelve companies were made up, and by February, 1864, the regiment was ready for the field. The regimental officers were :

Colonel, John Fisk, Niagara Falls; lieutenant-colonel, Jasper N. Raymond, New York; lieutenant-colonel, Joseph H. Wood, 2nd regular cavalry; major, William H. H. Mapes, Lockport; major, John D. Newman, Lockport; major, John H. Fralick, Little Falls; adjutant, William P. Warren, Lockport; adjutant, Franklin Rogers, Buffalo; quartermaster, Henry F. Pierce, Niagara Falls; commissary, Joseph A. Briggs, Buffalo; commissary, John M. Hill, Lockport; surgeon, Robert T. Paine, Lockport; assistant surgeon, Hugh McGregor Wilson, Lockport; assistant surgeon, Eli Woodworth, Allegany; chaplain, Washington Stickney.

W. H. H. Mapes, who started out with rank of captain, was promoted before entering the service.

Orleans county was represented in this regiment by a company of eighty-eight men, commanded by Captain N. Ward Cady.

The regiment first rendezvoused at Lockport, but the barracks were insufficient and the regiment was ordered to Fort Porter, Buffalo, which latter barracks were made a recruiting station and camp of instruction. The 2nd remained there from December, 1863, until the March following, when, three battalions being completed, they were ordered to Camp Stoneman, near Giesboro Point in the neighborhood of Washington. Here they remained until about May first, when they were ordered to the front to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. Instead of being furnished with the cavalry outfit for which they were sent to Camp Stoneman, or receiving instruction in cavalry tactics, which had been promised them, they were assigned to a provisional brigade, composed of dismounted cavalry and heavy artillery, commanded by Colonel Marshall, of the 14th heavy artillery, in the ninth corps, under General Burnside.

On the day following their arrival at Camp Stoneman they participated in the battle of Spottsylvania, suffering but little loss. Their next engagement was the battle of North Anna, southeast of Spottsylvania. In this their loss was light.

Returning from North Anna the regiment was placed as rear guard of the ninth corps, when it had a severe engagement at Tolopotomoy Creek, losing quite a number of men. The next day it was in the fight at Bethesda Church, a few miles from Tolopotomoy. At this time the regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, of New York. The loss at Bethesda was quite heavy, fifty or sixty killed and wounded.

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Among those killed was Lieutenant Jeremiah R. Morrison, of Wyoming county.

Hardly had the smoke of this battle cleared away before the 2nd was in the memorable fight at Cold Harbor, in early June; its loss here was not heavy. Among those wounded was Lieutenant Charles W. Flagler. From Cold Harbor the regiment moved with the Army o the Potomac and crossed the James river, arriving at Petersburg June 16th, just in time for service again. On the morning of June 17th, the 2nd made a charge over the enemy's works and captured a large number of prisoners, who were sent to the rear in charge of Captain W. Fitzer Williams. The regiment was engaged during the entire day, but its loss was light. On the morning of the 18th of June it again advanced on the enemy's works, near the Weldon railroad, and toward evening made a gallant charge, which resulted in the capture of the railroad, the 2nd, however, suffering a terrible loss.

In this action First Lieutenant Delong, of Lockport, was killed, and Captain Williams; the entire loss was between two and three hundred men killed and wounded.

From this time until July 29th, 1864, the regiment lay in the rifle pits under a constant fire, losing men day by day, among them Lieutenant J. L. Atwood, who was killed by a sharpshooter. On the morning of July 30th, the mine in front of Petersburg was exploded. A terrible struggle followed, in which the 2nd regiment was engaged, under command of Major Mapes. One division was repulsed by the rebels. The division in which the 2nd regiment fought had been held for the final charge, in case those already in the fight did not hold their ground. The order was finally given for them to charge, and they did it nobly, capturing two lines of the enemy's works; they held them about six hours, but as no relief came, they were compelled to fall back. In this engagement the regiment lost nearly one hundred and fifty men, killed, wounded and prisoners. It remained in command of Major Mapes from this time forward until the battle of Pegram's Farm.

A few days subsequent to the fight at the mine the regiment moved to the left and took a position near Fort Hell, where it remained for some time, experiencing no loss. The next battle was at Pegram's Farm, southwest of Petersburg, where Major Mapes, Captain Stebbins, Lieutenant Mansfield, Lieutenant Bush and others, in all forty or fifty, were taken prisoners. The killed and wounded numbered between fifty and seventy-five. Among the killed was Lieutenant Casey, of Lockport. The next field was the first battle of Hatcher's Run, in October, 1864. The loss was slight. From here the 2nd went back to Pegram's Farm, where it remained until the last of November. It was then ordered to dismounted camp at City Point, where the men received their promised horses, with orders to report to General Charles H. Smith, of the 3d brigade, 2d cavalry division. The second day after reporting the regiment went on a raid to Stony Creek station, where, with the balance of the division, it assisted in destroying a large amount of stores and taking many prisoners, sustaining slight loss. It then returned to camp near Fort Stevenson, in the vicinity of South Petersburg, where it remained until December, 1864. The regiment next accompanied the celebrated Warren raiders, and assisted in the destruction of the Weldon railroad from near Petersburg to Weldon, N. C.

At this time the 2d was divided, a detachment having been sent back to the second battle of Hatcher's Run, under command of Lieutenant Newman. Upon the return of the regiment to camp it was detailed as a rear guard to the 5th corps of infantry. In this action the 2nd lost about forty men, among them Captain Watson and Lieutenant Tippling, of Wayne county. It went into camp again and remained until March 29th, 1865, doing picket duty and losing but few men. On this date it started with General Sheridan's corps in the final pursuit of Lee, and March 30th engaged in the battle of Dinwiddie Court-house, southwest of Petersburg, in which engagement Captain Eli Morse, of Little Falls, N. Y., was killed, and Lieutenant Flagler and C. A. Murphy, of Lockport, seriously wounded.

The next day the 2nd was in the battle of Five Forks, but sustained no loss. Next, at Jettersville, it lost a dozen wounded, but none killed. At Sailor's Creek it lost a few men, and again at Farmville. It was next engaged at Appomattox Court-house, where Joshua Smith was killed. After doing service at Appomattox the brigade to which the 2nd regiment belonged was detailed as an escort of General Grant from Appomattox to Burkville Junction, Va. It then returned to Petersburg, when, pending negotiations between Johnston and Sherman, it was ordered to North Carolina to reinforce Sherman. There it was learned that Johnston had surrendered, and the 2nd was ordered back to Petersburg and from there to Buckingham county, Va., where it remained on provost duty until August, 1865.

This closed the eventful career of the regiment, and its next movement was homeward. Arriving in Buffalo August 10th, 1865, it was mustered out. It left home 1,500 strong, and during the service was reinforced by upward of 300 recruits; but came back with only between seven and eight hundred men. The depleted ranks and the scars the survivors bore told the story of their service in their country's defense. They were in the field a little over a year, and took part in nineteen distinct engagements, as recorded in the foregoing narrative.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BRILLIANT CAREER OF THE GALLANT EIGHTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE history that attaches itself to this regiment is a terrible one. Volumes of a story that will never be written are expressed in the appalling truth that during its services in its country's behalf it lost nearly twelve hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. Twenty-two officers and two hundred and eleven men were killed, twenty-nine officers and six hundred and fifty-

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three men were wounded, and five officers and two hundred and fifty men missing.

Dark and portentous were the clouds that hung over the nation at the time the regiment was organized. The fact had become thoroughly established that the South had a settled purpose to destroy the Union, and conquest or submission was all that was left; conciliation having been put out of the question. Our troops before Richmond had been checked and they awaited help in trying suspense. The demand of the hour was men. In this crisis the President issued a call for 300,000 troops, and it was in response to this that the 8th heavy artillery was organized. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Orleans, Niagara and Genesee, by Colonel Peter A. Porter, of Niagara Falls, under authority granted by Governor Fenton. It was completed and mustered into the service at Camp Church (fair grounds in Lockport), on the 22nd of August, 1862, with the following regimental officers:

Colonel, Peter A. Porter, Niagara Falls; lieutenant-colonel, W. W. Bates, Orleans county; major, James M. Willett, Batavia; first lieutenant E. L. Blake, adjutant, Lockport; first lieutenant George B. Wilson, quartermaster,and major James M.Leet, surgeon, Lockport; first lieutenant H. C. Hill, assistant-surgeon, Somerset; captain Gilbert De La Matyr, chaplain, Albion.

Companies B, D, E and F were raised in Niagara county, and all mustered in at Lockport; A, C and K in Orleans, and G, H and I in Genesee county. The regiment was organized as the 129th New York Volunteers, but never did service in that name, being changed to the 8th heavy artillery in February, 1863, by order of E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Two additional companies, L and M, were raised for the regiment in 1864; Company L officered by captain S. Dexter Ludden, Batavia; first lieutenant, A. G. Clapp, and second lieutenant, H. H. Van Dake; and Company M, captain, H. H. Sheldon, Suspension Bridge; first lieutenant, Frederick Derrick, second lieutenant, O. M. Campbell.

The regiment served from the time of its muster until the spring of 1864 in the defenses of Baltimore, with the exception of a short campaign to Harper's Ferry and in western Virginia. On the morning of May 15, 1864, it is said General Grant sat in his tent door in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court-house, smoking a cigar and reflecting on the situation. Just what he thought about it no one but himself knew, *but he wanted more men.* Sherman was in the saddle hundreds of miles away fighting his way to Resaca. In consequence of this want, which had been made known at Baltimore by a dispatch sent *via* Washington, there was great commotion in the camp of the 8th heavy artillery. On the same morning they were expecting marching orders from the front at any moment, and so the word "we are going to the front" was passed. All believed it, and so it proved. The scene in the camp was a lively one. Orderlies were hurrying to and fro, riding hither and thither at break-neck speed; officers were packing their trunks, to leave behind them, and the men packing their knapsacks to take with them; every body was filling his canteen with water or coffee, or something stronger if he could get it. All the necessaries of camp life as well as the superfluities were lying around in utter and hopeless confusion. In the midst of all this bustle some were sitting on their trunks writing hasty letters home, for they were going—they knew not where; they wrote that it was "only a question of time" and they would write all about it as soon as possible. But many of them never wrote again. This was as early as sunrise. Toward noon battalions, companies, detachments and squads were seen streaming toward the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. When the train moved away amid shouts and cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs and the flaunting of banners, there were many thoughtful ones who looked upon the forts they were leaving with great anxiety. Some said "Very likely some of us will never see Baltimore again; good-bye officers' balls and company's dances, Christmas festivities and Thanksgiving dinners! farewell, Porter's Life Insurance Company!"

The regiment arrived in Washington about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 15th. The men went to the "Soldier's Rest" for supper and remained there all night. The next day, about noon, they went on board transports and were soon off for Belle Plain, at which place they arrived about sundown. On the morning of the 17th they were all stirring at an early hour, exploring the ravines for water, drawing rations of salt pork, hard bread, coffee and sugar; and occasionally venting their patriotism in epithets (merely) upon some 7,000 rebel prisoners in the valley near them. About ten o'clock they were on the march to Fredericksburg,with three days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges. The day was warm, and the soldiers realized for the first time something of the discomforts that attend an ordinary march. The regiment reached Fredericksburg about 5 o'clock that evening, and crossed the river on a pontoon bridge. The town still bore the marks of Burnside's bombardment. In almost every building were crowded the wounded from the recent battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house. The 8th had been called to finish the work that these wounded soldiers had begun. The regiment marched through Fredericksburg and up the heights beyond the town, until at 8 o'clock it stopped for rest and supper. At 10 o'clock it started on the march again. Some expressions were used with reference to going any further that night that were more emphatic than polite, but in less than an hour after "falling in" the boys were as merry as if they had just enjoyed a night's rest. The way was enlivened with laugh, jest and song. Some were "shouting the battle cry of freedom," others were hanging "Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree;" and anon they swelled the chorus of "John Brown," as, like his soul, they went marching on. This did not last long,however—knapsacks and guns were growing heavy. Soon after 2 o'clock in the morning the welcome order to rest until day-light was given.

With the first light of the morning the dull booming of the distant cannon was heard. The 8th regiment had

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joined the great "battering ram"—the Army of the Potomac—and was at the front. After breakfast the regiment started in the direction of the firing, which was not heavy nor the engagement general. As they neared the scene of action they met numbers of wounded men moving to the rear, with mangled limbs and bloody faces, while near the front lines others were waiting for stretchers. Gallant Colonel Porter, who was proud of his men, rode ahead and was anxious to prove their mettle on the field. But they were not called upon to show it that day, for they soon marched several miles in another direction, and while on their way the fighting ceased. They did not see another such day in some time.

On this, the night of May 18th, 1864, they rested quietly, camped in a lovely spot. They remained there during the next day, awaiting orders. At that time the regiment was attached to Tyler's division, 2d corps. While at this encampment, on the 18th, the 151st, of Niagara county, passed them and there were many hearty greetings. The latter regiment was worn out with continuous marching and fighting, and as the boys of the 8th looked upon their decimated ranks,thinned by casualty and disease; their clothing, begrimed with dirt and grease ; their haggard faces, bronzed by storm and sun, and contrasted their storm-beaten and bullet-riddled battle flag with their own bright colors, the remark was common : "This is what we are coming to."

On the night of the 19th, the 8th regiment had its first encounter with the enemy. About four o'clock in the afternoon of that day the troops heard heavy musketry firing to the northeast of them, and they immediately started in that direction on the double quick. They soon began to meet the wounded and the bullets began to whistle over their heads. The regiment took a strong position in the second line and lay down behind the crest of a ridge. At dusk it advanced across a small stream and through a cornfield, and was soon engaged. The first charge was into the woods, where it was dark. The 8th was there until about nine o'clock, directing its fire by the flash of the enemy's guns, and was then ordered to fall back. The loss was light—33 killed, wounded and missing. The wounded were carried to a field hospital, and soon all was quiet again. When morning came again it revealed only abandoned positions. The enemy had fled with the darkness. After burying its dead the regiment went back to the old camp.

On the night of May 20th the order was received to "be ready to march at 12 o'clock" that night. At the hour mentioned in the order the regiment started, and went *via* Bowling Green to Milford Station, a distance of twenty-five miles away on the Richmond and Potomac railroad, arriving there at 3 o'clock the next afternoon, after a steady march of fifteen hours. There had been a brisk cavalry fight at Milford Station that day, and some of the wounded and a few prisoners were there still. Here the 8th rested for dinner. At 10 o'clock that night it was on the march again. About five o'clock on the evening of the 23d it arrived at North Anna river, in the vicinity of the Chesterfield bridge. The rebels held an ugly fortification, which at 6 P. M., after a vigorous fire from three sections of artillery, was stormed and captured by Pierce's and Egan's brigade of Birney's division, who drove out the garrison, capturing thirty and sending the remainder across the river in such haste that they had no time to burn the bridge. The 8th lay on its arms until morning. The rebels sent their compliments with early dawn. The 8th joined in and continued to fire all day. From this time until June 2nd the regiment was most of the time on the road to Cold Harbor, meantime engaging in several sharp skirmisnes.

About 11 o'clock June 2nd this regiment took the front at Cold Harbor, relieving other troops. Up to this time the 8th had been marching and countermarching in support of the fighting line, getting just near enough to the rebels to have their fire amongst them and have no chance to return it. The men were not, therefore, altogether sorry to get in the front line. Their dash at the rebels at Spottsylvania had given them confidence and made them somewhat heedless of danger. In this frame of mind they received the order to be ready to charge at four o'clock, and at that hour they were found sitting behind their breastworks, every man grasping his gun ready to spring at the command. One of the officers of the regiment says: "We were acting very much unlike the stern and silent soldiers we read of, for we were laughing and chatting, speculating upon the prospect before us as if it were a mere holiday or some bore of a parade." But it began to rain and the order was countermanded. The sun went down under a cloud, and thus night settled down on the evening of June 2nd, 1864.

Thousands beheld the dawn for the last time. The signal gun was fired at daybreak, when the men were not thinking so much about the order to advance as they were about their coffee. The distance between the lines of the 8th and the rebel lines has been variously estimated at from 700 to 1,000 yards.

The first battalion, on the left of the regiment, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bates; the second, in the center, by Captain McGinnis (Major Spalding being sick); the third, on the extreme right, by Major Willett. The batteries in the rear of the regiment opened a heavy fire simultaneously with the advance of the charging column, and the rebels replied no less vigorously. One after another went down beneath the storm of iron and lead which swept the plain. As the ranks thinned they closed up sternly, and with arms at a trail and bayonets fixed they pressed forward on a run without firing a shot. Down went the colors, the staff splintered and broken, as well as the hand that held it. Brave hands seized them again and bore them onward until the enemy's works were close at hand. Colonel Porter fell, crying "Close in on the colors, boys!" Major Willett was wounded; a large number of line officers lay dead and dying; one third of the rank and file were *hors du combat;* a part of the regiment was floundering in the mire; the rebels were pouring in double charges of grape and canister at less than point blank range, sweeping away a score every moment. The line having lost its momentum,

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stopped from sheer exhaustion within a stone's throw of the enemy's works.

All this transpired in a short time. The supporting line failed to come up, old soldiers declaring that it was foolhardiness to advance under such a fire; so the brave men of the 8th had to look out for themselves. They began to dig, and every man was working himself into the ground. Every stump, mole hill, bush and tree was a shelter. Thus the regiment lay all day, under the very noses of the rebels, and came away in squads under cover of the darkness. This seemed as hazardous as the charge itself, for no sooner did the rebels detect a movement in their front than they opened a murderous fire of both musketry and artillery. Some were killed in attempting to come out, among them Captain Gardner, of Company I. An officer in describing the fire says, "It was either more severe than in the morning or the darkness made it seem more terrible"

At 9 o'clock that night the regiment was in its old position and had brought away most of the severely wounded, who had been unable to get back during the day. The dead were lying where they fell; some were buried during the night following, and some lay exposed until the truce of June 6th. No one knew exactly where the body of Colonel Porter lay, and all efforts to find it during the night of the 3rd proved unavailing. It was discovered the next day, midway between the advanced pickets, about twenty yards from either. To recover it in the day time was too hazardous to attempt, for the rebel sharpshooters were always on the alert. About midnight on the 4th Le Roy Williams (afterwards first lieutenant of Company G) crept stealthily from his picket post followed by Samuel Traverse, of Company B, and in a few minutes they reached the body without attracting the attention of their vigilant neighbors. But they could not carry the body without rising to their feet, and that they dared not do. So Williams watched the body while Traverse returned to the pit and sent a comrade to the regiment after ropes. In less than an hour they had tent ropes enough to reach the body, and having fastened one end to the feet of their dead commander they lay on their faces, one behind the other, and gradually dragged the body to a place of comparative safety. From there it was taken to Colonel Bates's headquarters and then to the hospital, where it arrived about 3 o'clock in the morning of June 5th.

Greeley once said, in speaking of Colonel Porter, "He was but one among thousands actuated by like motives, but none ever volunteered with purer motives or served with more unselfish devotion than Peter A. Porter." On the evening previous to the battle he was asked, "Don't you think it very foolish to charge across there? We don't expect that many of us will ever come back alive." The colonel replied, "That has nothing to do with the matter. If I am ordered to go *I* shall go, and I *think* my regiment will follow me."

The following figures tell something of the desperate work the 8th heavy artillery performed in this action: Killed, 9 officers and 146 men; wounded, 140 officers and 323 men; misssing, 1 officer and 12 men, making an aggregate loss of 24 officers and 481 men. The material that composed the regiment was equal to any that went out, and the story of its experience June 3rd carried desolation to many a once happy home.

The regiment went from Cold Harbor to Petersburg under command of Colonel Willett, engaging in sharp skirmishes on the way. Its services from this time forward until the close of the war were in and about Petersburg. Arriving there June 16th, the 8th was in the engagement of that day, and took part again on the 18th and 22nd. It fought at Ream's Station, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run and Appomattox, doing its full share of duty, and suffering a loss of 13 officers and 65 men killed, 15 officers and 230 men wounded, and 4 officers and 238 men missing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Willard W. Bates died June 25th, 1864, of wounds received in action; and Lieutenant-Colonel Blake died June 19th and Captain George A. Hoyt, July 5th, from the same cause. Captain James McGinnis was killed at Ream's Station, August 25th, 1864; Captain William J. Hawkins died of wounds, June June 23d, 1864; Captain Eldridge F. Sherman died of disease at City Point, July 30th, 1864; Captain Alexander Gardner was killed at Cold Harbor; Captain Thomas Lowe died April 25th, 1865, of wounds; First Lieutenant Charles H. West, jr., was killed at Ream's Station; First Lieutenant Henry R. Swan died of disease at Cold Harbor, June 14th, 1864; First Lieutenant George W. Rector was killed at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 29th, 1864; First Lieutenant A. G. Clapp died of wounds Nov. 21st, 1864; Second Lieutenant Fayette S. Brown was killed at Cold Harbor; Second Lieutenant Arthur L. Chase was killed at Cold Harbor; Second Lieutenant Walter P. Wright in action before Petersburg, June 16th, 1864; Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Caldwell, Wallace B. Hard, Oliver M. Campbell and George W. Gladden were killed at Cold Harbor.

June 4th, 1865, companies G, H, I and K were transferred to the 4th New York artillery. Companies L and M were transferred to the 10th New York volunteer infantry and the remaining six companies mustered out June 5th, 1865.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SERVICES AND SUFFERINGS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

IN the month of August, 1862, immediately after the departure of the 8th heavy artillery for the front, Colonel William Emerson, of Albion, with competent aid, set about raising a regiment to do service under the title of the 151st N. Y. V.

By the middle of October it was ready for inspection. The companies of which it was composed were

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raised in the counties of Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Monroe and Wyoming. Companies B, F and H, the major portion of K and a part of G were from Niagara; A, D and part of G were from Orleans; C from Genesee, E from Rochester, and I from Wyoming and Genesee. Thus in less than two months' time upwards of 1,000 men from this corner of the State responded to the call for 600,000. It was a patriot organization, composed almost wholly of young men of noble bearing. They went out when the waves of rebellion rolled highest, expecting to be called at once into perilous service. When, on the 22d of October, 1862, they left Camp Church, Lockport, where the regiment was organized, for Baltimore, the final hand-shaking was marked by a sadness never to be forgotten. But there was a glory that enshrouded the gloom, and the tears that were shed as the bereft ones turned to their depleted firesides would not have disgraced the field of battle, but would have mingled fittingly with patriot blood on hallowed sod.

The regiment went from Lockport to Elmira, where it received arms. From there it went to Baltimore, where the division under General Emory was being organized for service in the Gulf, and the 151st was assigned to it; so the regiment in less than twenty-four hours after its arrival in Baltimore was ordered out on review. Some of the men, never having had a gun in their hands, were ridiculously awkward, whereupon General Emory said that the regiment was wholly unfit for service until schooled and ordered it to go into camp of instruction. In compliance with this order the regiment rendezvoused at Lafayette Square Barracks and commenced drilling. Here it remained until spring. It is unnecessary to add that it became familiar with the tactics during its six months' practice.

On the 22d of April, 1863, the regiment was ordered to West Virginia, to reinforce Colonel Mulligan, and during the two weeks following was at Clarksburg, Buckannon and Weston, but in no engagement. It was then ordered back to Winchester to join General Millroy. It got as far back as Martinsburg, when the order was countermanded. Here the 151st remained a few days awaiting orders. It was finally sent to do guard duty on the Potomac between Berlin and Monocacy, and was there when Lee's army crossed below Harper's Ferry. Its next line of march was to Maryland Heights, where it was encamped when Hooker crossed above the ferry with the Army of the Potomac. About the first of July the Heights were abandoned and the troops, in the neighborhood of 16,000 strong, were ordered to Frederick City and were there held as a reserve force while the battle of Gettysburg was being fought. At noon on the 4th of July a dispatch was received from General Meade saying that the enemy had been repulsed, and ordering General French with his forces, including the 151st, to march to South Mountain Pass, a distance of sixteen miles. In thirty minutes the forces were in line and on the march. After tramping until dusk that night, a terrible thunder storm raging meanwhile, South Mountain was reached. Orders were given for the soldiers to sleep on their arms; and no fires were to be kindled lest they might attract the attention of the enemy. Without fire the "boys" had to go without coffee. They would have met the foe more bravely than they submitted to this. Nothing could cheer them like good coffee, and it was almost excruciating to do without it after marching all day. They, however, bore with the inevitable, and morning found them in possession of their good spirits again, likewise their favorite beverage.

On the 8th of July, the Army of the Potomac arrived, commanded by General Hooker, and commenced its march through the pass; and for the first time the 151st regiment saw the vast Army of the Potomac. All day and all night was heard the "tramp, tramp, tramp" of the "boys in blue." The sight of the scarred and bronzed veterans of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and the sound of the dull rumble of heavy artillery trains, the clatter of cavalry hoofs and the clinking of sabres made an impression strange and thrilling, and nerved the lookers on for the warfare. The army was about two days going through the pass. In a few days the 151st regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, forming a part of the 3d army corps. The experience that immediately followed was exciting. The regiment found itself among veterans, heard their thrilling description of the terrible battles they had just passed through, and eagerly discussed the results thus far of the war they believed was then about at a close.

While the Army of the Potomac was going through the pass Lee's army was at Williamsport, on the Potomac, some six or seven miles away, intrenching, acting under the apprehension that it would at once be attacked by Meade's forces. These intrenchments were thrown up on the bank of the river, in the shape of a horse-shoe, and gave Lee peculiar advantage provided he was well supplied with ammunition. Meade marched his forces to Williamsport and prepared to make an attack on the following morning. It turned out that Lee had been playing a ruse in throwing up the breastworks, for he had no ammunition. His operations, however, had the effect of making General Meade over-cautious and slow to make the attack, and so the night before it was to be made Lee with his troops quietly crossed the river on a bridge made of canal boats, thereby saving himself from destruction that at one time seemed imminent, and might have been accomplished by Meade had he understood the situation. The feeling of disappointment among Meade's men was intense; many of them declared that they would never go back into Virginia, and not a few were true to their resolves, for a large number deserted.

Lee's escape made immediate pursuit necessary, and the Federals turned their faces toward Virginia. Marching on the 15th of July, beneath a broiling sun, wearied and dispirited, scores fell out, and that night when the 151st went into camp, only twenty men of the regiment answered to their names, Lieutenant L. T. Foote, of Lockport, being the only line officer. The men came straggling in afterward, footsore and heartsick. On the 16th

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of July the regiment encamped in the beautiful Middletown Valley, at the base of Maryland Heights. One of the officers relates that at nightfall of that day he, with a party, ascended the heights, a distance of 1,900 feet, and looking down in the valley they could take in at one glance the whole of three army corps. The white tents glittering in the shadows of the twilight, and the thousands of camp-fires upon which they could look directly down, made a picture weird and enchanting.

The remainder of the campaign of 1863 was a series of maneuvers—one army watching the other without attacking. Each day furnished its quota of incidents. The picket, the skirmish, the march and countermarch, the grand review, kept the soldiers in continual excitement, meantime engaging in the battle of Wapping Heights, inscribed on their battle-flag

Crossing the Potomac from the Middletown valley the route lay on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In the latter part of July the 151st passed through Warrenton and went into camp at Bealton, where it remained about six weeks. Here nearly every man in the regiment was sick, and many died. Lee's movements compelled the army to fall back to Centreville. He was trying to get to Washington, and the division to which the 151st belonged was trying to head him off. The two armies marched almost side by side for a time, when Lee finally abandoned the project and fell back to the Rapidan. The Union forces under Meade followed, never halting until Lee was driven to the south side of the river. On the 26th of November Meade took his forces across the Rapidan, with a view to attacking Lee, and, if successful, marching on to Richmond. On the night of the 26th the army bivouacked on the south side of the river. On the 27th the division to which the 151st belonged engaged with Johnston's division of Ewell's corps, and for two hours was in one of the sharpest musketry duels of the war at Mine Run. It was here that the gallant officer Captain Wilcox, of Gasport, Niagara county, was killed. The infernal yell of the rebels as they rushed into the fight, the sharp thud of the bullet striking the flesh, lent fury to the struggle. This was the first severe engagement in which the 151st participated. The troops remained on the south side of the Rapidan about a week without any further engagement. They then recrossed the river, and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. The 151st encamped on the farm of the somewhat famous John Miner Botts. During the winter the men cut down and burned twenty-five acres of timber for Botts. It does not appear, however, that they were ever paid for it.

In the spring of 1864 the 3d army corps was broken up and united with the 6th corps, General Sedgwick commanding; and the diamond badge was exchanged for the Greek cross. Grant then came into command, and on the 4th of May the Army of the Potomac started once more on its march toward Richmond. On the morning of May 5th Grant, with a force 100,000 strong, including the 151st, marched across the Rapidan, and before night was commenced the hand-to-hand conflict between the two mighty wrestlers, Lee and Grant, in the memorable battle of the Wilderness. Here the 151st suffered the heaviest loss incurred during its service. Among those killed was Captain Billings, of Batavia. The regiment was again engaged at Spottsylvania, suffering severe loss, and again at Cold Harbor. Among those killed at the latter point were Captain Goodspeed, of Batavia, and Captain Shoen, of Rochester. From the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, from the Rapidan to the James, the tide of battle surged with hellish wrath, and the carnage was fearfully great. The troops fought in the daytime and threw up breast-works at night; and for eighteen days of that time there was not a single night of rest for a man in that vast army.

At the battle of Spottsylvania the fighting was so severe in front of the brigade to which the 151st belonged that the dead were literally piled up between the lines and were used for breastworks. It was this terrible sacrifice of lives that gave the field the name of the "slaughter pen." So sharp was the firing that a large part of a forest near the lines was destroyed by minie balls.

On the 15th of June the regiment crossed with the Army of the Potomac the James river for a new field of operations in front of Petersburg, going over on a pontoon bridge 2,000 feet long. Just previous to this removal the regiment was encamped, it is said, near the tree under which Pocahontas saved the life of Captain Smith. From the 15th of June until the 1st of July the 151st was in front of Petersburg. On the last named date it started for Washington to head off Early and his forces. Another division had started in advance of the 151st and saved it the trouble. In consequence of this the regiment marched to Baltimore, and from there to Monocacy, and on the 9th of July fought a hard battle. Overwhelmed by superior numbers the 151st was compelled to retreat to Ellicott's Mills, about twenty miles. The next day it went to Baltimore, and into camp at Druid Hill Park, near the very spot where it first wintered.

In the course of a few weeks the regiment was in the Shenandoah valley under command of General Sheridan. Here it participated in the eagagements of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, doing good service. In November it was ordered back to the Army of the Potomac at Petersburg. Here, near what was called the Yellow House, the 151st encamped for the winter. By the 1st of April the regiment was in line again. Our army broke through the enemy's lines and followed the retreating foe. On the 6th the regiment had a sharp engagement at Sailor's creek. It was then ordered to Danville to make connection with Sherman. After Johnston surrendered, and the final blow had been struck, the regiment went to Richmond, and from there to Washington, and thence home.

Many of those who went forth to battle in 1862 had joined the army of martyrs, and were not in the homeward march. The thin rank told its own story of war and bloodshed. It left Lockport with upwards of 1,000 men, as already stated, but mustered out at the close of the war only 306 enlisted men.

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The engagements in which this regiment participated numbered fourteen, as mentioned in the foregoing account.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY.

The companies of which this regiment was composed were raised in the counties of Niagara, Cattaraugus, Genesee and Monroe. It was organized at Rochester and Le Roy; mustered in in March, 1862, and consolidated with the 94th New York volunteers in March, 1863, which latter organization was mustered out July 18th, 1865. The One Hundred and Fifth did good service in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. The colonels of the regiment were: James M. Fuller, of Le Roy, who was commissioned Apr. 10, 1862, but resigned Aug. 6, 1862; Howard Carroll, of Rochester, commissioned Aug. 2, 1862, who did not muster in as colonel; John W. Shedd, of Le Roy, commissioned Oct. 1, 1862, mstd out at the consolidation, Mch. 17, 1863.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE FIRST, FOURTH AND FOURTEENTH ARTILLERY REGIMENTS—BATTERIES SEVENTEEN AND TWENTY-FIVE.

THE companies of which the 1st light artillery was composed were raised in the counties of Orleans, Niagara, Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, Chemung, Steuben, Monroe, Wayne, Erie, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis and Herkimer. Company M was from Niagara. The regiment was mustered into the service for three years, from August 30th to November, 1861, and organized at Elmira.

The regiment did service by batteries, of which there were twelve in number, from A to M inclusive, and when the war was over it was mustered out by batteries. Battery M went from Lockport and joined the regiment at Elmira.

Under command of Colonel Guilford J. Bailey, of the regular army, the regiment left Elmira for Albany, where it remained about three weeks and then went direct to Washington and into camp Barry, where the men received their equipments. Here they remained until about the first of January, when they were ordered to Frederick, Md., to join General Banks. On the 22d of February they moved with Banks from Frederick to Harper's Ferry, and on *via* Charlestown to Berryville, midway between Charlestown and Winchester. They made a forced march from Berryville to Winchester to relieve General Shields. At Winchester they had an engagement. From Winchester the battery went with Banks to Strasburg, and from Strasburg to Edenburg, Va., meantime engaging in a sharp fight with the rebels under Stonewall Jackson.

This was in April, 1862. From this time forward until August, 1863, the battery was fighting with the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Antietam, second Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, second Winchester and Gettysburg.

In the month last mentioned the battery marched under General Hooker to Chattanooga to relieve General Rosencrans, who was cooped up there. Under Hooker they fought at Lookout Mountain and Wahatchie Valley.

The following winter the regiment went to Bridgeport, Alabama, where, its term of service having expired, it was discharged. The original members re-enlisted as veterans and joined Sherman, who was then preparing to open a spring campaign at the South. Battery M was assigned to the 12th army corps in the army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas. After the capture of Atlanta Sherman divided his army and selected four corps to go with him on the march to the sea. The 11th and 12th corps had been consolidated and formed the 20th corps. This, with the 14th, 15th and 16th corps, went with Sherman, and the rest went back with Thomas to Nashville. From this time until the close of the war, Battery M was with Sherman, aiding in the capture of Millidgeville and Savannah; traversing South Carolina, destroying all that came in their way; traversing North Carolina until the capture of Raleigh and the surrender of Johnston's army; on to Virginia, stopping at Richmond; next going to Alexandria and finally arriving at Washington in time for the grand review.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.

This organization, consisting originally of eight companies, was formed in New York city. It was mustered in for three years from December 13th, 1861, to October 25th, 1862. In the month of July, 1862, while the regiment was garrisoning the forts in front of Georgetown, Captain Barnes commenced the work of recruiting a company to fill up its depleted ranks. He met with excellent success, and on Wednesday, the 20th of August, his company was ready. It included forty-five of the best young men of Orleans county. On the last mentioned date they left for Washington, and were attended to the cars by a large concourse of citizens. They went to Albany, and on the following Monday, September 1st, they left that city for Washington. Arriving at Washington the 4th went into Fort Corcoran, pitching their tents on ground overlooking the capital. The Albion boys went into Captain Barnes's company C, and swelled its ranks to one hundred and fifty-six men.

On the 28th of September the regiment left Fort Corcoran and went to Fort Rumsey, Virginia, and thence to Fort Ethan Allen, some five or eight miles away. The regiment guarded this fort for a long time without being in any active engagement. Finally, in the month of June, 1863, the maneuvers of the contending armies brought the 4th artillery in the front, although still in charge of Fort Ethan Allen and likewise garrisoning Fort Rumsey without infantry support. Here, at this time, they were constantly liable to cavalry raids.

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March 7th, 1863, Colonel Doubleday was discharged and Colonel De Russey succeeded him. On the 23d of May following, De Russey was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers and was succeeded by Lieutenant-colonel Hall, who remained in command until the 6th of the following August, when he resigned. The next Colonel was Captain John C. Tidbull, an artillery captain in the regular army, and a thorough fighter, having carried his battery through the principal battles of the war with success.

One year rolled away and the regiment had not been called to battle. Of the boys who went from Albion a few had returned home; of the others two had been made sergeants, four corporals, two clerks at the division headquarters at Arlington, and one in the War Department at Washington.

The regiment remained at Fort Ethan Allen during the winter of 1863-4, and on March 27th, 1864, numbering 2,400 strong, was sent to the front. Up to June 5, 1864, after having participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy and Cold Harbor, no casualties were reported in the 4th. From a letter written by one of the officers of Battery D of this regiment, under date of June 6th, 1864, is copied the following :

"We are working six cohorn mortars. They throw a 24-pounder shell. Much curiosity and great excitement are caused among the infantry by the operation of these pieces. They are so small that four men can pick them up and travel away with them. We can throw a shell from 25 to 1,200 yards with them, just as we choose. The infantry all declare that the rebels shall never take our battery, and they mean it. We took our present position on the night of June 3rd, and have been under fire ever since three o'clock, A. M., of the 4th inst. As I write the bullets are whistling and shrieking over our heads. On our part, we have thrown 150 shells into them. The effect of them has been terrific. They fall directly among the Johnnies and create great consternation. We have seen two of the poor fellows blown ten feet into the air by one of them, heads off and arms and legs shattered. So far the rebs have injured none of our battery boys, but have killed and wounded quite a number of others."

The position mentioned was before Cold Harbor, and the battery was detached from the regiment. A long period of comparative inaction before Petersburg was brought to a close on the morning of July 30th by the memorable mine explosion. This mine had been constructed under a strong rebel fort fronting Burnside's line. It was a very large one, containing six tons of powder.

The explosion took place about five o'clock in the morning. A shower of dirt was sent up about three hundred feet into the air, completely demolishing the fort and burying in its ruins the greater part of a South Carolina regiment and six guns. Immediately after the explosion our batteries opened fire, and simultaneously our forces, including the 4th artillery, charged on the works and a great part of the second line of defenses was taken. Company C of the 4th operated in this engagement with a battery of cohorn mortars, which were served splendidly. Although the contest was a terrible one no member of the Albion company was injured except Le Roy Howard, said to have been one of the best soldiers in the regiment. He was sighting a mortar when a shot passed through his leg above the knee.

The next engagement this regiment participated in was at Deep Bottom. Having embarked on the James and dropped down a few miles, it returned, and in conjunction with the 10th corps attacked the rebels and won a victory, The next engagement was on the 25th of August at Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad, in which the 4th suffered terrible loss. The regiment went into the fight nine hundred strong and came out with but five hundred and three. Among the casualties were nineteen officers killed, wounded and missing. Company C lost about fifty men out of eighty. Four charges were made by the rebels and bloodily repulsed, when finally in the fifth charge they succeeded in breaking the Union line. In this engagement the 4th regiment was supporting two or three four-gun batteries, and fought under Hancock.

After this the regiment encamped on what was known as the Jerusalem plank road, and reorganized armed recruits, drilled, worked in trenches, etc. It then went to the vicinity of Fort Hell, and thence to the left of the line before Petersburg, and encamped about two miles west of the Weldon railroad, where it remained during the winter. June 7th those who went out in 1862, including about twenty-five from Orleans county, started for home. The others were mustered out shortly afterward. The regiment was mustered out of the service June 2nd, 1862.

FOURTEENTH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was raised in the counties of New York, Queens and Erie, and was organized at New York city, to serve three years. It was mustered into service from November 24th, 1862, to July 8th, 1863. August 1st, 1863, it was formed into a battalion of six companies, which were consolidated with the Eighteenth New York cavalry June 12th, 1865.

17th N. Y. INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Orleans county had just raised its quota under the call for 300,000 volunteers in 1862, when a call was issued from the War Department for as many more. The number to be raised in Orleans county was fixed at 442 men. It was at this time that Captain George T. Anthony, of Ridgeway, set about raising an organization to do service for three years as the 17th N. Y. Independent Battery. He was soon ready with about one hundred and seventy men. In the early part of October they went to Camp Church, Lockport, where the organization was completed. The commissioned officers were: Captain, George T. Anthony, Ridgeway; first lieutenant, Hiram E. Sickles, Ridgeway; first lieutenant, George C. Cook, Ridgeway; second lieutenant, Irving M. Thompson, Barre; second lieutenant, Hiram D. Smith, Ridgeway.

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October 23rd the battery left Lockport for Washington, *via* the New York Central and Northern Central railroads. After numerous delays, it reached its destination and went into Camp Barry for instruction. Here the battery remained until winter. It next went to Miners' Hill, Va., where it remained until spring.

In the month of May, 1863, the 17th went back to Camp Barry (Federal Hill) and remained most of the time until July 18th, when it was assigned to duty with the division of General Rufus King, and with it proceeded to Alexandria. On the following day the battery joined General Corcoran's brigade and proceeded with it along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, guarding the force employed in repairing that line. The railroad having been put in order for quite a distance out, the battery was ordered to march to Fairfax Court-house, and there went into winter quarters. On the 4th day of July, 1864, the battery was ordered to the front, and at noon of the 6th was at City Point. July 8th two sections, the right and left, were ordered on the lines to occupy two small earthworks within 350 yards of the rebel works. Here the whizzing of bullets and the singing of Whitworth projectiles as they sped over them, gave them an idea of war that bordered on the reality. The battery maintained its position in the neighborhood of the "Cockade City" for some little time and became well accustomed to being exposed to the firing of the sharpshooters in the ditches, as well as to being in the mud. Quite a number of the men were taken sick and two died, one of whom was Michael Collins, of Medina, the other Richard Vedder, of Somerset, Niagara county.

One of the guns of the battery was in a little earthwork seventy-five yards in advance of the front line of works proper, and about two hundred yards from the first line of rebel works. This lone piece was in masked position. On the night of July 25th orders were given to unmask the gun. Lieutenant Thompson headed the party that volunteered to cut away the trees. While thus engaged he received a ball through the left thigh, causing a severe flesh wound. He was taken back to a hospital at Fortress Monroe.

The battery remained in the trenches before Petersburg during the most important actions of that campaign. During the winter of 1863-4 it was quartered at Signal Hill, where it remained until the close of the war.

On Wednesday evening, June 14th, the battery arrived at Rochester, where it was paid off and mustered out on the following Friday in accordance with orders from the War Department. The 17th had a reputation for discipline and efficiency second to that of no battery, whether volunteer or regular, in the Army of the Potomac. At one time during the war a complimentary furlough was issued weekly to the best appearing soldier in the brigade to which the 17th battery belonged. At each Sunday morning inspection the captain of each battery and company selected his men, and the whole number thus selected were examined and a choice made from them. For a long time every complimentary furlough issued to the brigade was taken by some one in the 17th battery.

Soldiers are famous for making pets of all sorts of animals. The 17th battery had a pet cow. Some of the boys found her, or became possessed of her in some other mysterious and legitimate (in the army) manner. The animal was adopted by the battery, and in the final campaign shared all the toils, privations and dangers to which the organization was subjected. In the memorable chase after Lee, when the battery lost many horses from sheer fatigue, the animals dropping dead in the traces literally worn out, the cow bore the march of forty miles a day like a veteran. She was such a favorite that the boys brought her home with them, where she behaved as well as though she had never gone soldiering. She was a blooded animal, of a bright red color and four or five years of age. She was finally disposed of for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument Association of the county.

25th BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY

This battery was organized at Lockport in 1862, to serve three years. It was raised in the counties of Niagara, Orleans and Genesee, by Captain John A. Grow, of Medina, and mustered into the service December 12th, 1862. It was in the field nearly three years, being mustered out August 5th, 1865. The principal engagement in which the battery took part, as shown in the adjutant-general's report, was at the battle of Lafourche.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NAMES OF THE PATRIOT VOLUNTEERS FROM ORLEANS COUNTY WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE.

THE following recapitulation of the names of those soldiers of the Union from Orleans county who died from injuries received or disease incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, is taken from files of the Orleans *Republican*:

Charles Allen, Francis H. Ashby and Samuel Ashby, 8th hvy art; George Acker, 8th cav; Arnold Axtell, 131st inf; John T. Andrews, 2d vols; Silas B. Amidon, 149th inf; lieut James T. Anson, 43d U. S. Col. T'ps; James M. Armstrong, 14th vols; E. F. Austin, 151st inf; corp Uriah Applin, 8th hvy art; Frederick Andrews, 46th Ill. vols; Hiram Allen, 8th hvy art; Lester Atkins, 14th art; Henry Allen, 28th inf; Harrison Allen, 2nd mounted rifles; Charles Ashby, 27th inf; George P. Bigelow, 22d cav; Milton M. Bulle, 151st inf; Charles H. Briggs, 8th hvy art; Henry L. Beebe, 105th Ohio vols; Wesley Bonnett, 8th cav; Byron Bates, sergt Henry Bennett, Lewis Blanchard, Lorenzo Blanchard, Lyman Blanchard and George Blanchard, 8thhvy art; John Brown, 17th bat; sergt Manly Banister, 4th hvy art; William Bonnett, 151st inf; Orrin

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L. Blanchard, Charles Bowers, corp Ryan Barber, col Willard Bates, Samuel W. Barnum and Edwin L. Blake, 8th hvy art; Leander Bacon, 49th inf; corp Henry Bennett, 28th inf; Jonas S. Bayne, 147th inf; Henry C. Bayne, 8th hvy art; Frederick Bayne, 14th hvy art; sergt Charles H. Beals, 3d cav; sergt Orin Babcock, William Bragg and Levi Bently, 8th hvy art; corp Albert Brown, 151st inf; George Bennett, 1st N. Y. sharpshooters; Henry M. Bennett, 4th hvy art; Wesley Blanchard, 147th inf; George P. Bearn, 8th cav; Byron E. Bates, 8th hvy art; Charles Blakely, 151st inf; Hiram D. Baldwin and Fordyce Brace, 151st inf; James M. Berry, 12th bat; corp Francis Balcom, 151st inf; James Brown, 27th inf; James Booth, 17th bat; corp E. F. Brown and Chester Bidwell, 8th hvy art; Homer Bush, Alexander Butterfield, George A. Bennett, 14th art; James Black and Orson Barber, 28th inf; Charles Bacon, 108th inf; Myron H. Bacon, 8th hvy art; George A. Barnett, 1st N. Y. vols; sergt George Bidelman, 8th hvy art; M. R. Bowen, 151st inf; capt E. F. Brown, 18th art; Silas A. Bird, 8th hvy art; William Barker, John Bathwick and George Bird, 8th hvy art; William Buck, 3d cav; —— Barnes, Charles H. Clark, 8th hvy art; sergt maj C. P. Crowell, 151st inf; lieut William H. Coann, 27th inf; Asa Clark, 4th hvy art; Cornelius Churchwell and Charles H. Churchwell, 8th hvy art; sergt William S. Cole, 151st inf; J. Chapin, 28th inf; Jeremiah Corbin, 8th hvy art; Patrick Connors, —— art; James Clark, 151st inf; Samuel Coleman, 17th bat; corp James Collins, 14th hvy art; John Cunningham, 3d Mich. cav; John F. Curtiss, 14th hvy art; Charles Cliff, 5th Minn. vols; William Churchill, 8th hvy art; William H. Cook, 151st inf; Jeremiah H. Cole, 8th Miss. vols; Hiram Cady, 105th inf; William H. Chatman, 151st inf; Allen W. Case, 8th hvy art; Edgar B. Culver, 31st Iowa; Michael Collins, 17th bat; James Collins, Horace W. Curtis, Caleb P. Cornell and Thomas Collins, 14th hvy art; asst q m sergt Daniel A. Clark, 3d cav; Isaac Churchwell, Moses Collins and Amasa Cups, 151st inf; Dwight Cook, 27th inf; James Cook, 14th art; Frederick Cruise, William Crittenden, sergt John B. Curran; Ira Clark, 8th art; Joseph Cook; Delos Curtis, 27th inf; lieut Joseph Caldwell and Oliver Clark, 8th hvy art; George R. Clark, 2d mounted rifles; William H. Chapin, 28th inf; Charles Cole, 151st inf; Orlando Clark, Charles Cowell, jr., and Daniel Calin, 8th hvy art; Patrick Carey, 14th hvy art; George W. Culver, 49th inf; Ezra M. Cartwright, 8th N. Y.; James Caldwell; John Dean, 151st inf; Peter Dolan, 8th hvy art; sergt John Dwinnell, 151st inf; Thomas Davis, 1st hvy art; Safford Dean, 151st inf; John Darwin, 12th bat; William Donaldson, 151st inf; Walter Doty, 8th cav; corp J. R. Durham, 8th hvy art; asst surg Joseph C. Dancet, 20th Md. V; Daniel Donovan, 8th cav; Leander Davis, 1st art; Edward Douglas, 28th inf; Russell Dunham, 8th hvy art; Oscar Doane, 27th inf; Hugh Doyle; sergt Edwin Eddy 27th inf; Seneca J. Egleston and James Ennis, 8th hvy art; Thomas Elsom, 8th cav; Stephen Elliott, 151st inf; Joseph Edick, 8th hvy art; —— Ellicott, 1st art; Richard Easton, 19th inf; Charles Eddy, 151st inf; Edmund Everett, 8th hvy art; William Foreman, 17th bat; Asa J. Forley, 2nd mounted rifles; James Feeney, 140th inf; sergt Gardner C. Freeman, 4th art; Michael Fields, 151st inf; corp James Fisk and John Furness, 8th hvy art; Peter Frink, 140th inf; corp Thomas Flaherty, 151st inf; Michael Flaherty and Henry C. Fuller, 17th bat; corp Cass Fuller, 8th hvy art; Oliver French, U S Navy; Michael Fields; George Follet, 8th hvy art; Cassius Fuller, 129th inf; George W. Fuller, 17th inf; Ira J. French, 8th hvy art; Orville Flanders, 22d cav; William H. Freeman; Thomas Flattery, 151st inf; Joseph Flynn, 8th art; John Furness; Samuel Frier, 151st inf; William T. Fearby, 8th hvy art; Bruce Fortinance, 151st inf; Henry J. Fuller, 17th bat; William Felstead, 14th art; Ira J. Finch, 8th hvy art; Milo Forbush, 24th cav; Franklin Fursy, 8th hvy art; Edmund Furdon, 28th inf; William Gilstead, 8th hvy art; George C. Gerdon, 28th inf; Myron Gibbs, 2d mounted rifles; Mortimer Gibson; Simeon Gilbert, 49th inf; Perry Gilbert, 28th inf; George Gage, 14th art; corp Daniel Goose, 8th hvy art; Christopher Garbois, William Gilloore, 8th hvy art; corp Leander Gillispee, 151st inf; Joseph Gerou, 105th inf; Delora Graves; Mason Greeley, 151st inf; Patrick Garry, 14th art; David Gallarnaun; Patrick Geny; Peter J. Goodwin, 8th hvy art; George Gould, 151st inf; George Gage and Thomas W. Green, 14th art; Harmon Hopkins, 151st inf; George D. Holister, 8th hvy art; Albert H. Harkinson, 4th art; sergt corp George C. Harvey, 17th art; Charles House, 151st inf; John L. Hard and sergt H. R. Harrington, 8th hvy art; corp Willis Hinman, 8th cav; corp John J. Hoyt, 66th Ohio vols; William Hardy and capt George A. Hoyt, 8th hvy art; William Hubbard, 151st inf; sergt maj Delos Howe; Myron H. Hills, 25th bat; sergt Patrick J. Hayes, 151st inf; corp William S. Holmes, 129th inf; Lucius Hickey and Reuben D. Harrington, 105th inf; Stephen Holley, 21st cav; John Hubbert, 22d cav; Edwin S. Holsenberg, Wallace B. Hard; corp Alexander Harbury; corp George A. Hugh, 8th hvy art; capt A. C. Holden, 36th Ill vols; George S. Hunt, 17th bat; Charles Hatch, 1st art; Peter J. Hayes, 151st inf; corp Alexander Hasberry; lieut James T. Hayman, 4th art; Matthew Hennessey, 1st sharpshooters; George Howes, 33d inf; Solomon Hannet, 11th inf; George A. Hunton, 8th hvy art; E. J. Hunt, 17th bat; Edgar Hoaglin, 2d mounted rifles; F. A. Harrington, 27th Ind vols; Mellville Hatch, 17th bat; August Hankey, 28th inf; Eaton Harris, Henry J. Hunt and John Harburger, 8th hvy art; lieut James Harmon, 4th hvy art; Charles Hills and William Handy, 8th hvy art; corp Pulaski Jerome, 11th art; William Johnson, 17th bat; Edwin Johnson, 151st inf; Andrew Johnson; William Jordon, 13th Wis. vols; Edwin Jenkins, musician, 11th hvy art; Joseph Jeroll, 105th inf; Alfred T. Johnson and Charles A. King, 8th hvy art; James L. Kenyon, 4th hvy art; Durham Kenyon and Edson Kimball, 8th hvy art; George Kelley, 1st sharpshooters; Burt Kellogg, 27th inf; Oscar A. King, 8th hvy art; Peter Kelly, 8th cav; Ezra N. Keys, 105th inf; John H. King, 27th inf; Lawrence P. Keegan, 1st art; J. B. Keeler, 25th regulars;

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Andrew Larwood, 27th inf; James T. Lowery and William H. Luther, 8th hvy art; William Lee, 108th inf; Wesley Locke, 24th inf; James R. Lyon, 6th Mich. cav; major Lamont, 8th hvy art; Milton Ludwig, Charles Loveland, sergt George Ireland, and Hugh Lavery, 28th inf; Abel C. Lane, 26th inf; John Lowell; Delos Lewis, 28th inf; Ephraim La Riviere and Levi M. Lawrence, 151st inf; sergt John McFarlain, 129th inf; William H. Morse and James Madill, 2d mounted rifles; corp Clinton Murphy, 27th inf; Alex McCandlish; George K. Mason; Sheppard Malone; corp Chauncey D. Mears, 90th inf; Samuel Male, 28th inf; Henry Murray and James Murray, 8th hvy art; Milton Mull, 28th inf; William Marlow, 18th Ohio vols; Thomas Morrisson and George W. Moore, 8th hvy art; Charles McOmber, 23d vols; Lorenzo McOmber, 17th bat; Eben Morehouse and William Moore, 8th hvy art; corp William Milligan, 94th inf; Charles N. Miller, 14th art; William C. Mason, 151st inf; sergt Miles McDonald, 8th hvy art; John Marron, 14th art; Robert McCullough, James McCullough, James McWeeny, and Thomas Moffat, 28th inf; Ora B. Mitchell, 3d art; James K. Morrissey and John McCarty, 8th hvy art; Arthur McKinney, 28th inf; John McPherson, 27th inf; George McKendry, 3d cav; corp J. T. McNeil and James Morrison, 8th hvy art; Darius Maxwell, jr., 8th hvy art; Milton H. Merrill, 151st inf; Samuel McKay, 8th hvy art; John McKenchy, 3d cav; Eben Mann, George A. Marshall and James Mann, 8th hvy art; George Moore, 17th bat; John Martin, John Newton and Benjamin F. Nicholas, 8th hvy art; John J. Odikink; Patrick O'Connor, 4th art; Abram C. Pierson, 8th hvy art; William Powles, 151st inf; Arthur H. Prescott, 8th hvy art; William M. Peaslee and George G. Plumbley, 151st inf; corp Orrin Parker, 8th hvy art; Henry Perry, 129th inf; William H. Phillips; sergeant Ira Poole, 1st sharpshooters; D. J. Plant, 8th hvy art; R. W. Pierce, 151st inf; Franklin B. Porter, William M. Parker and Daniel W. Pullis, 8th hvy art; George W. Pangburn; Mandeville Phelps, 151st inf; George W. Palmer, 28th inf; Newell Phelps, 151st inf; Lucien Riggs; Patrick Rowen, 3d cav; corp James Robinson, 8th hvy art; William Reiley, 151st inf; Cyrus E. Root; James Robinson, 14th hvy art; corp Albert Reed, 8th hvy art; Edward Reed, Lewis Rice, James Rose, Ambrayel Reed, Adelbert Root; Jacob Ross, 151st inf; James Roach, 164th inf; Orlando Reynolds, 14th art; Lysander Robbins, Ovid P. Randall, Ogden J. Reed and Mace Raymond, 8th hvy art; Oliver Rowley, 27th inf; George Snow, 14th art; lieut James Swain; James M. Safford; sergt Charles Sawyer, N. J. regt; Samuel Stafford; Charles Stock and Henry Stock, 8th hvy art; Martin Smith, 129th inf; Leonard Simmons, 4th art; C. Spaulding, Salem Squires, corp Willard E. Stearns, and Alonzo T. Salsbury, 151st inf; Sebastian Stearns, 105th inf; Henry Shipp, 2nd mounted rifles; corp Franklin M. Stone, Elijah Smith, Elisha Smith, Harvey Smith and Elisha D. Sanderson, 8th hvy art; E. Squires, 27th inf; surg Arthur K. St. Clair, 1st Mich. cav; Albert Stanton and Zachary Smith, 8th art; George Sytle; Thomas Strogan, 8th hvy art; Neville H. Snyder; Henry Smith, 105th inf; William E. Stevens, 8th hvy art; Oscar Stewart, 4th art; Eugene Stearnes; David Sanderson, 28th inf; Charles Yates Smith; William Sowle, jr., 17th bat; George Sowle, 1st art; George A. Sutton, 8th hvy art; John Simmons; John Stewart, 27th inf; Eastman Thompson, Allen Tompkins and Edward Tompkins, 8th hvy art; lieut B. B Tanner, 151st inf; Zenas Tracy; sergt maj Strinson Tirrill, 46th inf; Herbert C. Taylor, 140th inf; Lewis Teyrrell, 8th hvy art; Samuel Thorn, 151st inf; Ira Thornton, 27th inf; Asa Tooley and John Tooley, 2nd mounted rifles; Lorenzo Toney, 100th inf; John H. Tower, 8th cav; William B. Taylor, 129th inf; George W. Turrell, William Trow, John Travis, Gifford L. Tuff, William H. Terry and John Temple, 8th hvy art; Charles W. Tibbetts, 27th inf; Freeman Vaughan; Robert Voerhies, 14th art; Peter Vandyke, 8th hvy art; Edwin H. Vedder, 3d cav; Henry Van Dressen; Henry L. Van Dresser, 8th hvy art; corporal John M. Van Camp, 2nd mounted rifles; Edgar Venton, 8th hvy art; Richard H. Vedder, 17th bat; Alexander J. Vedder, 25th bat; Abram Vreeland, 28th inf; James Waterson, 8th cav; Stephen Williams, 8th hvy art; Edward Williams; Albert T Wilcox, 94th inf; Alden H. Warren, Albert Woodhull and John Wheeler, 151st inf; Wellington Wilsea, 76th inf; capt Carlos L. White; sergt Amos P. Wetherbee and lieut C. H. West, 8th hvy art; George W. Weed, Charles Washburn; William Watson; Daniel Wilcox, 151st inf; Nathan S. Warren; Asa Williams, 94th inf; Clark E. Wolfrom and sergt John Wetherbee, 151st inf; corporal John Welsh, 28th inf; Asa Williams, 8th art; lieut Albert A. Waring and William E. Wilson, 151st inf; Mark Ward, 14th art; George W. Wilson, 8th cav; Patsey Welsh, 8th hvy art; Leonard A. Wilson, 64th inf.

Such was the terrible expense of the war to Orleans county in the lives of its patriot citizens. Another view of the magnitude and cost of the struggle is afforded by the following figures: During the rebellion the county paid out in bounties to volunteers $484,875, and the several towns $271,441; total, $766,316. The contributions of the towns separately were as follows: Barre, $50,000; Carlton, $14,556; Clarendon, $20,128; Gaines, $24,820; Kendall, $22,245; Murray, 27,000; Ridgeway, $58,520; Shelby, $40,365; Yates, $13,807.

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TOWN AND VILLAGE HISTORIES.

THE VILLAGE OF ALBION.

THE village of Albion is included in the towns of Albion and Gaines, the greater portion of the corporation lying in the first mentioned town. Geographically, it is situated in latitude forty-three degrees and forty-five minutes north, and longitude one degree and seventeen minutes west from Washington. It is two miles south of the famous Ridge road, and distant from Rochester thirty-five miles by canal and thirty miles by rail.

The ground whereon this thriving and beautiful village stands was formerly a swampy tract, and anything but a land of promise to the incoming pioneers. When settlement begun, a few Tonawanda Indians who frequented the locality were the only reminders of the days when the place was part of the hunting grounds of the Iroquois.

The first settlers in the village located on the Oak Orchard road, which now forms Main street. It was this road and the Erie Canal that furnished the advantageous location of the village, the former having attracted the early settlers, and the latter having drawn the attention of the pioneer business men and capitalists to the manifest possibilities of the point as a future place of commerce; and to-day Albion takes rank among the most important of the many villages in western and central New York which owe their rise and prosperity to the construction of the Erie Canal. At the time ground was first broken for that great enterprise the land where Albion now lifts her spires and chimneys was under cultivation by the early farmers; by the time the canal was completed, a village of considerable enterprise and importance had sprung up.

SETTLEMENT.

The first clearing in the village was made about the year 1811, where the Phipps Union Academy was afterward located, by William McCollister, who took from the Holland Land Company an article for several hundred acres of land, comprising all of the village east of Batavia street. His log dwelling house on the seminary lot was the first building of any kind erected in the village. He moved in with his family, and some time during the year 1812 his wife died. She had been the only white woman within the borders of the present towns of Albion and Barre. Her funeral was the first ever held in the vicinity.

There were none of her sex within many miles. The last offices for the dead were performed by men, no one attending her burial except four men, and none of them were qualified to conduct the ceremonies or even to offer a prayer. There were no boards to be obtained to make her a coffin, and rough planks were split out and hewed from trees, and when cut to the proper dimensions, fastened into the form of a rude box with wooden pins driven in auger holes. In this the body was placed, and buried silently and without a prayer or a hymn by her sorrowing husband and the men above spoken of, who at that time made almost the entire population of the town of Barre. It was one of the saddest burials ever recorded.

Not long after the death of his wife, Mr. McCollister sold out his entire claim to William Bradner, who came on and commenced to clear the heavily timbered land, cutting down the trees along the front, on Batavia street, from where the canal now is to Chambers street. A little later Bradner sold one hundred acres of the south part of his tract to Joel Bradner, his brother, who erected a log cabin south of the railroad, on land afterwards owned by Hon. Sanford E. Church.

Elijah Darrow purchased about a hundred acres of land fronting on Batavia street in 1814, but before the close of the first year sold out to Frederick Holtzbarger, who cleared a small area on which he put up a log hut, into which he moved as soon as it was completed. This purchase, which lies on the west side of Batavia street, in the southern part of the village, has since been known as the Butts farm.

One of the best-remembered early settlers was Jesse Bumpus, who came in August, 1815, and took an article from the Holland Land Company for the land on the west side of Batavia street, between the northern boundary of the town and the site of the Baptist church, and extending far enough west along the street to comprise an area of one hundred and sixty-three acres. This tract was then covered by an unbroken forest. Nearly opposite the place where Hon. Lorenzo Burrows afterward erected his residence, Bumpus made a small opening and built a log house, into which he moved with his

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family some time in the following October, and in the course of time he felled the timber on the entire lot.

On a dark night, not long after his settlement, Bumpus heard a loud uproar among a litter of young pigs in his pen. Upon going out to see what was the matter, he was confronted by a bear coming over the top of the sty with a fine pig in his mouth. The pioneer hurried into the house, and without waiting to dress himself—for he was disrobed for bed—seized a knife and started in pursuit of the depredator. Soon overtaking the bear, Bumpus approached him without hesitation and plunged the knife into his body. Wounded and infuriated, the animal dropped the pig and grasped his assailant in a powerful embrace. A closely contested fight ensued, in which it is said victory at times perched upon the banners of both man and bear, but finally decided the conflict in favor of the former, who is said to have carried the scars received then all through his life. Bears, deer, wolves and other wild animals were plenty in those days, and the early settlers became efficient hunters, frequently killing or capturing stray animals in the streets of the village. It is related that Frederick Holtzbarger at one time caught a cub near the site of the railroad depot, and bore it away to his dwelling alive. The following night the old bear tracked its young one to his log cabin and commenced an attack with teeth and claws on the door, to effect an entrance. Not having any gun or other means of offense at hand, Holtzbarger was compelled to place the cub outside the door, or run the risk of an unequal conflict with his dangerous assailant.

All the land on the west side of Batavia street, between Bumpus's purchase and Darrow's, was taken up by John Holtzbarger, and afterward passed into the possession of Goodrich & Standart.

Roswell Burrows afterward purchased the principal part of the Bumpus tract. He laid off lots and opened streets, in after years, as the encroachments of settlement demanded. William Bradner sold a hundred acres of the northwest portion of his tract to Nehemiah Ingersoll and others, and in time Mr. Ingersoll purchased the interest of his partners, and employed a surveyor named Orange Risden to lay out his land bordering on the canal and the Oak Orchard road into village lots, and to make a plot of the proposed village.

AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANAL.

At the time work began on the canal a small village had grown up, which had been named Newport, in honor of Newport, R. I., by Nehemiah Ingersoll. Later the present name was assumed at a public meeting of the citizens, in consequence of considerable trouble in receiving mail on account of there being another post-office in the State of the same name. This meeting was called for the purpose of taking measures to obtain an act of incorporation for the village, which act was passed by the Legislature, April 21st, 1828.

The Erie Canal passed directly through the village, and soon added greatly to its wealth and importance. The canal was the great highway of commerce before the construction of railways across the State, and the towns along its banks became busy centers of trade for the country round about, and Albion was one of the busiest of these. Warehouses sprang up along the docks, and an immense trade in lumber was begun. The village was at this time, to a great extent, confined to Main street, and consisted principally of wooden buildings, except the north end of the Burrows block, which was of brick, two stories high, exclusive of the basement. South of this was a row of wooden tenements, several feet below the sidewalk. One of the occupants in this row was a shoemaker named John Creen. The west side consisted of a warehouse on the dock, which was afterwards burned, and one or two brick stores, extending as far as Beaver street, on the corner of which Harvey Goodrich kept a hat store. The Albion Hotel stood on the lot where G. H. Sickels now does business, and a frame store on the site of Swan's block. Opposite stood a large frame dwelling, and next to it the harness shop of Hugh McCurdy. Robert Shadders had a cabinet shop in which McCurdy, who was postmaster, attended to the duties of his office. Across the street was Butts's tavern, and on the hill the old Eagle tavern. The above description of the village in 1826 is drawn from the published recollections of an early resident. An impetus had been given to settlement and enterprise in the place which caused it to grow with a rapidity unexampled in this section. This impetus was not alone due to the proximity of the village to the canal, but also to the attraction which all county towns had in the earlier days for men of means and public spirit.

ALBION IN AND SINCE 1836.

The village was thus described in 1836 :

"It contains one Presbyterian and one Methodist church, a high school seminary for females, a court-house, of brick, a neat edifice in which are the county offices, erected upon a public square ; a prison, of hewn logs, a bank, incorporated the 30th of April, 1834, with a capital of $200,000 ; four forwarding and commission houses, thirteen dry goods stores, one wholesale hardware store, two druggists stores, two shoe and leather stores, one book store, two tanneries, one ashery, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one carding and cloth-dressing-mill, one furnace for casting iron, four taverns, one wholesale and several retail groceries, various mechanics, nine lawyers and five physicians, two printing offices, 221 dwellings of brick and wood, many of which are large, neat and commodious."

From this time onward, the growth of the village has been rapid and healthy. On every hand appear unmistakable evidences of progress and enterprise, and Albion has now the reputation of being one of the most attractive of the many beautiful villages in western New York. Her streets are well shaded, the first important step in this direction having been taken about 1840, when large numbers of yellow locust trees were set out. Many of them died two or three years later, but some still remain, and others were replaced by trees of other varieties, soft

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maples being the most common. Since 1842 considerable attention has been given to the construction of sidewalks on all the public streets. Some of the residences of Albion will compare favorably for elegance and expense with any of those in some of the large cities.

THE LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Soon after the organization of Orleans county, in 1824, commissioners were appointed to locate the site for the county buildings. The principal contestants for this advantage were Gaines and Albion, the two most important villages in the new county. The commissioners visited Gaines, listened to the claims put forth by its leading men, enjoyed the hospitality of the village, and then went to Albion. The people of the latter village were worldly wise, and more determined and enterprising than their neighbors on the ridge, as the following account of the means which they employed to gain the preference of the commissioners will show: The visitors "were conveyed to the residence of Nehemiah Ingersoll, where they partook of a well prepared dinner. After the meal, and when the commissioners felt very good, they were placed in a carriage and driven around the enterprising village, while Philetus Bumpus and Nehemiah Ingersoll expatiated upon the future growth of the place. A branch of Sandy creek runs through the town. A building had been erected for a mill, but had never been occupied. A dam had been built. Bumpus caused this dam to be raised several days before the commissioners appeared, and when they whirled by in their carriage they saw a broad sheet of water, a fine mill and abundant power. When out of sight of it Bumpus told them in a quiet way what a grand thing it was for a town to have water power, and how abundantly Albion had been blessed with it. It was this act which determined the location of the buildings."

This story, unreasonable as it may appear, is vouched for substantially by the older men of the village, among them Judge Arad Thomas, who stated that there were two dams and two mills. He says: "When the commissioners came to Albion, having been generously *dined* and *wined* by its hospitable people, they were taken in a carriage to see the place, and in the course of the ride driven along the creek and by the saw-mill, then in full operation, with men and teams at work among the lumber, with a good supply of water from the ponds thus made for the occasion. The commissioners were impressed with the importance of this fine water power, and gave the county buildings to Albion before the ponds ran out."

The first court-house was a brick building, erected in 1827. The county clerk's office was in the lower story. This edifice was pulled down and replaced by the present one in 1857 and 1858, at a cost of $20,000. The present county jail was erected in 1838, and the county clerk's office two years earlier. These buildings are commodious and well arranged, and do great credit to the architects and the village. The land upon which they stand, the pleasantest and most sightly location in Albion, was donated to the county by Nehemiah Ingersoll.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ALBION BAR.

Theophilus Capen was the first regular lawyer who kept an office in Albion; he came here about the time that work on the canal was commenced.

William J. Moody also came to Albion to practice law before the county of Orleans was organized, and was therefore one of the earliest lawyers. He was followed by Alexis Ward, Henry R. Curtis, A. Hyde Cole, George W. Fleming, Gideon Hard, W. W. Ruggles, Hiram S. Goff, Sidney Burrell, and others.

Messrs. Fleming and Cole came to Albion together not long after the county was organized, in 1825. They practiced until the fall of 1832 as Fleming & Cole. A. Hyde Cole during his life here was known as "Counsellor Cole."

Judge Sanford E. Church, son of O. S. Church, moved to Albion with his father's family in the year 1834. He was first recording clerk in the county clerk's office, and subsequently deputy clerk. He afterward began the study of law with Bessac & Chamberlain, and was admitted to practice law in the Court of Common Pleas, and afterward in the Supreme Court. Judge Church, as a lawyer, began by pettifogging before justices, and acquired much skill in that practice. He then practiced with B. L. Bessac, until he had acquired much ability and had the benefit of experience. He next entered into partnership with Noah Davis, now judge of the Supreme Court, and during their thirteen years' connection, they became one of the leading law firms of western New York. Judge Church was the first district attorney of the county under the Constitution of 1846. He rapidly went to the front as a member of the county bar, and his practice extended to other counties. He finally removed to Rochester, where he gained an enviable reputation as a counsellor in the trial of law cases in State and United States courts. He remained in Rochester several years, until he was elected to his present position, chief judge of the Court of Appeals, in 1870, by the unprecedented majority of about 90,000. He has held various high civil offices, as elsewhere enumerated. His politics are Democratic. Before his election as judge, he became prominent in the State, and when a candidate always "ran ahead of his ticket." Although he has held several important official positions, he has never been an office-seeker. He has repeatedly declined nominations, among others that of governor of the State, when he could, without doubt, have been elected. In 1868 he was presented for the Presidential nomination by the delegation of the State in the national Democratic convention, and has since been favorably regarded as an available candidate for that position. He is a benevolent, kind-hearted man, alike the friend of the rich and poor, and popular with all classes.

Noah Davis, now chief justice of the Supreme Court for the city of New York, has resided at Albion most of the time from his childhood. After he became able to write well, Mr. Church, who was then deputy clerk, employed him to copy deeds, etc. Davis's father was

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ERECTED A.D 1878.

FRANK. DOWNING. CONTRACTOR.

ORLEANS CO. ALMS HOUSE.

BUILDING COMMITTEE. { H.D.WALDO. GATES SHERWOOD. BERTON KEYES. }

GEO. CLARK. SUPT

CORNELUS FINUCAN. BUILD?

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poor, and unable to do much for him in the way of schooling. He, however, by real hard work obtained a classical education, walking to Gaines to recite at the academy and doing his copying during his leisure hours. Later he began the study of law in the village of Lewiston, Niagara county, and after being admitted to the bar went to Buffalo to practice. Here he was not very successful. He returned to Albion and informed his old associate, Church, of the situation. Church and Davis, although politically opposed, were then, as they always have been, warm personal friends, and the former at this juncture shared with the latter his office and his business, forming the famous firm above mentioned. The career of Mr. Davis was a highly successful one: he rose to distinction as a jurist and was elected to the office of member of Congress. At the close of his term he went to New York and practiced law with Judge Davies. Here he gained a high reputation and was elected to his present position. He was also at one time a candidate for the nomination to the U. S. Senate against Conkling, and came near succeeding.

Hiram S. Goff came to Albion in the month of August, 1831. He was at that time a practicing lawyer, having been admitted to the bar of Oneida county, N. Y., in the month of June of that year. He commenced practice in Albion in partnership with Gideon Hard, and the firm continued as Hard & Goff until 1839. Mr. Goff then began practice alone, occupying an office in the Burrows block, where he has since remained, having had associated with him at different times several prominent lawyers, among them John H. White, who was with him from 1863 to 1869. He is now in partnership with Clark D. Knapp, a young lawyer of promising qualifications who has already gained an extensive practice. Mr. Goff was for a number of years master and examiner in the Court of Chancery. He is now 76 years of age.

Gideon Hard came to Albion (then Newport) in 1826, at the age of twenty-nine years, and began the practice of law. In 1827 he was elected commissioner of schools for Barre, and in the autumn of that year was appointed county treasurer, which office he held six years. In 1832 he was elected a representative in Congress from the district comprising Orleans and Niagara counties, and took his seat in December, 1833, as a Whig. In 1834 he was re-elected. On the 4th of March, 1837, he left Congress and returned to Albion to practice law.

In 1841 he was elected State senator. The Senate at that time constituted the Court for the Correction of Errors, of which court Mr. Hard thus became a member. In 1845 he was re-elected to the State Senate and appointed chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1848 he was appointed canal appraiser, which office he held two years. In 1850 he returned to the practice of law in Albion, and in 1856 was elected county judge, serving in that capacity four years. Since 1860 he has lived a retired life in Albion.

Edward Porter came to Albion in the year 1856 from Holley, at the age of 29 years, and commenced the practice of law, having been admitted to practice at the general term held in Albion in the fall of that year. He entered into partnership with S. S. Spencer, with whom he remained three years. He then practiced with I. M. Thompson, of Albion, until the opening of the rebellion, when Mr. Thompson enlisted and left Mr. Porter alone. He practiced alone from this time forward until 1876, when he formed a partnership with Calvin J. Church, which partnership still exists. In 1854 Mr. Porter was elected school commissioner, serving two years. During the Johnson administration he was appointed internal revenue assessor, which office he held for over three years. He was president of the village one year.

Mr. Porter's distinction as a lawyer was hard-earned. When he arrived at his majority he commenced life for himself by teaching school winters and studying law summers. Before being admitted to the bar he studied law with Hon. King McAllister, formerly of Albion, now one of the foremost members of the Chicago bar.

Robert H. Brown started with Judge Bessac, and was admitted to the bar of Orleans county in 1851. He practiced in partnership with Hon. W. K. McAllister, then prosecuting attorney of the county. He afterward went to Detroit and practiced for some four or five years, and was elected to a judicial office. In the year 1868 he went to Atlanta, Ga., and practiced there for a time. He was once attorney-general of the State, and was appointed by the Legislature, together with Chief Justice Lochrane and Judge David Irwin, on a committee to revise the State code. He was the attorney of ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, and represented him before the committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate his official conduct. He has since returned to Albion.

Judge Edwin R. Reynolds came to Albion in the year 1838, from Washington county, at the age of twenty-one years, pursuant to an engagement as the first principal of the Albion Academy. His education was acquired in Brown University, and he entered upon his career as a teacher under favorable circumstances. He continued as principal of the academy until November, 1841, when he was appointed by the board of supervisors county superintendent of schools, in which capacity he served two years, giving his entire attention to the duties of that office. Upon the expiration of this term he was again made principal of the academy, where he remained until 1846. In the meantime he studied law with Hon G. H. & I. H. Cole in Albion. In the year 1843 he was admitted to the bar at a general term held at Rochester. In April, 1848, he was elected justice of the peace of the town of Barre, which at that time included Albion. He served in this capacity until 1854. He continued the practice of law, and in 1860 was elected member of the XXXVIth Congress, serving in 1860 and 1861. In the fall of 1863 he was elected county judge and surrogate of Orleans county, and served as such from January 1st, 1864, to January 1st, 1868. During all these years, from 1846 to the present time, he has been engaged in the practice of law in Albion—for the last twelve years in partnership with Albert W. Crandall, Esq., now of California.

Judge John Gilbert Sawyer came to Albion in April,

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1847, from the village of Knowlesville, at the age of twenty-two years, and began the study of law in the office of Curtis & Stone, and was admitted to practice on the completion of his course of studies. In 1848 he was elected superintendent of schools for the town of Barre. In 1851 he was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1855. In 1857 he entered into partnership with Judge Church, and while with him was elected district attorney. In this capacity he distinguished himself, and in 1867 was elected county judge and surrogate. He was re-elected in 1871 and again for the third term in 1877. He is prominently identified with the First Baptist Church of Albion, and has been one of its most earnest supporters during his residence in the village. He has been superintendent of the Sunday-school of that denomination continuously fifteen years. Of the interests of the village he is ever jealous, and is therefore at all times ready to lend material aid to forward any movement that tends to their advancement.

Seth S. Spencer came to Albion from the town of Barre in the spring of 1852, at the age of twenty-one years, to study law. He studied with Hon. William R. McAllister for a time, and completed his course with Church & Davis. He was admitted to practice in the fall of 1856, and commenced practice with Edwin Porter, Esq., with whom he continued until the spring of 1862. He was then elected to the office of justice of the peace, and acted in that capacity until December, 1875. While thus officiating he formed a partnership with Holmes & Thompson. Upon the death of Mr. Holmes, the business was continued in the firm name of Thompson & Spencer. Mr. Spencer being a gentleman of rare clerical ability, he was appointed clerk of the board of supervisors of the county, which position he filled twelve years with great acceptance. He finally declined to serve longer in that capacity.

Irving M. Thompson came to Albion in 1852, from Carlton, and began reading law in the office of B. L. Bessac, at the age of 21 years. Four years later he was admitted to practice, at the September general term, held in Buffalo. He then entered into practice with the late Charles H. Holmes, of Albion, with whom he remained about a year and a half. He next entered into partnership with Willard F. Warren, now of the New York custom-house, and continued until 1861, when he associated himself with Edwin Porter, Esq., and remained with him until the outbreak of the rebellion. He then enlisted and received the commission of first lieutenant of the 17th N. Y. battery. Upon his return to civil life, after three years' military service, he again formed a partnership with Charles H. Holmes, and the firm continued as Holmes & Thompson until the spring of 1871, when S. S. Spencer became a third partner. The death of Mr. Holmes occurred in 1874, and the business of the office was afterward conducted in the firm name of Thompson & Spencer. Mr. Thompson served the county in the capacity of district attorney from January 1st, 1866, until January 1st, 1869. He is the present postmaster of the village.

Judge Arad Thomas came to Albion from Gaines in July, 1836, at the age of 28 years, and began the practice of law with Henry R. Curtis. He had previously studied law at Gaines, and was admitted to the bar at a term held at Utica. He practiced with Mr. Curtis about ten years, and was then elected to the office of justice of the peace of the town of Barre, which office he held eight years. At the expiration of this term he continued in the practice of his profession until the fall of 1859, when he was elected county judge and surrogate of Orleans county, serving in that capacity four years. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law. Judge Thomas is a native of Vermont, and is a graduate of Union College. The first year after leaving college he served as deputy secretary of the State of Vermont. He then came to Orleans county, and commenced the study of law, with the result above shown. He is the author of the Pioneer History of Orleans County.

John H. White, a prominent member of the bar of Albion, was born in the town of Stamford, Dutchess county, February 29th, 1820. His study of law was commenced in the office of D. G. Stuart, of Honeoye Falls, and completed in Buffalo. He was admitted to practice July 21st, 1848, and afterwards come to Albion and commenced practice with Gideon Ward. On the 18th day of January, 1850, he was married to Miss Temperance Miller, of Stamford.

Mr. White has during his residence in Albion been one of the earnest promoters of the interests of the village, and has thus been called upon at different times to fill responsible positions. He has served the people of Albion as president of the village, justice of the peace and supervisor.

EARLY TAVERNS.

A man named Churchill kept the first tavern in the village. It stood on the ground occupied by the old Orleans House. Philetus Bumpus, son of Jesse Bumpus erected the second hotel. It was located on the west side of Batavia street, between the canal and Bank street. It was known as the Albion House, and was managed for some time by Bumpus & Howland. The Mansion House, on the tow path, north of the canal, was erected by Mr. Bumpus after he left the Albion House, and kept by him for several years. It was afterward under the management of other parties, one of whom was Calvin Church, who kept it when the canal travel was seeing its palmiest days, and enjoyed a paying patronage, the house being crowded with guests going and coming. Since then it has often changed hands. The present proprietor is John Decker.

What was once known as the "old Eagle Tavern" was built on the ground where the first settlement was made, and finally moved further south by H. S. Goff and converted into a dwelling. A tavern was at one time kept in an old story-and-a-half red building on Main street, by Alderman Butts. The old Orleans House was built on the corner of Canal street about 1832 or 1833, and was regarded as an imposing structure. The Albion House,

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near the depot, was erected in 1853, by Mr. Cox, and first kept by a man named Spencer. It has often changed hands, and was purchased in 1869 by Marvin Warner, the present proprietor. He has sold it since and repurchased it, and has at times had partners in the conduct of the business. There are also in the village the Orleans House, kept by Taylor & Son, and the Bordwell.

EARLY BUSINESS AND BUSINESS MEN.

As has been seen, one Churchill was the first tavern-keeper. Among the first merchants were Goodrich and Standart, John Tucker, O. H. Gardner and R. S. & L. Burrows. The first physician was Dr. Orson Nichoson, who located about two miles south of Albion in 1819, and came into the village three years later. About the time the county was organized, Dr. William White, who had been practicing at Oak Orchard, came and opened a drug store and entered into partnership with Dr. Nichoson in the practice of his profession. Another early medical practitioner was Dr. Stephen M. Potter, who came from Cazenovia, and went back there about the year 1837. The first blacksmith in the village was John Mac. By some it is claimed that he did not come much in advance of Phineas Phillips and Rodney A. Terrey, two other men well remembered as workmen at the same useful trade.

The first mill was a saw-mill, erected by William Bradner in 1819 on the creek in the east part of the village, near the subsequent location of Brown's saw-mill. He soon afterward built a grist-mill a little further down the creek. The stones for this mill were cut from a rock at Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., by Mr. Bradner in person. Both of these mills were cheap structures and were removed after a few years. The first warehouse was built by Nehemiah Ingersoll, on the canal, about twenty rods east of Main street. Not long afterward Messrs. Cary & Tilden put up the second on the canal, on the west side of Main street. Others have been erected since. The first school was kept by Mrs. Silas Benton, who must have been an industrious woman, as it has been said of her that "she kept boarders, kept house and kept school in the same building." One of the earliest branches of trade was a commerce in ashes, which was started as early as 1814. A trade in staves begun a short time afterward. Both of these articles were sent to Montreal, and for several years furnished about the only source of revenue to a large proportion of the early settlers. The first tan-yard was located on the south side of the canal, on the lot since occupied by the gas works; it was built by Jacob Ingersoll, about the year 1825, and business was continued there till the erection of the gas works in 1858. Other tanneries have since been erected and operated in the village, but none of them are now in existence. The first carriage manufactory in the village was established by John Henderson, who settled here in the autumn of 1825. In 1834 he opened the first livery stable, and in 1837 he put the first horse and cart on the streets for the accommodation of the public. The first framed house in the village was erected by Jesse Bumpus and his son Philetus, on the lot known as the L. Burrows homestead.

MANUFACTURE.

The earliest manufacturing establishments of the village were the pioneer grist and saw-mill, of which mention has been made. Since that time other manufacturing interests have been introduced, and additional facilities brought into requisition for the prosecution of such branches of manufacture as were established by the early settlers.

The Central Mill at Albion is the only steam grist-mil in the county, and is equipped with the latest and most improved machinery. It has four run of stones, and is supplied with water by a steam pump from a never-failing well sunk near and below the canal, the water being conveyed through two-inch pipe laid under ground. The mill manufactures the stock of a flour and feed store in the best grades, and is capable of grinding over 1,000 bushels of grain per hour. The building is three stories high above the basement, thirty-three feet wide and ninety-three feet deep, with a metallic cornice from three to seven feet high. Attached to this in the rear is a stone engine and boiler house,two stories high, 15 by 24 feet. The building is of cut and dressed red sand stone, and one of the most attractive as well as substantial in the place. It is located near the center of business, on Main street, has an arched roadway from front to rear, and is accessible from one of the principal streets. It was planned by its owner, John H. Denio, who has a spacious office on the first floor, and it was erected in the fall and winter of 1877. A lease of the property, mainly for a term of years, is heid by Lorenzo F. Collins and Albert Collins, who are the proprietors and conductors of the mill and the store.

The Albion Steam Planing Mill, located on East Bank street, was erected in 1850 by William Emerson, in connection with the lumber-yard. In 1854 it was burned down. It was rebuilt shortly after, and sold to the Hazard Brothers, who ran it until 1867, when it was sold to Sawyer & Densmore, who worked it until 1864, when Densmore sold his interest to Isaac Gould. In 1867 it burned down again. It was rebuilt, and is now run as a planing mill and sash and blind factory.

The marble business of Field & Diem was founded by Spafford Field in 1828. His two sons Benjamin and Norman, entering the same, became good workmen. Benjamin after a while entered into other enterprises. It fell entirely into the hands of his brother Norman, who also became the sole manufacturer of marble in Lockport, at the same time running an extended business in Buffalo. This made it necessary to employ competent foremen. As such entered the present partner, Charles Diem, in 1861. By his skill as a designer and sculptor the business became one of much note. In 1864 the shop was destroyed by fire, with a heavy loss in finished work. It was at once started at its present location, in the building known for many years as the Douglass House, at the corner of Platt and East Bank streets.

Mr. Field was at the same time heavily interested in the sleeping car business, and also assumed a large hard-

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ware business. This firm were the builders of the soldiers' monument, which was planned, as also the chapel at Mount Albion, by Mr. Diem. The soldiers' monument is an architectural curiosity in its construction.

The business in this line is, as far as ascertained, the oldest in the State of New York, and has been always kept up with the times, the firm entering into anything that presented itself as progressive, and the originality of their designs spread far and wide.

Besides Gould & Sawyer's planing mill and lumber-yard, there are two others doing a good business. They are the Mason planing mill, on East Bank street, erected by E. Wilbur, and run by him for a considerable time prior to ten years ago when Mr. Mason, the present proprietor, succeeded him in the business; and the mill and lumber yard of C. E. Colburn & Co., on West Bank street, erected in 1864. Four carriage factories might be mentioned, also Ough's furniture manufactory and the Curtis manufactory. The Central Mills have been mentioned somewhat in detail. No less noteworthy is the flouring mill in the eastern part of the village, of which Jerome Lee is the present proprietor. Thus it will be seen that the manufacturing interests of Albion, though not large, are still of much importance.

BANKS.

The first bank of Orleans county was the Bank of Orleans, incorporated in 1834, with a capital of $300,000. It continued to do business until 1857, in a building on the same lot where the Orleans County National Bank now stands.

The Orleans County National Bank was organized August 9th, 1865, with a capital of $100,000. Elizur Hart was the first president, and J. M. Cornell cashier. J. M. Cornell is now president, and Hon. E. Kirke Hart cashier.

The First National Bank of Albion had its origin in the Bank of Albion, which was incorporated in 1839. It commenced doing business under its present title December 23rd, 1863.

Besides these two banks, there is the banking office of E. T. Coann, Esq., which was established October 11th, 1870, by E. T. Coann, a former merchant and old resident of Albion. He opened business in an office on East Bank street, where he continued to do a successful business until September 1st, 1878, when he removed to eligible rooms in the Granite block, and the establishment continues under the management and supervision of its founder. This institution attends to the investment of trust funds, and a general confidential commercial business with its patrons.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN ALBION.

In the year 1824, when Albion was known as "Newport," Franklin Cowdry started a newspaper called the *Newport Patriot*. In February, 1825, Timothy C. Strong became proprietor, and changed it to the *Orleans Advocate*. In February, 1828, in the midst of the excitement following the disappearance of the free mason Morgan, Mr. Strong changed its name to the *Orleans Advocate and Anti-Masonic Telegraph*. In February, 1828, the *Advocate* part of the title was dropped. In June of the same year, the name was changed to the *Orleans Telegraph*, and soon after to the *American Standard*. Under this title the paper was issued two years by J. Kempshall, when it again passed into the hands of Mr. Strong, who changed its name to the *Orleans American*. In April, 1844, it passed into the hands of J. & J. H. Denio, and was by them published until 1853, when it was purchased by S. A. Andrews, who remained in charge of the establishment, in company with several different partners, till January, 1861. At that time it was purchased by D. S. Bruner for the firm of Bruner Bros., which firm continued the publication of the *American* until July 1st, 1868, when the interest of D. S. Bruner was purchased by H. A. Bruner, in whose possession the property was in 1878. Under his management the paper succeeded well. It is now a 32-column sheet, 22 by 40 inches. It is the organ of the Republican party, and has a good circulation in the county. In December, 1868, the office with its contents was destroyed by fire. Mr. Bruner immediately set about rebuilding, and in a short time was at work again in an office equipped with more modern and improved machinery and implements, the cylinder press taking the place of the old-fashioned hand press, and steam instead of muscle supplying the motive power.

The *Orleans Republican* on June 5th, 1878, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, by appearing in a full new dress. In announcing its anniversary day it said:

"There is a tradition among old people that fifty years ago a Democratic newspaper was started in Albion, and a few numbers published, but no regular weekly edition till Cephas S. McConnell settled here and issued the first number of the *Orleans Republican*, October 21st, 1829, of which he was editor and proprietor. About the year 1841 he sold out to Mr. De Puy and removed to Rochester; and four years later he returned to Albion and published a newspaper (the *Orleans Democrat* for a time; then discontinued it and bought the *Republican*, his old paper, which he finally sold to J. O. Willsea, in 1848. Mr. McConnell removed to Chicago, where he died in October, 1855. In 1850 Mr. Willsea associated with him Calvin G. Beach, and the paper was conducted by Willsea & Beach until 1860, when Mr. Willsea, retiring, left Mr. Beach in sole charge until his death, July 8th, 1868, leaving his printing-office and paper to his widow."

Frederick G. and Lafayette H. Beach, sons of Calvin G. Beach, having had sufficient experience in the business with their father, succeeded him in charge of the establishment, and under their management the early success of the concern has been perpetuated. The office is equipped with all the modern improvements usually found in a first-class country printing-office. The paper is of the same size as the *American*, and is the organ of the Democratic party.

The *Saturday Chronicle* was established in September, 1876, by W. B. Young, and edited and published in the Bordwell block, on the second floor. Mr. Young, who

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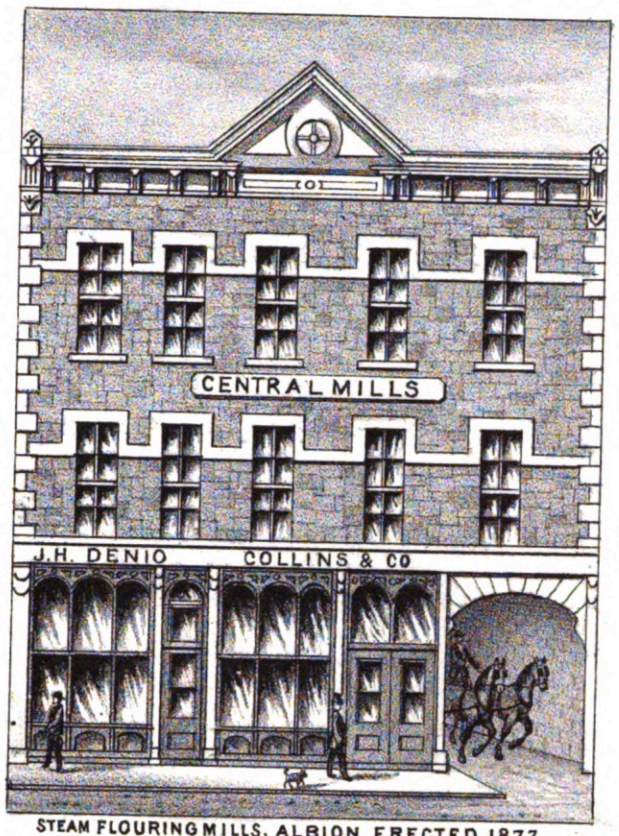
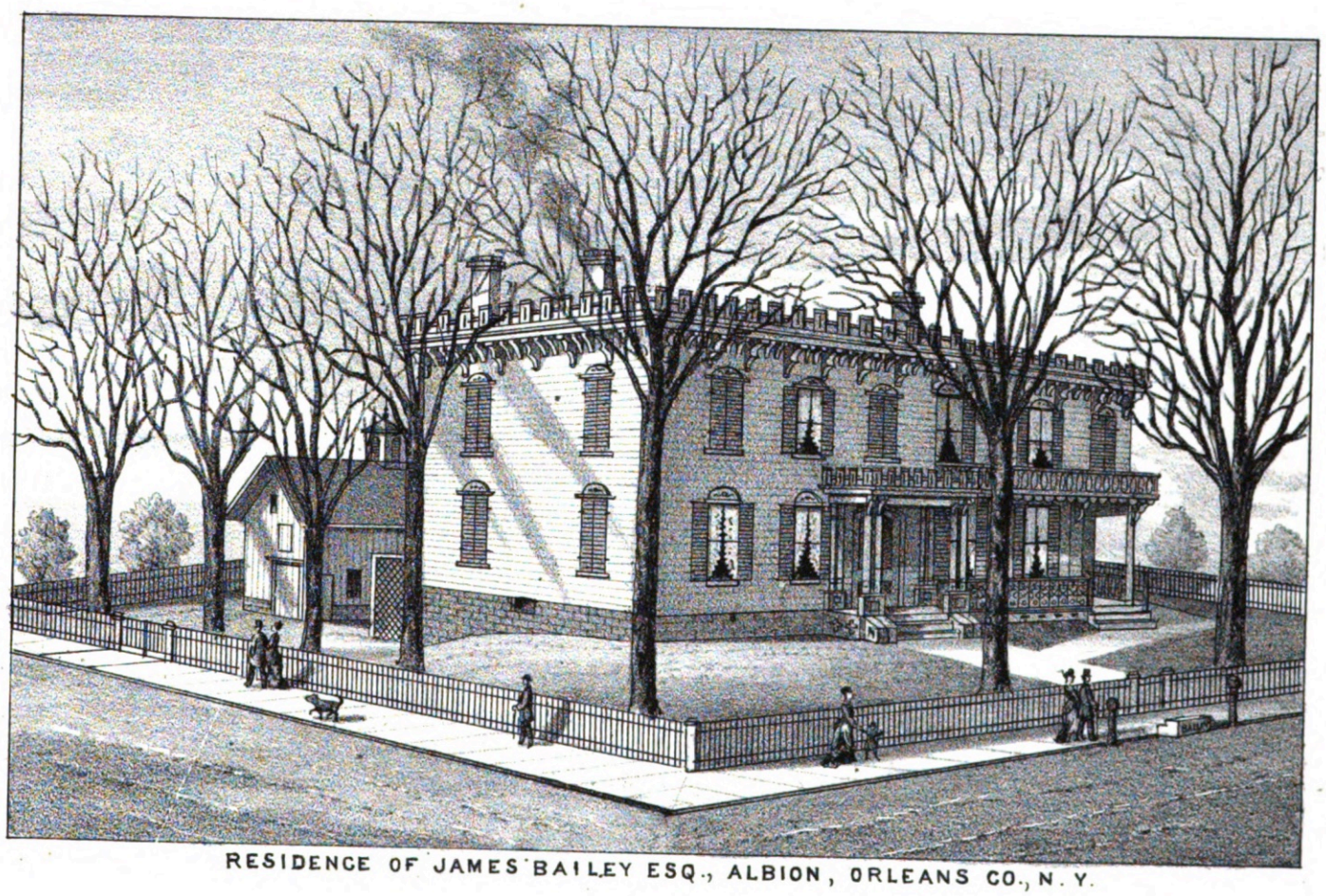


STEAM FLOURING MILLS, ALBION, ERECTED 1877
BY J.H.DENIO.

J. H. DENIO.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES BAILEY ESQ., ALBION, ORLEANS CO., N. Y.

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for fifteen years, or thereabouts, had been identified with Albion interests, and enjoyed the benefit of long experience as a printer, started his paper with a determination to make it a success. Being a first-class job printer he made a specialty of doing fine job work, and put in material and machinery accordingly. He soon found that he was recognized, proof of such fact coming to him in the shape of all the work he could do. He made his paper a 22 by 32 inch folio, neutral in politics, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing it made the official paper of Albion, which it was at the writing of this history.

The *People's Defender*, a small quarto sheet, was established June 9th, 1878, by W. W. Malay, who edited it in an office over the post-office, on Bank street, and had the printing done at the *American* office. In the prospectus it was announced as the friend of the workingman and a greenback organ.

THE ALBION FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1831 several of the prominent citizens of Albion took the initiatory steps to form a fire company. A meeting was held in the office of Sidney Burrill on Main street, and a petition drawn up signed by fourteen persons, asking of the board of trustees permission to organize a company. The name of N. Z. Sheldon headed the petition, and was followed by those of J. G. Boardman, Philetus Bumpus, Hiram Baker, Charles Baker, Franklin Fenton, Harvey Goodrich, Elijah Dennie, Norman Smith, Alpheus Barrett, Noah Stevens, Sidney Griswold, Rodney A. Torrey and C. W. Swan. The meeting adjourned for one week, and the petition was meantime presented to the village board for their consideration. Permission was granted, and at the next meeting the organization of a fire company, under the title of "Champion Engine Company," was completed by the election of officers. John G. Boardman was made foreman. Of those who then became members of the company, the only ones now living are N. Z. Sheldon, aged 68 years, and Noah Stevens.

The company when organized was without necessary accoutrements, so the next important move was to procure the same. Lewis Seeley, of Rochester, was negotiated with for an engine. He sent to the company an old "goose neck" machine for them to experiment and drill with, on the condition that he should supply them with a new engine in due time, provided he could give satisfaction. While the company had this old engine on trial there was a house burned near the commons of the village, at which, in operating the engine, the firemen had much sport.

On the day that Seeley was to come to Albion to make the official test with his new engine, Button & Co., of Waterford, N. Y., came to the village and offered to show what they could do with an engine of their make. The consequence was that Seeley did not put in an appearance, and the Waterford company sold an engine. For some little time the engine was stored in a barn on Clinton street. Subsequently, a wagon shop on Main street, where are now located the Central Mills, was purchased, and was made the headquarters of the fire department for a time. The first fire after the purchase of the new engine was the burning of the dwelling house of Gilbert Close, on East State street.

This company was reorganized several times. In 1866 it took the name of

MECHANICS' ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3.

The first officers were: Thomas Bell, foreman; Eber Wells, assistant foreman; E. R. Tanner, treasurer; Valentine Beach, secretary; John Kane, steward.

In February, 1876, the company again disbanded, and a committee of twelve was appointed to reorganize it. The new organization was started with the following officers: A. S. Achilles, president; A. G. Hunt, foreman; Andrew Warner, assistant foreman; Charles Wright, secretary At this time the company—in fact, the entire department—occupied commodious quarters furnished them by the village on the first floor of the Opera House block, and here they have since remained. The present membership is thirty-five.

YOUNG AMERICA HOOK AND LADDER NO. 1.

This company was organized March 10th, 1856. The charter members were: Charles H. Flint, E. H. Lewis (assistant foreman), John H. King (secretary), Isaac Gere (treasurer), Jesse P. Bumpus, Charles E. Weeks, Ferdinand W. Clark, P. S. Blackwell, W. S. Stokes. On March 19th the following were elected members: A. R. Turner, John Grey, John Gates, J. Merzer, Thomas W. Larwood, A. H. Sears, Jerry Martin, J. A. Wall, R. C. Coswell, S. Weeks, J. Cornell.

The officers of the company from the date of its formation to the year 1878, were as follows:

Presidents: Simon Adler, A. S. Warner, J. F. Leonard, Alexander D. Tytler.

Foremen: Charles H. Flint, L. M. Blackwell, George L. Burrows, Isaac Gere, T. N. Larwood, H. Hawes, Albert S. Warner, C. F. Gordon, J. J. Larwood, Albert S. Warner.

Assistant Foremen: Edward H. Lewis, Isaac Gere, T. W. Larwood, Jesse P. Bumpus, A. G. Bessac, R. Sears, David Thompson, Albert S. Warner, C. F. Gordon, J. J. Larwood, C. A. Mabie, John Callaghan, Smith Pratt, Frederick W. Butler, William Carter, Frank Wood.

Secretaries: John H. King, Solon D. Stanborough, Thomas Larwood, Addison G. Bessac, William H. Coann, Joseph A. Wall, Charles Sipes, Albert S. Warner, H. V. Vandusen, H. Hawes, L. McCandlish, W. N. Reed, William White, Arthur Salisbury, Walter E. Smith, Charles A. Mabie, Norman Harvey, J. F. Leonard, Frank Wood, C. N. Laydon, Frank G. Beach, Charles Stilson, W. J. Sanderson.

Treasurers: Isaac Gere, Joseph A. Wall, T. W. Larwood, Simon Adler.

Inspectors: A. R. Turner, William Kenyon, Simon Adler, Andrew Larwood, Allen Burgess, R. Sears, William Murphy, James Barrett, D. Kirby, John Dowd.

The number of active members in the company averages about thirty, and that of the honorary members twenty-five. The truck house is on the first floor of the Opera House.

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ALBION ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2.

This company had its origin in what was once known as the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, organized in 1842. It assumed its present title in 1849. Among its early members—from 1850 to 1855—were: George M. Pullman, of palace car fame; E. C. Baker, C. A. Harrington, John H. White, Andrew Wall, George W. Ough, John Share, William Emerson, Patrick Glenn, Munson Pinney, C. A. Buell, David Hardie, Hiram Buck, Daniel Pinney and O. H. K. Porter. Among the adornments found in the rooms of this company are a dozen or fifteen of the fire hats that were worn by the early members.

The first officers of the company were: A. R. Quimby, foreman, and Howard Abeel, assistant foreman. The present officers are: George Town, president; O. H. K. Porter, secretary; James H. Young, foreman; Amos B. Minkley, assistant foreman; Charles Diem, treasurer. The present chief engineer of the department is George W. Ough.

PHIPPS UNION FEMALE SEMINARY.

About the year 1833 Miss Caroline Phipps first opened a select school for young ladies and children in Albion After one year of unremitting exertion she found her school had increased beyond the capacity of her house to accommodate it. She invited a few of the most public spirited of her neighbors together, and laid before them her plan of founding a permanent female seminary that should supply the wants of her school, and afford a place to educate their daughters, and at the same time add largely to the prosperity of the village. She proposed that they should loan her the funds required to build a proper edifice, when she would erect the building and give a mortgage upon it conditioned to repay the loan in a series of years, as she could make the money from her school. As a final inducement to this enterprise, it was suggested that the mortgage so to be given might be sold to raise a fund to build an academy for the education of boys, and thus the educational wants of both sexes would be supplied with schools of a high order.

The citizens of the village seemed to prefer that an academy for boys be first secured, and to regard the project of a female seminary, as proposed, too large for a lady to accomplish. They thought best to delay action a while at least, and the plan of Miss Phipps was held under advisement.

But the ability and energy she displayed in conducting her school and business affairs at length confirmed the sanguine, and satisfied the doubtful, that she would prove equal to the responsibility she offered to assume; and so in the summer of 1836 they raised by subscription nearly the sum she at first required, and placed it in her hands, with which, in addition to $3,000 of private credit, she constructed a fine, substantial, brick building, four stories high, including the basement, forty by sixty feet square, and fitted it up as a boarding school for young ladies. Into this her school was removed in January, 1837. The mortgage given by Miss Phipps, as proposed, was sold and a fund raised thereby with which the building now know as the Albion Academy was built.

In the year 1839 Miss Caroline Phipps married Mr. H. L. Achilles, one of the junior pioneers of Rochester. From that time forward for several years the seminary was conducted by Misses Mary and Sophronia Phipps, an elder and a younger sister of Mrs. Achilles. In the year 1848 the institution passed out of the hands of the Phipps family. In the hands of strangers it did not flourish remarkably well. To save a pecuniary interest they had in the property, and to try and rescue a cherished institution from ruin, Mr. and Mrs. Achilles came back to Albion and took charge of it in the year 1849. Under their management the former interest was revived, pupils soon filled the halls, and from that day forward for a score of years the institution steadily advanced in popular favor, until it ranked second to few schools of the kind in the State. In the year 1840 the seminary was incorporated by the regents of the university, under the title prefixed to this article, and was afterward regularly visited by them.

In 1857 a large wing, two stories high, of wood, was added to the seminary building for the accommodation of its increasing number of scholars. The grounds were subsequently enlarged by the purchase of the adjoining lot, formerly occupied by Dr. Mills as a residence; thus ample space for garden and walks for the pupils was afforded. Standing on the highest land in the village, the seminary buildings, with their surroundings, were among the first objects noted by the traveler on entering Albion from any direction.

The whole first cost of the real estate was $14,000. In 1853 the library contained 370 volumes, and with the philosophical and chemical apparatus was valued at $600. The pianos used cost $1,100. The amount paid for lectures and teachers' salaries annually was about $2,000. The average daily attendance was about 200, of whom about one-half were boarders. The course of instruction in the school comprised all branches of useful and ornamental education usually taught in the best female seminaries in the country. An average number of ten teachers was employed besides Mr. and Mrs. Achilles.

In the month of September, 1874, misfortune befell the school in the shape of a fire that did a great amount of damage. There was a partial insurance on the property, and with this the loss was repaired without delay. Sunday morning, March 21st, 1875, a fire again broke out in the seminary building, and before it could be subdued it had done fatal work. This blow to the prosperity of the institution was too serious to permit of immediate recovery, and of necessity the school was closed. There was not, however, a dissolution of the corporate body, as the closing of the school was considered merely a suspension.

ALBION ACADEMY.

This institution was incorporated in 1837, and the academic school was opened and taught by Edwin R. Reynolds, A. M., as the first principal, in January, 1838.

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The lot on which the academy stands contains three acres, and was purchased at a cost of about $1,000, in the year 1839. The old academy building, 40 by 60 feet and four stories high, was built in 1840 and 1841. It now forms the center and rear of the free school structure. The funds to pay for the ground and building were obtained by the sale of a mortgage given by Caroline Phipps (now Mrs. Achilles) for money loaned by the citizens of Albion to build her female seminary, and by subscription in the village. The first cost of the real estate was about $5,000. The bell cost $150, and the furniture about $400. The estimated value of the chemical and philosophical apparatus was $460. The members of the first board of trustees were Roswell S. Burrows, Sidney Burrell, Thomas S. Clark, Franklin Doty, Alexis Ward, Freeman Clark, Lemuel C. Paine, Hiram S. Goff, Abraham B. Mills, Thomas C. Farming, Gideon Hard and A. Hyde Cole.

In a catalogue printed by T. C. Strong in 1838, the number of pupils in attendance during the first two terms is given as only forty-three.

The teachers in 1845 and 1846 were Rev. Justus W. French, A. M., Edwin R. Reynolds, A. M., and Nelson W. Butts, and the number of students had increased to 258. The only survivors of the trustees of those years are Freeman Clark and Roswell S. Burrows.

The academy was continued with varied success and popularity under the following succession of principal teachers:

Frederick Ford, A. M., Joel C. Whiting, A. M., Perez O. Brown, A. M., Franklin A. Lyons, A. M.

About the year 1874 the academy and seminary in Albion were both almost completely destroyed by the irresistible power of the State appropriation of about $2,400 a year to the Brockport school, and the general adoption of the normal school system throughout the State; as were also injured all the other academies not permanently endowed by private liberality.

In 1875 the free-school system was adopted in Albion, and the old academy and its handsome grounds were bought by the village and are now used for the high school. The school is at present under the management of Freeman A. Green, A. M., assisted by Francis W. Forbes.

The institution affords to the students the common advantages of academical education for youth of both sexes which are found in similar schools in this country. Instruction is given in all those branches of learning requisite to fit young men, so far as knowledge of books is concerned, for the duties of a business life in any of the common walks, and for admission to any of our colleges and higher schools. Quite a number of the Alumni of the academy have been and are now eminent and distinguished in public and private life. In view of this fact the citizens are justly proud of their high school, and ever jealous of their educational interests.

The present board of education (1878 consists of J. N. Proctor, Abel Stilson, J. M. Cornell, Charles H. Moore, George W. Ough, Henry A. Glidden, Charles A. Keeler, H. N. Goodman, A. L. Warner. Under their supervision a spacious and imposing front with broad wings was erected in 1878, on the east side of and adjoining the old academy building, at an expense of $7,000, making the whole building one of the finest and most convenient for public school purposes to be found in the State.

MT. ALBION CEMETERY.

This lovely spot seems to have been especially designed by the hand of Nature for sepulture. The soil is most admirably adapted, and it would be difficult to find within an equal compass so great a variety of scenery as here presents itself: hills and glens thrown together in fantastic wildness mark the ground as a spot which the hand of taste, co-operating with that of Nature, may render one of most romantic and varied beauty. The grounds of which the cemetery was at first composed consisted of about twenty-five acres of land purchased of Jacob Annis and Lyman O. Patterson in the spring of 1843 for one thousand dollars. Previous to this date the people of the village and its immediate vicinity made their interments in the graveyards around in different localities, the principal of which, and the one most resorted to by the inhabitants, was near the stone mill, on the south side of the Erie Canal. This location, however, from the limited space included in its inclosure and the unsuitable quality of its soil, was considered so inadequate and repulsive that the people were finally led to take measures to secure a more desirable situation. Like all such questions of a public nature, it was talked about some time before steps were taken to accomplish the object in view. But finally a meeting was called some time in the winter of 1841–2, and a committee consisting of Arad Thomas and Lorenzo Burrows was appointed by the citizens of the village to draw up an amendment to the village charter, authorizing the trustees to purchase land outside the limits of the corporation for the purpose of a cemetery, and bring the same before the Legislature for its passage, the old charter giving no such authority. The committee, however, on examination of the old charter concluded to frame an entirely new one instead of patching up the old. The result was that a new charter was drawn up, sent to the Legislature and passed, April 1st, 1842. Soon after the new charter was obtained, a meeting of the citizens was called, and Alexis Ward and Lorenzo Burrows were appointed a committee to select some suitable locality for the cemetery proposed, and report. The committee examined several places in the vicinity of the village, and there was considerable discussion upon the subject. Thus passed away about a year without a decision or a purchase. At length the committee were led to view the grounds since occupied, and decided at once that they were the most suitable and beautiful for that purpose of all they had examined. After ascertaining the terms on which the premises could be had the committee called a meeting, made a report, and advised an immediate purchase of the land. The meeting was nearly unanimous in agreement with the committee, and decided the question at once by passing a resolution authorizing

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the trustees to make the purchase, which was carried into effect, as before stated, in May, 1843. The price paid was $40 per acre, or $1,000 for the whole. The forest or the unimproved portion of the ground was principally purchased of Jacob Annis, the open or improved land of Lyman O. Patterson.

The trustees of that year—Henry A. King, Lorenzo Burrows, John Boardman, Charles Baker and John B. Lee—immediately after making the purchase, employed Mr. Marvin Porter, an engineer of superior taste and qualifications, to lay out the grounds upon a general plan into lots, avenues and paths, and map the same. The avenues and paths were opened and worked and the front fence built during the summer, and the grounds dedicated on the 7th day of September of that year; on which occasion a large concourse of people assembled on a semi-circular plat of ground on the west side of Valley Avenue, some twenty or thirty rods south of the main entrance, and listened to an address delivered by Daniel R. Cady, Esq., a copy of which address is on record in the book of minutes of the cemetery association.

Everything being now ready, on a day appointed for that purpose, the cemetery grounds were opened and the lots put up for sale at auction. The sales thus made on that day amounted to little less than the purchase money for the whole. The first lot that was graded and occupied was lot number six, prepared for the interment of Coddington W. Swan, Esq., in October, 1843. The management of the grounds and control and sale of the lots devolved by law upon the trustees, and continued under their supervision up to the first of May, 1862, when commissioners were appointed to relieve them from this branch of their official duty. The president of the board of trustees for the time being, however, was necessarily the active agent, and was more immediately responsible for the management of the affairs and interests of the cemetery during this period.

The president in the commencement of the cemetery operations in 1843 was Henry A. King, who was continued by successive re-elections for the years 1844, 1845, 1846, and until the spring of 1847, and also served in 1862, and 1863. His successors, and the years in which they served were: George H. Stone, 1847–49; Joseph M. Cornell, 1849, 1850, 1852–54; Charles H. Moore, 1850, 1851; Henry J. Sickels, 1851, 1852, 1859, 1860; John H. White, 1854–56; Henry L. Achilles, 1856, 1857; Henry Sears, 1857, 1858; Arad Thomas, 1858, 1859; Walker Mattison, 1860, 1861; Roswell Clark, 1861, 1862.

The trustees did little more than enclose the grounds and sell the lots as they were found in a state of nature. All the improvements in the line of grading and ornamenting the lots was done by the purchasers, if done at all. The consequence was that little work was done in this direction anywhere, and considerable irregularity and unseemly work was exhibited in different parts of the grounds. There was no regular keeper or sexton in charge of the grounds, further than those employed to dig graves and keep the gates. The only improvements made during this period consisted in the building of a receiving vault and a house for the accommodation of a keeper, both fronting on the north side of the cemetery.

This state of things had continued about nineteen years when the propriety of a reform in some way became so apparent to all that measures were taken to bring about a change. To effect this object another amendment of the village charter became necessary. This amendment was passed by the Legislature in the session of 1862, authorizing the appointment by the trustees of three commissioners to take special charge of the cemetery, and defining their powers and duties. The trustees in the first place were to appoint three commissioners—one for one year, one for two years and one for three years—and afterward one every year to fill vacancies as they occurred, the term of office after the first being three years.

Pursuant to this provision, on the 7th day of April, 1862, the trustees appointed Lemuel C. Paine for the term of one year; Lorenzo Burrows for two years and Henry J. Sickels for three years, to commence with the first Monday in May, 1862. They organized on the 26th day of May of that year by the appointment of H. J. Sickels chairman; Lorenzo Burrows treasurer, and Lemuel C. Paine secretary, and adopted such a system of regulations and order of proceeding as they deemed fit and proper for the work they were destined to perform. Their first act was to appoint a superintendent or keeper of the cemetery, who should take charge of the grounds under the direction of the commissioners and perform the duties of sexton, laborer and overseer in carrying on the various duties in contemplation. For this purpose they appointed Michael Hanly, who had occupied the house, and to some extent the position, some time previous to this under some arrangement with the trustees.

Thus organized and arranged, the management and improvement of "Mount Albion Cemetery" passed from the trustees to the commissioners in the spring of 1862. These commissioners from the year 1862 have been the same as given above, with two exceptions; Mr. Charles H. Moore subsequently succeeded Mr. Sickels, and on the death of Dr. Paine he was succeeded by Hon. E. Kirk Hart.

The grounds were laid out in terraces, there being some thirteen or fourteen, each terrace having its separate walks and drives (in all about twenty-five miles) besides the main drive to the summit of the hill, where, as a crowning glory over all, stands the turret-shaped monument, eighty-five feet in height, erected to the memory of the soldier and sailor dead of the county.

This was erected in the years 1874-6. An association for this purpose was formed in the year 1864, and an attempt made to raise the necessary funds for its erection. It was slow work, and the amount raised was small. Finally an organization which in the year 1868 was incorporated as the "Orleans County Monument Association" was formed. The incorporators were: E. T. Coann, H. J. Van Dusen, E. K. Hart, J. M. Cornell, C. G. Beach, J. N. Proctor, C. A. Harrington, J. H. White, Walker Mattison, S. S. Spencer, H. A. King, H. E.

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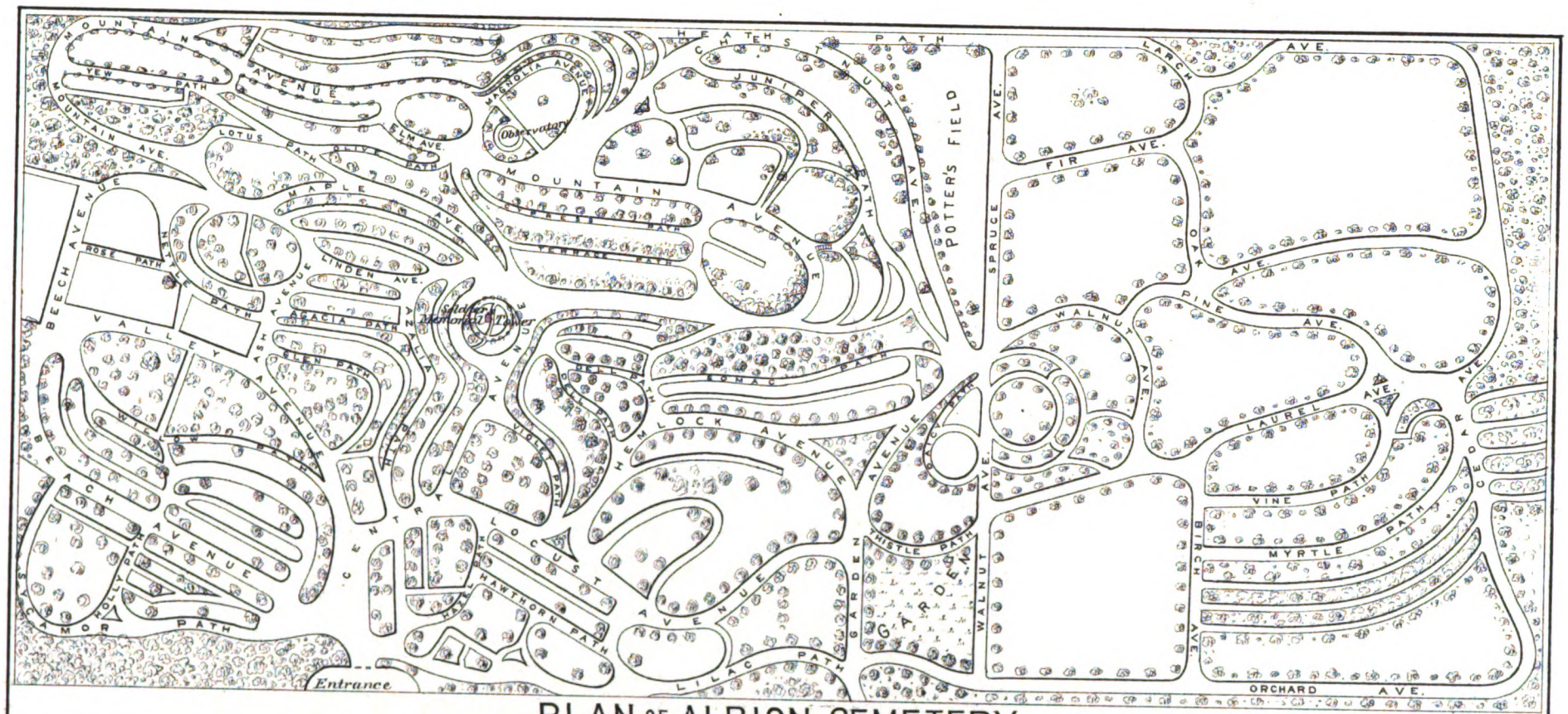

PLAN OF ALBION CEMETERY

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Sickels, H. A. Glidden. As above stated, the work was commenced in 1874, the association then having on hand about $3,000, which amount was supplemented by $2,000 by the cemetery association. The monument was dedicated in the spring of 1876. From its top, which is reached by spiral stairs and at an altitude of 400 feet above the waters of Lake Ontario, may be seen the shores of Canada on the north, the villages of Le Roy and Batavia on the south, Holley and Bridgeport on the east and the mists of Niagara on the west. On tablets on the inner walls of the monument are inscribed the names of the soldier dead of Orleans county, which names appear in the military record elsewhere.

It is estimated that the number of Sunday visitors to the cemetery during the summer season is about one thousand.

The corporation is gradually dispensing with fencing, curbing, etc., around the lots, the new grounds (fifteen acres) added on the west side in 1874 and beautifully laid out having but few lots ornamented in this manner.

The number of interments in the cemetery since the first (that of Mr. Swan) as shown by the records is about 3,500; of these 2,112 have been made since the year 1859.

AN APPALLING ACCIDENT.

A terrible catastrophe, which brought anguish to many a fireside and threw a pall of gloom not only over the village of Albion but over the entire county, occurred September 28th, 1859. It was on the occasion of the annual fair of Orleans county, and a large crowd from the surrounding towns had assembled in the village. A young man from the village of Brockport, proposing to turn the occasion to his own account, had stretched a rope across the canal, from the Dyer block to the Mansion House, and advertised a rope walk at 5 o'clock, P. M., of that day.

At the appointed time a large concourse of people had gathered near the point designated, and the canal bridge was crowded. Hardly had the gymnast begun his walk, when the bridge gave way under its load of human freight, carrying with it into the water about 250 persons, of whom a considerable portion were forced under the remains of the bridge. Fifteen persons were killed and about as many more seriously injured. The killed, with one or two exceptions, were young men and women, six of them the latter. They were: Jane Lavery, Albion; Lydia Harris, Albion; Joseph Cade, South Barre; Perry Cole, Barre; Mrs. Annie Viele, Gaines; Edwin Stillson, South Barre; Adelbert Wilcox, West Kendall; Sarah Thomas, Carlton; Caroline A. Martin, Carlton; Harry Henry, Carlton; Ransom L. Murdock, Gaines; Thomas Alchin, Canaan, Canada; Thomas Handy, Yates; Sophia Pratt, Toledo, O.; Charles Roosevelt, Sandy Creek.

NOTABLE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

STONE QUARRIES.

As the forests of the country are being removed to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population, the question of a substitute for wood for building purposes becomes one of paramount importance. That stone is one of the best and most useful must be apparent to every intelligent observer. It is coming into more general use from year to year.

Stone quarrying is the leading branch of industry carried on in Albion and vicinity. The business has grown rapidly from the date of its commencement, and now gives employment to about three hundred men.

The stone is classified as the Medina sandstone, and is found in layers of from one inch to four and five feet in thickness. It varies in color from light gray to deep or brownish red, and with mixtures of different shades. It is admitted by most builders to be one of the most durable and valuable of the stones used for building purposes, from the cellar or foundation wall to the largest and finest specimens of stone used for buildings and other structures. For flagging, curbing and paving it has no equal. It does not wear smooth and slippery like the granite, nor crack and break like the limestone; moreover, it can be hewed or split, and worked into the proper size and shape much easier and better than any other stone. For paving it seems to be superseding most other materials. The demand for it for this purpose has become so great that all of the quarries here and elsewhere in the county have hardly been able to supply it for a year or two past, and it is still increasing. It finds a market in many of the eastern and western cities, and in Canada. Nor is the great demand for these stone confined to paving, flagging and curbing, but it extends to most purposes for which stone are used.

The work of quarrying was commenced on a small scale at an early day. Within the last few years some half dozen or more of these quarries have been opened and put in progress of working within and near the village. Among the first, and now the most extensively worked, are those of the Whitmore, Brady & Co., quarry, and the Cleveland Paving Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. The former employs from fifty to sixty men, and is celebrated for the fine flagging, platform and building stone that it produces. It is one of the oldest quarries in this neighborhood, and probably has a wider market than either of the others. The quantity shipped from it is from thirty to fifty boat loads a year. The Cleveland company's quarry is now employing from eighty to one hundred men. Next to the Whitmore & Co., this is the oldest quarry here now being worked. From it were taken the stone of which the new Presbyterian church in Albion was constructed. They are of a brownish red color, and generally admitted to be as fine a specimen of building stone as is to be found in this or any other country.

The next two quarries opened were those of J. H. Denio and Halloway & Normington. The quarry of Mr. Denio has thus far been more remarkable for the production of paving and wall stone than for other kinds. The quarry of Halloway & Normington is situated about two miles east of the village, and was only opened two or three years ago. Thus far the stone produced from this quarry are mostly of the kind and quality used for paving, curbing, cross-walks and flagging.

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The quarries last opened are those of L. R. Sanford and Captain George Clyde, in the east part of the village. Each successive quarry seems to develop a superior class of stone, to the extent that they have been worked. The quarry of Mr. Sanford has so far been mostly worked in and near the bed of Sandy creek, a small stream running through that part of the village; and the stone thus far produced are mostly of the kinds and qualities used for walls, paving, flagging, and window caps and sills, or lighter classes of stone. The quarry of Captain Clyde has developed a remarkably fine quality of stone. They present a fine, smooth surface, are of most desirable thicknesses, and have a more uniform red color than any of the other quarries. In the estimation of builders and other observant people who have examined the stone in this quarry, they are at least as desirable for buildings, whether private or public, as the famous Connecticut free stone, from which are constructed the much-talked-of "brown stone fronts" of New York and other cities.

Adjoining the quarry of Captain Clyde, Lewis M. Loss has recently purchased three acres of land, which is underlaid with the same kind and quality of stone, and which has been brought into use for quarry purposes. Jerome Lee, who owns the mills in the east part of the village, also has a valuable stone quarry in and about his mill pond. It is the first one opened and worked in the village.

ALBION PETROLEUM COMPANY.

December 24th, 1864, during the oil excitement, the Albion Petroleum Company was formed in Albion, with a capital of $250,000, for the purpose of engaging in extensive speculations in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. The company included many of the leading men of the village, and the venture at the outset promised to be a profitable one. The officers were: John H. White, president; Elizur Hart, vice-president; C. G. Beach, secretary; H. S. Goff, assistant secretary; A. J. Chester, treasurer; and John H. White, J. M. Cornell, A. J. Chester, J. W. Randall, O. F. Burns, C. G. Beach, G. H. Sickels and R. P. Bordwell, directors.

March 28th, 1865, another company, known as the Orleans Petroleum Company, was organized. It consisted of gentlemen from Orleans county, Rochester and Lockport. The interest in the probable result of the investments was intense at the time, and the labors of those directly interested were watched with peculiar interest. Much enterprise characterized the movements, but the undertaking was not eminently successful.

PRESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE.

The presidents of the village of Albion since its organization have been as follows:

Alexis Ward, 1829, 1830; Harry Curtis, 1831, 1832; Harvey Goodrich, 1833, 1836; Benjamin J. Bessac, 1837, 1839; Jonathan Elkins, 1838; Arad Thomas, 1840, 1842, 1858; Henry A. King, 1843, 1846; George H. Stone, 1847, 1848; Joseph M. Cornell, 1849; Charles H. Moore, 1850; Henry J. Sickels, 1851, 1853, 1859; John H. White, 1854, 1855; Henry L. Achilles, 1856; Henry Sears, 1857, Walker Mattison, 1860; Roswell Clark, 1861; Henry A. King; 1862, 1863; John N. Proctor, 1864; Henry J. Van Dusen, 1865, 1866; Charles H. Moore, 1867; Edwin Porter, 1868; Seth L. King, 1869; Henry A. King, 1870; John N. Proctor, 1871; John Bidelman, 1872; John H. White, 1873, 1874; George S. Hutchinson, 1875; George M. Waterman, 1876; Henry J. Danforth, 1877; David Young, 1878.

LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

FREE MASONRY.

Renovation Lodge, No. 97, F. and A. M. was instituted in 1844, under a dispensation granted March 20th. June 11th a charter was granted. The members were: Aretas Haskell, Elijah W. Wood, Aaron Baldwin, Elri Wood, Henry Adams, David Jones, Judson Downs and James Benjamin. The first officers were: Aretas Haskell, W. M.; Elijah W. Wood, S. W.; Aaron Baldwin, J. W.; David Jones, treasurer; Elnathan Wilcox, secretary; Judson Downs, S. D.; Horace Peck, J. D.; Jeremiah Avery, S. M. C.; James Benjamin, J. M. C.; Joshua Vincent, tiler.

The first communication was held at Murray, April 1st, 1844, and regular communications were held on the Monday preceding the full moon in each month. A constitution and by-laws were adopted May 27th, 1844. In August, 1846, the headquarters of the lodge were removed to Medina, where the communications were held until May 22nd, 1849. They were then removed to Albion, where they have since remained, with the exception of a few months in 1850, when the lodge met at Eagle Harbor.

The worshipful masters from the date of the organization down to the year 1878, were as follows:

Aretas Haskell, 1844, 1845; E. W. Wood, 1846-48, 1850, 1851; S. Knapp, 1849; William H. Drew, 1852, 1853; William M. Wood, 1854; A. J. Weeks, 1855; Elias Beach, 1856, 1857; E. R. Tanner, 1858; George Mathers, 1859-63, 1868, 1872, 1873; Orlando Hardy, 1864; Willard H. Stormes, 1865; George W. Barrell, 1866, 1876-78; Thomas Bell, 1867-69, 1870, 1871; Samuel H. Taylor, 1874, 1875.

At present the lodge is in a very flourishing condition. It includes among its members five 32° masons, viz.: George W. Barrell, George Mustill, Albert S. Warner, William B. Dye and Dr. S. R. Q. Cochrane. This list includes all the high masons in the county save one—George Newell, of Medina.

The meetings of the lodge are now held in a hall constructed in 1877 for that purpose. It is known as Masonic Hall, and presents many features of historical as well as artistic interest. Quite a number of masonic halls have heretofore been constructed in what is called the Egyptian style, but this is probably the only one in this country which is in all respects correct, according to the rules of ancient Egyptian art, for the reason that all of its decorations, including the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the walls, are exact copies from photographic views, or correct drawings, taken from the great temple of Karnak, and the

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RESIDENCE OF THE HONᴿ E.K. HART, ALBION, N.Y.

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ruins and tombs of Thebes. All of these figures and hieroglyphs are brilliantly colored, in imitation of the originals as they appear on the temple walls and monuments of Egypt. The whole hall is surrounded by massive Egyptian columns, surmounted by a quaint and brilliant, yet beautiful cornice. The pillars and cornice are taken from Karnak. The pillars rest upon a polished marble sub-base, ornamented by an ancient frieze. The ceiling is blue, studded with golden stars. In the center is a large Zodiac, the stars in which are placed in their appropriate positions, according to the constellations they are actually in. The windows and doors also are all in the Egyptian style. Above the windows appears the Egyptian symbol of eternal life, and over the inner doors a hieroglyphic inscription, reading, "The good house." This inscription was usually placed over the doors of houses of any sanctity by the ancient Egyptians. This attention to detail and scientific and historical correctness is a feature which characterizes all the decorations and designs of the hall.

H. A. Childs is a member of the Commission of Appeals of the State grand lodge, and George W. Barrell also a member, is district deputy grand master.

Orleans Chapter, No. 175, R. A. M. came into existence May 16th, 1862, the first meeting being held in Odd Fellows' Hall. The officers and charter members were: George Mather, M. E. H. P.; C. H. Adams, E. K.; H. W. Preston, E. S.; E. C. Beach, C. H.; Calvin Church, P. S.; John Young, R. A. C.; Judson Downs, M. 3d V.; Martin Slusser, M. 2d V.; John Proctor, M. 1st V. George Martin held the position of M. E. H. P. until December 24th, 1868, when S. H. Taylor was elected, who still holds the position. The present membership is 94.

ODD FELLOWS.

Albion Lodge, No. 58, I.O.O.F. was by dispensation from the R. W. grand lodge of the State of New York instituted at Albion by J. W. Olto, special district deputy grand master, on the 13th of March, 1846, as No. 212. Large delegations were present from lodges at Lockport and Medina.

The charter members were: H. J. Van Dusen, A. S. Delano, Charles James, Olney Gould, William R. McAllister, William Noble, S. E. Church, John Tanner, John B. Lee.

The first officers of the lodge were as follows: H. J. Van Dusen, N. G.; Charles James, V. G.; A. S. Delano, secretary; W. K. McAllister, P. S.; Benjamin Field, treasurer; William Noble, W.; John B. Lee, C.; A. R. Quimby, O. G.; John L. Moulthrop, I. G.; Olney Gould, R.S.N.G.; Howard Abeel, L. S. N. G.; S. E. Church, R. S. V. G.; John Tanner, L. S. V. G.; George H. Stone, R. S. S.; Charles Baker, L. S. S.; M. Ballard, chaplain.

A lodge room was fitted up in Swan's block at the corner of Batavia (now Main) and Bank streets, at an expense of about $700, and the lodge has continued to occupy the same rooms ever since.

In the division which occurred in the order in the State of New York soon afterward, the lodge elected to attach itself to what was afterward known as the Grand Lodge of Northern New York, and on the re-union of the two grand lodges in 1865 its number was changed to 58.

During the existence of the lodge its prosperity has been varied. It has numbered as high as 125 members, and during the period of depression in the State, about twenty-five years ago, its number was reduced to fifteen all told; but it is now on a firm and substantial basis, numbering 85 members and having a large and elegantly furnished lodge room, with expensive regalia and jewels. Its annual revenue is about $500, and it has a large invested fund for the relief of its sick and disabled members.

Among the oldest and best known of the prominent men who have belonged to the lodge may be mentioned Hon. Benjamin Feld, late State senator; William Noble, an eminent physician of Albion; General John B. Lee, Hon. S. E. Church, chief judge of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Noah Davis, justice of the Supreme Court, now of New York city; Hon. William R. McAllister, late justice of the supreme court of Illinois; Hon. Dan H. Cole, late senator; John H. White, P. G. master of the State; Howard Abeel, George H. Owen, William H. Pells, John Tanner, Clark S. Potter, Colonel Charles James, Pierpont Dyer, Henry J. Van Dusen, George H. Stone, Edwin R. Tanner, William J. Harrington, Henry A. Glidden, Charles H. Moore.

Orleans Encampment, No. 28, was instituted at Albion January 25th, 1848, as No. 60, and has continued its existence to the present time. In the division of the order in this State it attached itself to the Grand Encampment of Northern New York, and at the reunion of the order was renumbered 28. Its first officers were: H. J. Van Dusen, C. P.; Marcina Ballard, H. P.; Stephen Gates, S. W.; John B. Lee, J. W.; George H. Stone, scribe; Thomas J. Clark, treasurer. Most of the prominent members mentioned as belonging to Albion Lodge are members of this encampment, besides several from other lodges. John H. White has been a representative in the Grand Lodge of the United States from the Grand Encampment of the State of New York continuously from the annual session of 1865 to the present time. He is also the author of the digest of the laws of the order, known throughout the jurisdiction as White's Digest. The encampment now numbers sixty members and is in a highly prosperous condition, numerically and financially.

LADIES' UNION CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

In the autumn of 1864 the terrible distress caused by the civil war in many soldiers' families was felt in the village of Albion as keenly as anywhere, and the need of the aid of some charitable society to contribute relief became apparent. Happily, the good women of the village who were competent to give aid recognized the state of affairs in their midst, and banded themselves together for work.

On the 9th of September, 1864, a meeting was held in the court-house, and a society under the title above given

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was formed to aid the necessitous families of soldiers who were at that time engaged in the war, or who had fallen in battle. The first officers were as follows:

President, Mrs. Julia A. Smith; first vice-president, Mrs. Spencer; second vice-president, Mrs. Charles Harrington; treasurer, Mrs. William G. Swan; secretary, Miss Lena Graves.

The first board of managers was composed of the following ladies:

Mrs. L. Burrows, Mrs. R. S. Burrows, Mrs. J. Roraback, Mrs. M. Graves, Mrs. A. J. Grover, Mrs. William Beckwith Mrs. H. W. Preston.

The society at once made itself such a factor for good that it gained a just recognition, and was not only well sustained by the citizens but was regarded with confidence by the community at large. During the first year of its existence it aided in an unostentatious way thirty-five families. The funds were derived from individual donations, membership fees and occasional entertainments. Its good work did not terminate when the war was ended, for it was able to do so much good that the citizens could not well dispense with its services. It is still in existence, and up to the present time has distributed in funds to the needy $2,400.

The village is divided into districts, with a visitor appointed for each, who is expected to visit those under her supervision as often as once a month, and oftener in case of sickness or extreme destitution. The work of the society now is primarily to aid the sick and aged, although the work is diverted at times to aiding others in extremities. The society meets the first Tuesday of each month from October to May, at the houses of the members, at which time visitors report cases in their districts and receive instructions and advice from the officers. The secretary's and treasurer's reports are read at each meeting.

The ladies who have acted as presidents of the society since its formation are: Mrs. Julia A. Smith, Mrs. R. S. Burrows, Mrs. Norman Fields, Mrs. Charles Harrington, Mrs. A. Stewart and Mrs. S. P. Morehouse, the present incumbent. Mrs. William G. Swan has been the treasurer ever since the first election.

PHILALBIONIAN SOCIETY.

A number of the young ladies and gentlemen of the village met December 4th, 1867, and formed themselves into a society whose object was at first "benevolence and intelligent amusement." Officers were elected, and when a constitution was adopted and the society fully organized it numbered between ninety and one hundred members in regular attendance. At a subsequent meeting the subject of the appropriation of funds was considered, and it was finally decided that the society should devote all its surplus receipts to the establishment of a library and reading-room. Active measures were taken soon after to increase the amount already in the treasury, including several successful entertainments. In the meantime, the ordinary meetings of the society were well conducted and characterized by concord and enthusiasm. Twice a month, throughout the entire winter, the members met for social conversation, varied by refined diversion, such as reading, speaking, charades, music, or pantomime. For varied reasons it was afterward thought best to suspend the fortnightly meetings, although the society gave no signs of dissolution, and public entertainments were still occasionally given.

At the annual meeting held January 25th, 1873, the report of the treasurer showed a balance of $352 on hand. After an animated discussion, it was agreed that the time had come when a library and reading-room might be started on a satisfactory scale. This was accordingly done. After having accomplished what it had set out to do, the society, although it did not really disband, did not make the effort to perpetuate its organization that had been noticeable previously, and it was not long before it became almost extinct. No further record of its transactions was kept, and regular meetings were no longer held.

ALBION RIFLE AND SPORSTMEN'S CLUB.

The Albion Rifle and Sportsmen's Club was organized February 28th, 1872, having its origin in the relic of an organization then defunct, known as the Albion Rifle Club. The rifle club last named could hardly be termed an organization, for the history of it from the date of its being given a name shows that there was no regularity in its mode of procedure, no records being kept, and there being no constitution or by-laws to govern its action, save those that were from time to time spasmodically, by unanimous consent of the members, adopted to suit the occasion.

At the initial meeting, held February 28th, 1872, Jeremiah Bailey was called to the chair and George Hutchinson elected as secretary. It was voted that a rifle and sportsmen's club be formed, and the secretary was instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. Subsequently another meeting was held, at which business of importance was transacted, and the organization of the club completed by the election of E. Porter, president; John A. Dibble, vice-president, and George S. Hutchinson, secretary and treasurer; also a board of directors, consisting of S. K. Rhodes, E. B. Rogers and Stephen Whitney. At this meeting also it was voted that the club hold a prize shoot. The shoot took place agreeable to arrangements, being held April 3rd, 1872. The first prize was won by a Mr. Rathbone, of Auburn; the second by Stephen Whitney, of Albion, and the third by S. K. Rhodes, of Gaines.

At a meeting held March 22nd, 1873, it was voted that the club join the State association, and the following named persons were appointed delegates to the next State convention: George S. Hutchinson, E. R. Rogers, and H. W. Preston. After 1873 the club was represented at all the State shoots. On one occasion William Ramsdell won the "old man's" prize, a gold headed cane, at Watertown; and at the State shoot at Buffalo, in 1878, F. W. Dunham, of this club, won a Le Fevre gun valued at $300. The average membership of the club has been fifteen.

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ALBION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The question as to whether Albion should have a library and reading-room was agitated long before any definite measures were taken for its establishment. The subject was first considered in the then flourishing Philalbionian Society. Early in 1873 the matter was brought to the attention of the citizens in a way that was effectual. On the evening of May 24th, of that year, a meeting of the villagers was held at the office of Doolittle & Straight, and articles of association were presented, considered and adopted. At this meeting F. D. Ingersoll was made chairman, and J. A. Straight secretary. The object of association, as set forth in the outset, was "the operating of a circulating library, a reading-room and courses of lectures, under proper restrictions and regulations of its board of trustees." It was voted that the shares of the association should be $10 each, and the whole of them might reach $5,000; also that the company should be deemed in existence and commence to transact business when thirty shares had been subscribed. The board of trustees the first year consisted of E. K. Hart, John A. Straight, F. D. Ingersoll, A. B. Bailey, C. A. King, J. V. Lewis and George F. Sawyer. Among the first incorporators were: F. D. Ingersoll, John A. Straight, G. H. Sickels, E. T. Coann, N. S. Field, A. B. Bailey, V. V. Bullock, J. M. Cornell and J. N. Proctor. The Philalbionians took thirty-five shares.

As early as the following month of July the association had over one thousand volumes, and cash subscriptions on hand for as many more. Success was assured, and suitable rooms in the Hemlock block on Main street were secured and fitted up for use by the association. They were opened to the public on the evening of August 6th, 1873. The citizens were thoroughly interested and the donations were liberal, until the shelves of the library were well filled with books. It has since been well sustained, and is a factor for good of which many places larger than Albion might feel proud.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, GRANGE NO. 23.

On the 12th of November, 1873, some thirty-five persons of the town of Albion organized themselves into a society under the above title. The charter members were: W. H. Onderdonk, Almeron Tripp, William A. Tanner, A. D. Smith, B. F. Van Camp, C. N. St. Clair, R. E. Howard, Jerome B. Winch, S. W. Smith, D. G. Wright, J. D. Buckland, E. B. Rogers, U. C. Rogers, George S. Clark, W. H. Pendry, H. A. Bruner, Fred Beach, Abram Crego, M. A. Jaquith, George Brown, H. H. Howland, Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mrs. R. E. Howard, Mrs. M. S. Winch, Mrs. Emily M. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Rogers, Mrs. U. C. Rogers, Mrs. M. E. Clark, Mrs. Polly Tanner, Mrs. Lottie Tanner, Mrs. E. B. St. Clair, Mrs. W. A. Tanner, Mrs. H. H. Howland.

The first officers were: B. F. Van Camp, master of the grange; U. C. Rogers, overseer; William A. Tanner, lecturer; A. D. Smith, steward; R. E. Howard, assistant steward; Abram Crego, chaplain; W. H. Pendry, treasurer; M. A. Jaquith, gate-keaper; Mrs. G. S. Clark, Ceres; Mrs. R. S. Tanner, Pomona; Mrs. M. Tanner, Flora; Mrs. A. D. Smith, assistant steward.

The meetings have been held on Saturday evenings of each week in rooms in the Bordwell block, and the grange is in a flourishing condition.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Albion Lodge, No. 67, A. O. U. W. was instituted on the 14th day of February, 1877, by Leroy Andrus, G. M. W., at the office of Dr. J. G. Dolley, with only thirteen members. Albert Collins was elected past master workman; Isaac Gould, master workman; and S. M. Thorpe, recorder. At the last meeting in June, 1877, D. B. Hubbard was chosen master workman, Clark D. Knapp, general foreman; Albert S. Warner, overseer; and G. D. Reynolds, recorder. At the election held in the month of December following, Clark D. Knapp was elected M. W.; R. Predmore, G. F.; H. Sweet, O.; J. H. Secor, recorder; J. A. Wall, financier and H. R. Stevens, receiver.

On the 31st day of December the lodge had fifty-seven members in good standing. In August, 1818, it had a membership of eighty and was doing a good work. It is one of six lodges of the kind in the county.

Orleans Legion, No. 3.—This is the fourth or uniformed degree of the A. O. U. W. Orleans Legion, No. 3, was instituted July 17th, 1878, by Clark D. Knapp, of Albion. The object of the degree is education, industry and unity. At the date of the formation of the Albion Legion, there were but two other organizations of the kind in the State. These were in Buffalo. The first commander of this legion was W. B. Young, whose term of office expired December 31st, 1878.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

Albion Council R. T. of T., No. 28, was instituted January 30th, 1878, with eleven active members, viz.: S. M. Thorpe, Dr. John A. Straight, John Bidleman, George Edmunds, Clark D. Knapp, W. B. Young, Dr. H. B. Doolittle, Dr. S. R. Cochrane, Dr. J. G. Dolley, Dr. Henry Neville and Prof. W. R. Smith. S. M. Thorpe was elected select councillor and William B. Young secretary.

The objects of the organization are worthy. Like the Ancient Order of United Workmen, it creates and disburses a beneficiary fund, payable on the death of a member. No. 28 was one of about one hundred lodges of the kind in the State in the year 1878. It was in its infancy, but very prosperous.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

On the 28th of June, 1878, an organization known as the Sovereigns of Industry was instituted in Albion by Clark Wethersby, of Syracuse. The meeting was held in Raye's Hall. The object of the association was declared to be "the gathering together of the laboring or industrial classes without regard to race, sex, color or nationality, for mutual protection and assistance and general improvement, mentally, physically, morally, socially and financially, by and through the practical application of the principles of co-operation.

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At the first meeting twenty persons became charter members. The organization was completed by the election of the following officers: President, Cyrus H. Bidwell; vice-president, Mrs. H. E. Buell; recording secretary, Frank Ruland; financial secretary, Mrs. Carrie Dorrance; treasurer, J. W. Strickland; lecturer, Orson J. Derby; steward, E. R. Wildman; assistant steward, Mrs. E. R. Wildman; inner guard, R. H. Hall; outer guard, D. L. Baldwin.

The meetings of the order are now held in Densmore's Block conjointly with the Patrons of Husbandry and R. T, of T.

ALBION ACADEMY ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized at the surrogate's office in Albion, July 5th, 1878, Clark D. Knapp acting as chairman of the meeting, and G. L. Wage as secretary. It was formed for the purpose of bringing together in annual social reunion the former students of Albion Academy and the union free school. At a subsequent meeting of the association, held July 25th, 1878, the organization was completed by the election of the following officers:

President, R. H. Brown; vice-president, Hon. Charles H. Mattison; secretary, Clark D. Knapp; corresponding secretary, R. T. Coann.

At a meeting August 9th, 1878, the name "Albion Academy Association" was changed to "Alumni of the Albion Academy."

CHURCHES OF ALBION.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first Methodist sermons in the district embracing Albion were preached in 1816 by Revs. D. Sheppardson and W. Locke, and in 1818 a class of twenty members was formed in what was known as the Brown district. In 1826 Rev. John Copeland preached in the village schoolhouse, and three years later, through the efforts of Hon. Gideon Hard, the court-house was secured as a place of meeting by the friends of Methodism. The first class and society, consisting of eleven members, were soon after organized, and Rev. Edmond O. Flyng, of Lockport, was engaged to assist in protracted meetings, which resulted in the conversion of about one hundred souls.

In 1830 the first quarterly meeting was held in Albion by Rev. Asa Abell, presiding elder of Buffalo. Soon after this measures were adopted for the erection of a house of worship, and by circulating a subscription paper a sufficient amount was secured to warrant the undertaking. Nehemiah Ingersoll gave a lot on the corner of Market and State streets, and the church was built and dedicated in 1832. The following year Albion became a station, and Rev. Philo Woodworth was the first pastor. In 1842 there was a revival under Rev. A. N. Fuller and many were converted. In 1844 this charge was transferred to the Niagara district.

The following year the society purchased a parsonage on State street. In 1852 the membership of the society numbered 192. From 1854 to 1859 the church was not eminently prosperous, owing to considerable discord. In consequence of this, out of 300 names only some 100 remained on the new record; but from time to time others were added, and at the next quarterly meeting the official board was filled. In 1860 it was decided to remodel the church, the necessary preliminary steps were taken, a subscription was opened and the necessary sum of $6,000 was secured. The design was pushed forward with vigor, and in the fall of 1861 the work was completed, and the house, a brick structure, dedicated. During that year the session of the Genesee Conference was held at Albion, Bishop Ames presiding.

In 1865 the old parsonage was exchanged for a lot next to the church, upon which was erected a parsonage, costing $3,500. It was first occupied by Rev. E. A. Rice, in 1866. In 1873 the Western New York Conference held its session in Albion, Bishop Scott presiding. In 1876 Rev. S. McGerald was appointed pastor, and the following winter many additions were made to the membership, making 329 in all, including 30 probationers. Mr. McGerald still fills the pulpit of this church with manifest acceptance to the congregation.

At, and some time previous to, this time, the want of a larger house of worship was felt by the people of this church,—in fact, the addition of so many converts made it imperatively necessary that action of some kind be taken at once. In April, 1877, a meeting of the society was called to consider the feasibility of enlarging the edifice, and after a free interchange of views it was unanimously resolved to take measures immediately to enlarge the church. A subscription paper was opened, and in a short time sufficient funds were secured to warrant the undertaking of the enterprise. Proposals were called for, and the contract was awarded to Mr. Atwood, of Buffalo, N. Y. About the first of June, of that year, that gentleman begun his labors, and pushed the work forward, completing his contract early in the spring of 1878. Chief among the furniture of the church is a Steer & Turner organ of over eight hundred pipes and twenty stops. The total cost of this enlargement of the church, with its furniture throughout, was $8,015,14. The church was formally dedicated to worship by Rev. A. F. Morey, presiding elder, Thursday, April 11th, 1878.

The following are the names of the pastors who have served the society since its organization, commencing in the year 1832:

E. O. Flyng, Philo Woodworth, S. P. Keys, W. J. Kent, Earl B. Fuller, D. F. Parsons, C. S. Davis, A. N. Fillmore, D. Nutting, J. T. Arnold, H. N. Seaver, P. E. Brown, A. D. Wilbur, J. M. Fuller, C. D. Burlingame, P. Woodworth, W. C. Kendall, B. T. Roberts, Loren Stiles, G. La Matyr, Schuyler Seager, S. Hunt, G. G. Lyon, Allen Steele, H. R. Smith, E. A Rice, A. D. Wilbur, R. C. Brownlee, S. McGerald.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

A Congregational church was the first church organization in the town of Barre. It was formed December 5th, 1817. Many of its members had been Presbyterians before coming here, or preferred the Presbyterian form of

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church government. These people, residing in or near the village of Albion, organized a Presbyterian church July 22nd, 1824, to worship in the village. The preacher at that time was the Rev. Andrew Ramson. Of the event, the following is an account by Mr. Ramson's own hand:

"I was called to attend at the school-house at Newport to form a Presbyterian church. I attended and opened the meeting with a sermon from Amos vii., 12, 'By whom shall Jacob now arise, for he is small?' Having ascertained that all who proposed being formed into a church had not yet received their letters for the purpose, it was thought advisable to adjourn to the house of Jedediah Phelps, Esq. We met according to the adjournment. The articles of faith and the covenant of Niagara Presbytery, and the church government recommended by the General Assembly, were adopted for the guidance of the new church. The following persons then entered into covenant with each other, viz.: Jedediah Phelps and Deborah, his wife, Joseph Hart and Lucy, his wife, Ebenezer Rogers and Elizabeth, his wife, James Smith and his wife, Harvey Goodrich and Lucy, his wife, Franklin Cowdry and Amanda, his wife, Artemas Thayer, Fay Clark, Lavina Basset and Miss Betsey Phelps—in all 16."

On the 29th day of July, 1824, one week after the organization of this church, Jedediah Phelps, Joseph Hart and Harvey Goodrich were elected elders, and Joseph Hart deacon. These were ordained to their respective offices in the October following, by the Rev. D. M. Smith. At that time Mr. Alpheus Banst was received into the church as the first person ever admitted on profession of faith. The first infant baptism was on that day, and was that of the infant daughter (Flora Ann) of Mr. and Mrs. Milton W. Hopkins, who were themselves received into the church by letters from a church in New England.

When the year 1824 closed—that is, six months after the church was organized—there were twenty-two members, and public worship was held in a school-house, situated on the spot where the house of Judge Farwell now stands. Mr. Phelps, in whose house the church was organized and who was one of the original officers of the church, lived to the age of 95 years, dying, it is said, in the year in which the church completed the first quarter century of its existence.

In 1825 the first regular preacher was settled in this parish, the Rev. A. Johnson. During this year two united with the church by a profession of their faith and five by letter, so that at the close of the year the church had 29 members. Mr. Johnson remained there three years. When he left, the church numbered seventy-three members. Public worship was held sometimes in a school-house and sometimes in a barn.

In October, 1827, the Rev. Mr. Cheesman was installed in the school-house as the first pastor of the church. The congregation was soon too large for the room, and in November a permanent arrangement was made to use the court-house. Mr. Cheesman was most decided in his peculiar calvinistic opinions. In the division of the Presbyterian church in 1837, he went with the old school, and his book on the differences between the old and new schools was a chosen text book for those who mingled in that stirring contest. He was not, however, able to carry his congregation with him in his pronounced opinions on that subject, and so on the 26th of January, 1830, the pastoral relation was dissolved by the presbytery. Mr. Cheesman was immediately followed by the Rev. B. J. Lane, and under his ministration the church experienced one of the greatest revivals of its whole history. During the ministry of Mr. Cheesman the society connected with this church was first organized—this was in the year 1826. The meeting was held in the court-house. At that time sixty-six persons signed their names as interested in said society, and agreed to become supporters of public worship in connection with the First Presbyterian Church in Albion. Of this number but two are living in Albion at the present time. These are Mr. Roswell Burrows and Lorenzo Burrows.

There was nothing done towards the erection of a house of worship until 1830. A meeting of the society was held February 15th of that year at the court-house to take the matter into consideration. It was resolved to make an effort to build a house of brick, the cost of which should be not less than $3,500, nor more than $4,000, and a committee was appointed to circulate a subscription paper. The work thus inaugurated was pressed forward so that in October of that year the basement of the church was used for religious service. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1830, and in the autumn of 1831 the new house was dedicated. It was completely filled as soon as built, and continued so during the ministry of Mr. Lane. Among his successors have been Rev. Messrs. Graves, Luke Lyon, Gilbert Crawford, F. D. Ward, E. R. Beadle, John Keep, John Buckridge, D. D., Gilbert Crawford, W. H. McHarg, (installed third pastor October 23rd, 1842).

Up to the year 1850 the whole number who had been added to the church was 738. Of these there came to the church by letter 353 and 430 by profession of faith. During Rev. Mr. McHarg's ministry the house was too small to accommodate the congregation.

In March, 1845, the society sold the church edifice to the Episcopalians, who now occupy it, and in 1845-6 erected their second brick church. The dedication took place in 1846, the sermon on that occasion being preached by Rev. A. C. Wisner, of Lockport. In 1850 Mr. McHarg was called to Ithaca and resigned in Albion. He was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Brooks, who remained until January 11th, 1853; thence until 1855 the church had only temporary supplies. Mr. Brooks's successor was Rev. J. T. Coit, who served with great acceptance. The resignation of Mr. Coit was accepted in April, 1860. A call was then extended to Rev. B. R. Welch, and was accepted. His health gave way before the first half year expired, compelling him to leave. Rev. H. E. Niles, from St. Louis, was next called, and he remained until 1865. Mr. Niles was succeeded by the Rev. Lyell T. Adams, who remained four years. When he left the pulpit was supplied one year by the Rev. S. F. Bacon. On the 22nd of September, 1870, a call was voted to the Rev. Anson

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G. Chester, who accepted, and remained two years. On the 30th of June, 1873, a call was voted to Rev. Dr. E. B. Walsworth, the present pastor. He began his labors the August following, and was installed as pastor January 13th, 1874.

When he came the work was well carried forward for the building of a new house of worship. Mr. Elizur Hart, a wealthy member of this church, in his will gave the society $50,000 to build a new church and $50,000 for a permanent fund for the Sunday-school. The $50,000 was expended in 1874 in building the large stone church annexed to the old brick building. The old church was altered to contain a large Sunday-school room, a session room, and suite of parlors, etc. They have two large organs.

On the same premises stand the parsonage house and barn, and horse sheds. The buildings are thoroughly finished and furnished, and for convenience and adaptation to use are excelled by few similar church properties in the State. The whole cost was about $80,000.

The number uniting to form the church at the first was 16. The present number of communicants is about 400.

HISTORY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF ALBION.

This church, in its origin, was principally derived from the Baptist church in Gaines, which has long since become extinct, having in time been mostly absorbed in this one.

At an early period in the settlement of the village of Albion, when its population did not much exceed five hundred souls all told, there were residing in the village a few Baptist holding membership in the Baptist church in Gaines, then under the pastoral charge of Rev. Arah Irons. These members at first made an arrangement to have Elder Irons preach a part of the time in Albion. Then meetings for this purpose were held in a school-house then standing on the west side of Main street, near where it is now crossed by the railroad. After this arrangement had continued a while, the Albion members proposed to their Gaines brethren to pay one-half of the salary of Rev. Mr. Irons, and have him preach in Albion half of the time. This the Gaines brethren, either sympathizing with the spirit of rivalry which was prevailing between the two villages, or from some other cause, would not agree to. This refusal gave rise to measures being taken to get set off into a separate church. The first step to be taken was to meet and form a church conference. For this purpose the first meeting was held at the house of Alderman Butts, near the aforesaid school-house, on the second of April, 1830, and appointed Rev. Arah Irons, Alderman Butts and Barnard Farr, a committee to present a petition to the church in Gaines for letters of dismission in order to form a church in Albion. The Gaines church received the petition in a fraternal and cordial manner, and voted unanimously to grant the petitioners their request.

The Albion members then took steps for an immediate church organization. Eddy B. Paine was appointed to serve as secretary; Elder Arah Irons, Phineas Briggs and Barnard Farr were selected as deacons; and Elder Irons, by a committee appointed for that purpose, was invited to accept a call to the pastorate. The members also called a council of ministers and brethren from neighboring churches, in order to obtain their recognition as a church. The council convened in the court-house on the 6th of May. The usual form of recognition was adopted. The sermon on the occasion was preached from Psalms xx., 5, by Rev. J. D. Cole, of Ogden. The hand of fellowship was presented by the moderator, Rev. Zenas Case, jr., and the address to the church was delivered by Rev. E. Savage, of Medina.

The church thus instituted and organized consisted of Rev. Arah Irons, pastor; Phineas Briggs and Barnard Farr, deacons; Eddy B. Paine, clerk; and Alderman Butts, Grace F. Leland, William Irons, Robert Beaver, Jesse Mason, Eliazer Risley, Jesse Bumpus, Alpheus French, David Dunham, Eunice L. Mason, Nancy French, Rachael Leland, Lydia Loomis, Hannah Farr, Sallie Paine, Lydia Butts, Velura Leland, Matilda Loveland, Phebe Loveland, Hannah B. Mason, Sarah Bumpus and Sarah Dunham.

For a few months after its organization the meetings of the church were held in the school-house above mentioned. In the fall of 1830 leave was obtained to hold the meetings in the court-house until the society should have time to build a meeting-house, work on which was commenced the following year. The house then built, which afterwards passed to be the "old meeting-house and concert hall," standing on the west side of Main street, was built and dedicated in the year 1832, where worship was continued up to near the first of February, 1860, or about 28 years.

The names of the several ministers, with the dates of settlement and withdrawal, have been in part as follows:

Rev. Arah Irons, May 1st, 1830, to May 1st, 1833; Rev. Whitman Metcalf, May 1st, 1833, to January 1st, 1838; Rev. John E. Maxwell, August 1st, 1838, to May 1st, 1839; Rev. Eleazer Savage, May 1st, 1839, to May 1st, 1840; Rev. Aaron Jackson, May 1st, 1840, to May 1st, 1844; Rev. John Smitzer, January 1st, 1845, to January 1st, 1846; Rev. John W. Murdock, January 1st, 1846, to September 1st, 1848; Rev. Silas Ilsley, July 1st, 1849, to January 1st, 1854; Rev. A. C. Barrell, January 1st, 1855, to January 1st, 1863.

At the close of an interesting revival in the winter and spring of 1858 it was discovered that the "old meeting house" was getting too small for those who worshiped there, and a new one was planned and provision made, for defraying the expenses (about $25,000) of its erection. The house was begun in the fall of 1858, and completed and dedicated in the winter of 1860.

On the first of May, 1863, Rev. John B. Jackson became the pastor, and remained until January 1st, 1867. In June, 1867, he was succeeded by Rev. E. R. Sawyer, who preached until December 1st, 1869, when the present pastor, Rev. J. W. B. Clark, succeeded him.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC.

In 1829 there were in Albion two Catholic families, those of John Welsh and John Creen. Shortly afterward came the families of Felix McCann and Samuel McCafferty. The first Catholic services were held in a private house in 1833, Rev. Father Uwingan, of Lockport officiating. From 1833 to 1849 the Albion mission was attended from Lockport. Right Rev. Bishop Timon paid his first visit in June, 1849. He then selected the site for the church, but the building of it was deferred until 1852, when it was finished by Rev. Father O'Connor. The first mass was celebrated in it on Palm Sunday, March 20th, 1852. The first resident pastor was Rev. Father Byrne, who was appointed in February, 1858, and was succeeded in November of the same year by Rev. Father Bradley, who remained until April, 1860. Rev. Father Barker was then appointed pastor. He retained the position until December, 1861. Rev. Father Stevens then came in charge, and remained until the appointment of Rev. J. Casteldi in January, 1862.

The priest's house was built during the same year and the church was repaired inside and out. In 1868 Rev. Mr. Casteldi went to Europe, and Rev. P. Moynihan took charge until his return in June, 1869. In August, 1869, the school-house was begun, and it was completed in the winter of 1872. The first episcopal visit of Right Rev. Bishop Ryan was paid in 1869. The school was taken in charge by the Sisters of Mercy, who came to Albion in January, 1870. The number of pupils attending school averaged 200. On the 9th and 10th of February, 1871, the first religious reception and profession of a Sister of Mercy took place. In the summer of 1872 the school was enlarged, the increase of pupils rendering further accommodation necessary. March 29th, 1868, the society of the "Children of Mary" was organized. The membership numbered about fifty, and ten years later it was still in a prosperous condition. June 1st, 1873, a society was established for the young men under the title of "St. Joseph's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society," with a membership of thirty-five. It was maintained but a short time.

In April, 1874, twenty-six acres of land situated a short distance from the church were purchased for a Catholic cemetery. In April, 1876, the residence of Mrs. M. J English was purchased to be occupied by the Sisters of Mercy as a convent, together with eight acres of land, the whole at a cost of $10,000. In 1878 the community consisted of nine sisters, and according to the last preceding census the number of Catholics in Albion was twelve hundred.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

This parish was organized July 29th, 1844, under the name of "The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, at Albion, N. Y." The first vestry consisted of Rev. Oren Miller, rector; Marcena Ballard and William Walker, wardens; and Thomas G. Clarke, Joshua Rathbun, John Mattinson, Edward Wilbur, Charles A. Harrington, Hercules Reed, Edwin R. Reynolds and C. J. Thurston, vestrymen. At the time of organization the members were few in number and limited in means, but all at once engaged actively in the work of building up a parish, and with such success that within four months a lot was purchased, materials procured and means provided to build a church. The Presbyterian society required a larger edifice than the one they owned (a moderate sized brick building) and an exchange was made with them, they taking the lot and materials belonging to Christ Church, and the latter the "meeting-house" (as it was termed in their proposition for an exchange). The "meeting-house" was remodeled into a modern church edifice with chancel, stained glass windows, etc.; and still answers all the requirements of the parish. The following extracts from the records in the handwriting of the missionary rector will show from how small a beginning the parish has been able to establish itself upon its present permanent foundation:

"Friday, June 7th, 1844, the Rev. Oren Miller, in company with Rev. James H. Bowles, rector of St. James Church, Batavia, visited Albion to reconnoiter the place, with a view to ascertain what would be the prospect of an attempt to plant an Episcopal church in said village. After much inquiry they were able to find but two persons who professed to be church people, and but one of them gave any encouragement that there was any possibility of success in such an enterprise; but on learning the population of the village and the surrounding country, and the religious and moral state of the community, they were both of opinion that there were sufficient materials unconnected with any religious society, out of which a congregation might be collected, and Rev. O. Miller determined to make the effort." Here follows a diary showing the difficulties attending the planting of the church, arising from the small number of Episcopalians, the opposition of other and stronger congregations already occupying the field, and many other disadvantages to be overcome. The diary says that June 14th, according to arrangements made on the 7th, Mr. Miller removed his family to Albion, and on the evening of July 15th he threw out a printed notice that he would hold divine service on Sunday, the 16th instant, in the assembly room of the gentlemen's academy, having obtained the consent of a large number of the trustees.

"*June 30th.*—Congregation increasing by inquiry for and hunting up the lost sheep. A number of church families have been found.

"*July 21st.*—The trustees of the academy unceremoniously shut the building against the service of the church, without giving previous notice of their intention. Congregation met on the common and retired to a private house, where divine service was celebrated. The congregation was dismissed without knowing when to meet again.

"*July 22nd* and *23d.*—Public sympathy in favor of the church is freely expressed. The friends of the church rally, rent a room, fit the same with seats, railing, altar, pulpit, etc."

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There seems not to have been a list of the communicants present at the first celebration of the Lord's Supper (of whom there were 30), or of the families or individuals of which the congregation was at first made up; but among them will be found the following names:

Marcina Ballard, William Walker, John Mattinson, Joshua Rathbun, Thomas S. Clarke, E. Wilbur, Hercules Reed, A. Wall, W. J. Hanington, Jonathan Blatt, Mrs. M. A. Benjamin, Mrs. Hannah Harrington, Mrs. Patience St. Clair, Mrs. Robert Dockery, Mrs. E. Lockwood, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Jane Bird, Mrs. V. H. Stiles, E. R. Reynolds, Charles A. Harrington, Miss Angeline St. Clair, C. N. St. Clair, William G. Gardner, Isaac Gardner.

The next year Zephaniah Clarke, an Episcopalian from Troy, N. Y., established himself at Albion, and has since that time taken an active part in the affairs of the church.

The rectors of the parish have been: Revs. Oren Miller, P. P. Kidder, Malcom Douglass, W. M. Carmichael, William Mackey, Robert W. Park, S. Ward Smith, G. W. Southwell, Edwin Coann, M. Scofield, R. M. Kirby, Thomas Gilliatt, E. T. Sanford and J. H. Barnard.

The congregation has gradually increased in numbers, although it is still the smallest save one in the village. The parish owns a rectory adjoining the church, and always has been free from debt and has a fund of several thousand dollars permanently invested at interest.

FREE METHODIST.

This church was first organized during the fall of 1859. Rev. Lorrin Stiles, jr., for some years a member of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at that time pastor of the Methodist church in Albion, was expelled from the conference and church, in October, 1859, during what are known as "the Genesee Conference troubles." Soon after this, at the request of many of the members of the church, he formed a new church called "the Congregational Free Methodist Church." One hundred and eighty-five of his former charge joined the new church. Mr. Stiles continued as pastor until November, 1860.

At the first annual session of the Free Methodist church held at Rushford, N. Y., November 8th, 1860, Mr. Stiles and his church joined the new organization, and the distinctive title "Congregational" was dropped.

The following is a list of the pastors since November, 1860, with dates of appointment: Lorrin Stiles, jr., November 8th, 1860; Cornelius D. Brooks, October 27th, 1861; John W. Reddy, September 18th, 1862; A. F. Curry, October 1st, 1864; James Matthews, October 1st, 1866; George W. Coleman, September 28th, 1868; George W. Marcellus, October 4th, 1869; William Jackson, September 21st, 1871; Anthony N. Moore, deceased, September 23rd, 1873; Joseph Travis, September 20th, 1875; Samuel K. J. Cheesbrough, September 29th, 1877.

The congregation held services in the "old academy" until the basement of the present church was finished, in the spring of 1860. The church cost, with lot and sheds, $10,000. It was dedicated May 18th, 1860, by Rev. E. Bowen, assisted by Revs. B. I. Ives, Asa Abel and —— Requa.

The board of trustees for 1878 consisted of Alfred C. Hill, Alanson K. Bacon, Joshua R. Annis. The number of members was then 153, and of probationers, 11; total, 164.

HEROES AND MARTYRS.

RECORD OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION FROM ALBION.

[The abbreviations used in this list and similar ones hereafter are as follows: Inf, infantry; cav, cavalry; art, artillery; lt, light; hvy, heavy; ind, independent; bat, battery; pr, private; corp, corporal; sergt, sergeant; lieut, lieutenant; capt, captain; col, colonel; Co, company; mstd, mustered; dischd, discharged.]

William H. Allard, pr 17th lt bat; enlisted Sept 3, 1864; mstd out and dschd June 12, 1863.

Henry L. Achilles, jr., capt 27th inf, Co K; enlisted May 16, 1861; resigned and dschd June 9, 1862.

Henry L. Achilles, lieut-col 105th inf; enlisted Jan 6, 1862; resigned Apr 1, 1862; afterward acted as recruiting officer during the war.

George Ambler, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; was in all the battles in which the battery was engaged; dschd June 7, 1865.

Oliver C. Benton, sergt 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, promoted from corporal to sergeant Apr 7, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 12, 1865.

Jonathan Blott, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 14, 1862; dschd June 16, 1865.

Edwin Brumfield, musician, Co I, 151st inf; enlisted Aug 29, 1862; dschd for disability Oct 15, 1864.

Henry B. Barnard, Co L, 2nd mounted rifles, in which he re-enlisted Feb 20, 1864, having enlisted May 21, 1861, in the 27th inf, Co K, been promoted to sergt and 1st sergt and participated in the battles of first and second Bull Run, Crampton's Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, first and second, West Point, and the seven days' fight in front of Richmond; was promoted to 1st lieut and to capt in the 2nd mounted rifles, the latter Jan 20, 1865; was in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house; wounded at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; dschd June 20, 1865.

Joel P. Barnes, pr Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; transferred to the veteran reserve corps; served on detached service during the war; dschd July 3, 1865.

Joel P. Barnes, jr., corp 4th hvy art, in which he enlisted in Jan, 1864; first enlisted in Co K, 27th inf, Sept 5, 1861, from which he was mstd out and dschd May 31, 1863.

Albert L. Barnes, sergt Co F, 8th cav; enlisted Oct 1, 1861; dschd Nov 20, 1865.

William H. Barnes, pr 4th hvy art; enlisted Sept 19, 1864, and mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

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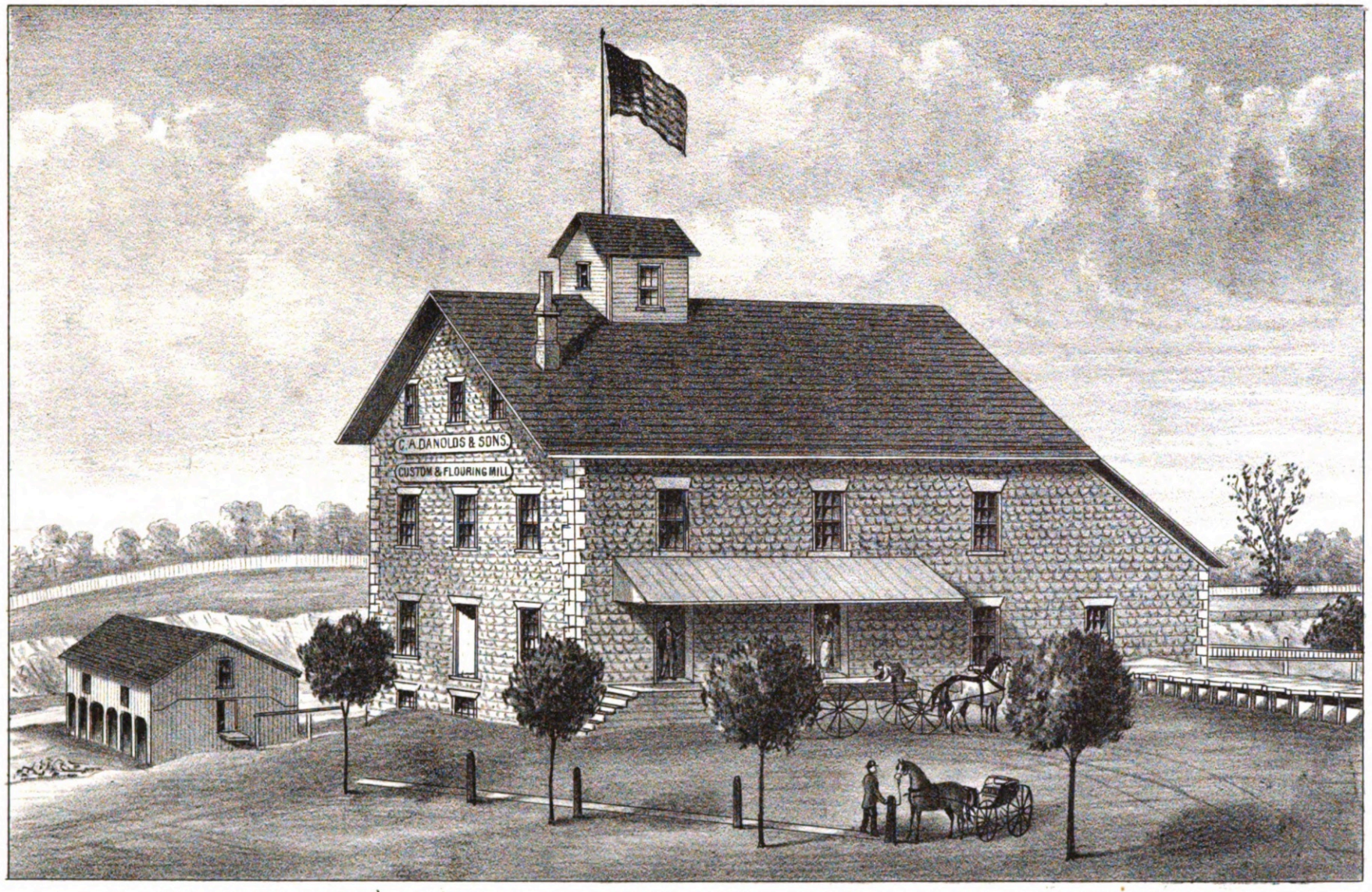

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Addison G. Bessac, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted in Sept 1864; mstd out and dschd June 16, 1865.

Clark R. Baker, 6th battalion of sharpshooters; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; dschd June 9, 1865.

Frederick Butler, 9th hvy art, Co M; enlisted Sept 23, 1864; dschd July 28, 1865.

Frederick H. Baker, pr 8th cav, Co K; enlisted Oct 3, 1864; promoted corp May 1, 1865; dschd June 27, 1865.

John Bradley, pr 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 6, 1862; dschd Dec 26, 1864.

Charles Benham, drummer, 8th hvy art, Co E; enlisted Dec 7, 1863; dschd in July, 1865.

Henry C. Beach, 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Nov 30, 1863; was sick and in hospital about five months, rest of time on duty; dschd June 30, 1865.

Lewis M. Blackwell, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 1, 1863; wounded in battle of Wilderness by ball in right shoulder; sent to the hospital for a short time, and transferred to the invalid corps; dschd in July, 1865.

George W. Blackwell, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted July 9, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863; re-enlisted Feb 13, 1864; dschd Sept 26, 1865.

Cassius Blanchard, pr, enlisted July 10, 1862; wounded and dschd for disability.

Orrin L. Blanchard, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 14, 1863; shot through right side at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and died from the effects of the wound Sept 14, 1864.

Lyman P. Blanchard, 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 30, 1863; wounded at Petersburg in the leg, and died in consequence June 25, 1864.

George D. Blanchard, pr 1st art (Reynolds's bat); enlisted Feb 15, 1864; died in Petersburg, of black fever, Aug 10, 1864.

Daniel D. Blanchard, corp 8th hvy art, Co K enlisted; Jan 27, 1864; promoted corp Mch 8, 1865; dschd Aug 9, 1865.

Charles H. Beach, 1st lieut 8th cav, Co F; enlisted Nov 8, 1862; promoted to 1st lieut Mch 13, 1864; mstd out and dschd July 10, 1864.

Hiram J. Buck, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 26, 1862; mstd out June 9, 1865.

Frederick P. Buck, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 12, 1862; dschd May 18, 1865.

Thomas Bell, jr., capt Co F, 8th cav, enlisted Sept 15, 1861; promoted capt from 1st lieut June 25, 1862; resigned, and dschd for physical disability Apr 30, 1863.

Charles Carpenter, 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; served as hospital steward in the field during his term of service; mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

Hiram H. Bidwell, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 15 1862; dschd June 15, 1865.

Horace W. Curtiss, pr 9th hvy art; enlisted Sept 19, 1864; mstd out and dschd June 27, 1865.

William N. Crann, 1st lieut Co K, 27th inf; enlisted Apr 15, 1861; was in the first battle of Bull Run, the battle of City Point, and the seven days' battle before Richmond; re-enforced Pope at Manassas, where he sank exhausted in battle and was taken to Washington, where he died Sept 12, 1862; received commission as capt, but it did not reach him before his death.

Henry B. Cleveland, 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 3, 1865.

Thomas Carruthers, 2nd lieut Co L, 2nd mounted rifles, enlisted Oct 2, 1863; promoted to sergt on muster-in; to orderly sergt Feb 25, 1865, and to 2nd lieut, Apr 9, 1865; in hospital six weeks; mstd out Aug 10, 1865, at City Point, Va.; dschd Aug 24, 1865.

Lewis M. Clifford, musician 27th inf, Co K; enlisted May 7, 1861; mstd out and dschd June 6, 1863; re-enlisted Nov 19, 1863, in 23rd cav; promoted sergt in battle of Cedar Creek; dschd Aug 1, 1865.

William Collins, pr 16th cav; first enlistment, May 8, 1861; promoted corp and sergt; taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain and paroled; mstd out and dschd June 2, 1863; re-enlisted in 16th cav, June 23, 1863; was wounded at Leesburg in a fight with Mosby's guerillas Apr 19, 1864; afterward taken prisoner by Mosby, sent to Andersonville prison for seven months, and rejoined the regiment Apr 3, 1865; from Apr 17 to Apr 26, 1865, was in pursuit of the assassins Booth and Harold, and assisted at their capture; dschd Oct 3, 1865.

Julius Connor, pr 8th hvy art, Co F; enlisted Sept 20, 1864; slipped and injured his hip, and was sent to general hospital; dschd Aug 11, 1865.

George D. Curtiss, corp 8th veteran cav, Co F; first enlisted in 13th inf, Co K, May 2, 1861; dschd Aug 1, 1861; re-enlisted Sept 15, 1861, in 8th cav, and re-enlisted as a veteran Jan 1, 1864; wounded at the battle of Brandy Station, Aug, 1863; was sent to hospital; returned to the regiment, and was dschd June 27, 1865.

John H. Cole, pr 8th hvy art, Co. C; enlisted July 22, 1862; in hospital for ten months; on detached duty at Fort McHenry, Md., for two years; dschd May 3, 1865.

Daniel T. Deveraux, pr 8th hvy art, Co. C; enlisted Aug 4, 1862; dschd in June, 1865.

William H. Dorrance, musician, 27th inf, Co. K; enlisted April 1, 1861; mstd May 21, 1861, for two years at Albion; dschd for physical disability at Washington, Jan 29, 1863.

Henry J. Danforth, corp 8th hvy art, Co. A; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted corp in 1864; wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor in the right knee; leg amputated; dschd in Aug, 1865.

Orson P. Derby, corp Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; promoted corp June 5, 1864; wounded by a ball in the left arm, and sent to hospital; dschd June 9, 1865.

Lucian Dean, pr 8th hvy art, Co. K; enlisted Dec 9, 1863; dschd Oct 6, 1865.

William Emerson, Rochester, col 151st inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862; mstd out as col on account of the consolidation of the regiment, Dec 21, 1864; wounded five times at the battle of Monocacy; had two horses shot from under him at Occoquan, and two at Cedar Creek; president of the general court-martial at Elmira in the

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winter of 1863-64; joined his regiment at Cold Harbor in 1864, commanding a brigade.

Charles D. Elliott, 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 14, 1865.

William H. Elliott, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 20, 1864; wounded in front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864, and lay in hospital until Sept 9, 1864; dschd June 5, 1865.

Charles W. Few, pr 151st inf, Co F; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; dschd June 26, 1865.

Stephen C. Gifford, pr 8th hvy art, Co A; enlisted July 28, 1862; dschd for disability Oct 24, 1863.

Lewis Gallaraugh, pr 8th cav, Co K; enlisted Mch 27, 1865; dschd July 10, 1865.

George S. Gaskill, 1st lieut 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr 20, 1861; mstd out and dschd May 31, 1863.

David Hardie, capt Co G, 28th inf; enlisted Apr 16, 1861; resigned and was dschd July 1, 1862.

Isaac Halleck, capt Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Sept 9, 1862; dschd for physical disability Jan 1, 1864.

George Harvey, sergt 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; died in Hampton General Hospital, Va.

Thomas Hales, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 12, 1865.

William W. Hunt, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 31, 1862; dschd July 1, 1865.

George J. Holems, pr 58th engineers; enlisted Apr 6, 1865; dschd June 3, 1865.

Henry Harrington, 2nd lieut 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr 21, 1861; resigned and was dschd for physical disability, July 10, 1862.

Charles B. Howard, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted July 10, 1861; mstd out and dschd May 31, 1863; re-enlisted in the 8th art, Dec 14, 1863; wounded at Petersburg, and dschd for disability, June 3, 1864.

George S. Hunt, corp 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd with the battery in 1865.

William H. June, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Dec 27, 1863; dschd July 7, 1865.

Marcus M. June, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 17, 1865.

Truman M. Jones, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; wounded at Slaughter Pen; dschd July 3, 1865.

Samuel B. Joslyn, pr, musician 33rd inf; enlisted in Aug 1862; dschd May 22, 1863.

Sylvester King, pr 151st inf; enlisted Aug 29, 1862; was never in battle, being employed as a nurse; mstd out and dschd June 29, 1865.

Charles Albert King, 1st lieut and regimental quartermaster 151st inf; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; promoted quartermaster-sergt on mustering in, 1st lieut and regimental quartermaster July 1, 1864, and captain by brevet Sept 28, 1865.

John Kirby, pr 8th cav, Co F; enlisted Aug 9,1861; was taken prisoner at Stony Creek, and in prison nine months, dschd June 24, 1865.

Amasa Kellog, pr 8th cav, Co F; enlisted Mch 28; 1865; dschd June 27, 1865.

George W. King, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; was in hospital four months from a bayonet wound; dschd June 26, 1865.

Stephen Lane enlisted as a private in the 28th inf, Co G, and was promoted corp. He re-enlisted as a pr in the 16th cav, was promoted sergt, and served until the rebellion ended.

Abel C. Lane, brother of Stephen Lane, Co G, 26th inf; enlisted at the commencement of the war, was wounded at Fredericksburg, and died at Washington, Feb 20, 1863, of his wound and fever.

John J. Larwood, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Dec 14, 1863; was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, by a ball which paralyzed the left arm and injured the right; dschd May 31, 1865.

James H. T. Lowery, pr 8th hvy art, Co M; enlisted Feb 1, 1865; was taken prisoner at the battle of Cold Harbor, and sent to Richmond, where he died in prison, of dysentery, July 16, 1864.

Henry Myers, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Dec 22, 1862; mstd out and dschd July 8, 1865.

John Moye, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted July 15, 1862; dschd for disability March 25, 1863.

William C. Moore, sergt Co C, 8th hvy art; enlisted July 24, 1862; was wounded at Petersburg in the left foot and in hospital till Dec 27, 1864; returned to duty, and was mstd out June 5, 1865.

John Henry McCarty, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 9, 1862; was in the batttle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; was taken prisoner and sent to Salisbury prison, N. C., where he remained seven months before being exchanged; dschd June 5, 1865.

William Henry Nichols, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Jerry O'Brien, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 1, 1863; was wounded at Hatcher's Run, in the right leg and left foot, June 19, 1864, and lay in hospital until Dec 16, 1864; dschd on account of wounds June 5, 1865.

George Washington Pier, 28th inf, Co G; enlisted May 8, 1861; mstd out and dschd with his regiment; re-enlisted in the 8th hvy art Dec 2, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Joel Green Phillips, sergt Co D, 8th hvy art; enlisted Aug 29, 1862; promoted corp and sergt at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; wounded in the thigh by a shell at Petersburg and sent to hospital at Washington, but rejoined his regiment and was dschd at the close of hostilities.

Charles Phillips, pr 8th cav; enlisted Aug 29, 1862; shot through the thigh before Petersburg, taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, paroled, and dschd at the close of the war.

William B. Redfield, musician, Co K, 33d inf; enlisted Aug 28, 1862; dschd June 1, 1864.

Charles Willard Sickels, corp Co K, 27th inf; enlisted in Apr 1861; mstd out and dschd May 31, 1863.

Charles H. Spencer, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Sept 1, 1864; mstd out and dschd June 20, 1865.

Robert Safford, Co K, 8th cav; enlisted Mch 27, 1865; previously enlisted Sept 21, 1861, and served his time out;

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taken prisoner at Gettysburg and held three months; dschd from last enlistment June 10, 1865.

Manly Safford, pr 8th cav, Co. F; enlisted Sept 21, 1861; wounded at the battle of Barber's Cross, and dschd on account of the wound, Apr 14, 1863; re-enlisted in the same regiment, Nov 11, 1863; promoted sergt; wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, and held; dschd June 28, 1865.

William Safford, corp Co F, 22nd cav; enlisted Nov 16, 1863; dschd Aug 11, 1865.

George H. Stockton, Albion, pr 8th hvy art, Co J; enlisted Dec 12, 1863; dschd June 30, 1865.

George H. Stone, sergt Co A, 8th hvy art, enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted from private to corp Aug 22, 1862, and to sergt June 3, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, in the left arm, shattering the bone; dschd May 2, 1865.

Warren Stone, corp 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; promoted corp from private; dschd June 14, 1865.

Cyrus Eli Snyder, pr 8th cav, Co A, enlisted Aug 8, 1862; sick and in hospital about three months; dschd June 7, 1865.

John Smith, pr 104th inf, Co H, enlisted July 4, 1864; dschd Aug 11, 1865.

Irving M. Thompson, 1st lieut 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 27, 1862; promoted from 2nd lieut in Jan, 1863; wounded in the siege of Petersburg, July 25, 1864; mstd out and dschd June 16, 1865.

Charles Henry Tucker, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted July 9, 1852; dschd May 31, 1863.

Henry V. Van Dusen, pr 11th inf; enlisted in Jan, 1862; lost an arm at Gaines Mills; taken prisoner at Savage Station, sent to Richmond for thirty days, paroled, and dschd in Aug, 1862.

A. N. Van Antwerp, pr 8th hvy art, Co H; enlisted Aug 7, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and in hospital eight months; dschd June 5, 1865.

Charles W. Wall, commissary-sergt Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Aug 28, 1862; mstd out and dschd July 1, 1865.

James Wilson, pr 8th cav, Co K; enlisted April 2, 1865; promoted corp May 25, 1865.

Martin G. Wood, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted May 31, 1861; mstd out and dschd June 6, 1863; re-enlisted in the 8th cav, and was promoted to quartermaster-sergt in 1864; msted out and dschd June 27, 1865.

George W. Wilson, pr 8th cav, Co F; enlisted Sept 20, 1863; dschd Dec 18, 1864; first enlisted April 25, 1861, in Co G, 28th inf; dschd July 18, 1861, for disability.

George W. Whitney, camp bugler, 22nd cav; enlisted in Dec, 1863; was wounded and sent to general hospital; remained during term of service; dschd in June, 1865.

Hobert Williams, capt and brevet-maj 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Aug, 1862; promoted 1st lieut in 1864; capt June 20, 1864; brevet-maj June 15, 1865; wounded by a ball at Winchester, Sept 18, 1864, and on sick list till Dec, 1864, when he joined his regiment, and remained until the close of the war; dschd June 26, 1865.

Charles M. Wright, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Nov, 1863; dschd June 14, 1865, for physical disability.

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THE TOWN OF ALBION.

THE town of Albion was set off from Barre and made a separate municipality in 1875. It was named from the village of Albion, which, in its turn, probably derived its name from that of the largest of the British islands. One ancient writer (Agathemerus) calls the two largest of these islands Hibernia and Albion, and Pliny says: "The island of Great Britain was formerly called Albion, the name of Britain being common to all the islands around it." In poetry the name is still retained; the "hills of Albion," and "Albion's sons," are not uncommon forms of expression. Whichever of several views is adopted with regard to the etymology of the word, it is certain that it was the name of ancient England, and probably that fact, or its poetic use, led to its adoption here.

The town lies between Gaines on the north and Barre on the south, and between Murray and Ridgeway on the east and west. It has a length from east to west of about nine and one-half miles, and a breadth from north to south of about two and one-half miles. It includes less than half of ranges one and two in the fifteenth township of the Holland Land Company's land, and a part of the northern tier of lots in the same ranges of the fourteenth township.

The village of Albion lies about midway between its eastern and western limits, on its northern boundary. The Erie Canal runs along the line between this town and Gaines, and the Rochester and Suspension Bridge branch of the New York Central railroad passes just south from the canal.

By reason of the brief existence of this town, its list of supervisors is short. In 1875, the year when the town was set off, Norman S. Field was elected to this office, and he was re-elected in 1876 and 1877. In 1878 John H. White was elected.

PRODUCTIONS, SOIL AND UNDERLYING ROCK.

Grain and fruit-raising have always been the principal industries of the town. The soil is generally a clay loam. A short distance east and south from the village of Albion are some sandy elevations, among which the beautiful cemetery of Mount Albion is located.

Except a narrow strip along the south line in the eastern part of the town, the underlying rock is Medina sandstone. Just east from the village of Albion several quarries have been developed within a few years, and large quantities of stone are taken from them and exported. Some of these quarries are among the most valuable in the State; and their proximity to the canal greatly facilitates the transportation of the stone taken from them. The products of these quarries are taken east and west the entire length of the canal, and to all the cities which lie on the shores of the great lakes. Many years since, a quarry was in the southwest part of the town, in what geologists term the Clinton rock; but the products were only utilized for local purposes.

SETTLEMENT.

The history of the town of Albion, apart from that of the village, must necessarily be meager compared with that of other towns in the county. This meagerness is due to the small area which it embraces, and to the fact that this area immediately surrounds the thriving village of Albion, which since it came into existence has absorbed all the interests that seemed likely to spring up in the town, and kept it in the condition of a suburban district. Other towns, of larger extent, lying farther from this large village, have more of a history of their own.

Previous to the year 1815 but few settlers had come into this town. In the autumn of that year quite a number came and located farms, upon which they commenced improvements in the spring of 1816. Between that year and 1819 nearly all the land in the town was taken up. Roads were opened, by cutting away the underbrush and some of the large timber. School-houses were built in rude, primitive style, but adapted to the circumstances and needs of the people at that time. Clearings were commenced and enlarged, and the development of the resources of the country earnestly entered upon.

The war of 1812 had brought about a state of things which prevented the westward flow of the tide of emigration during its continuance. At its close that tide set in this direction again, and it is the uniform testimony of surviving pioneers that when settlers began to arrive the town seemed to fill up at once. Nearly all came by way of the ridge, which had always been a natural highway, and over which, in an early day, the Holland Land Company laid out a road six rods in width. Arriving at the point where the Oak Orchard road—which had also been cut before—crosses the ridge, they turned southward, and quickly filled the town to the east and west from this road.

The farms were first "articled" to the settlers. These articles were contracts for deeds upon the payment within a specified time, as the agreement stipulated. They were negotiable, and many were assigned several times before

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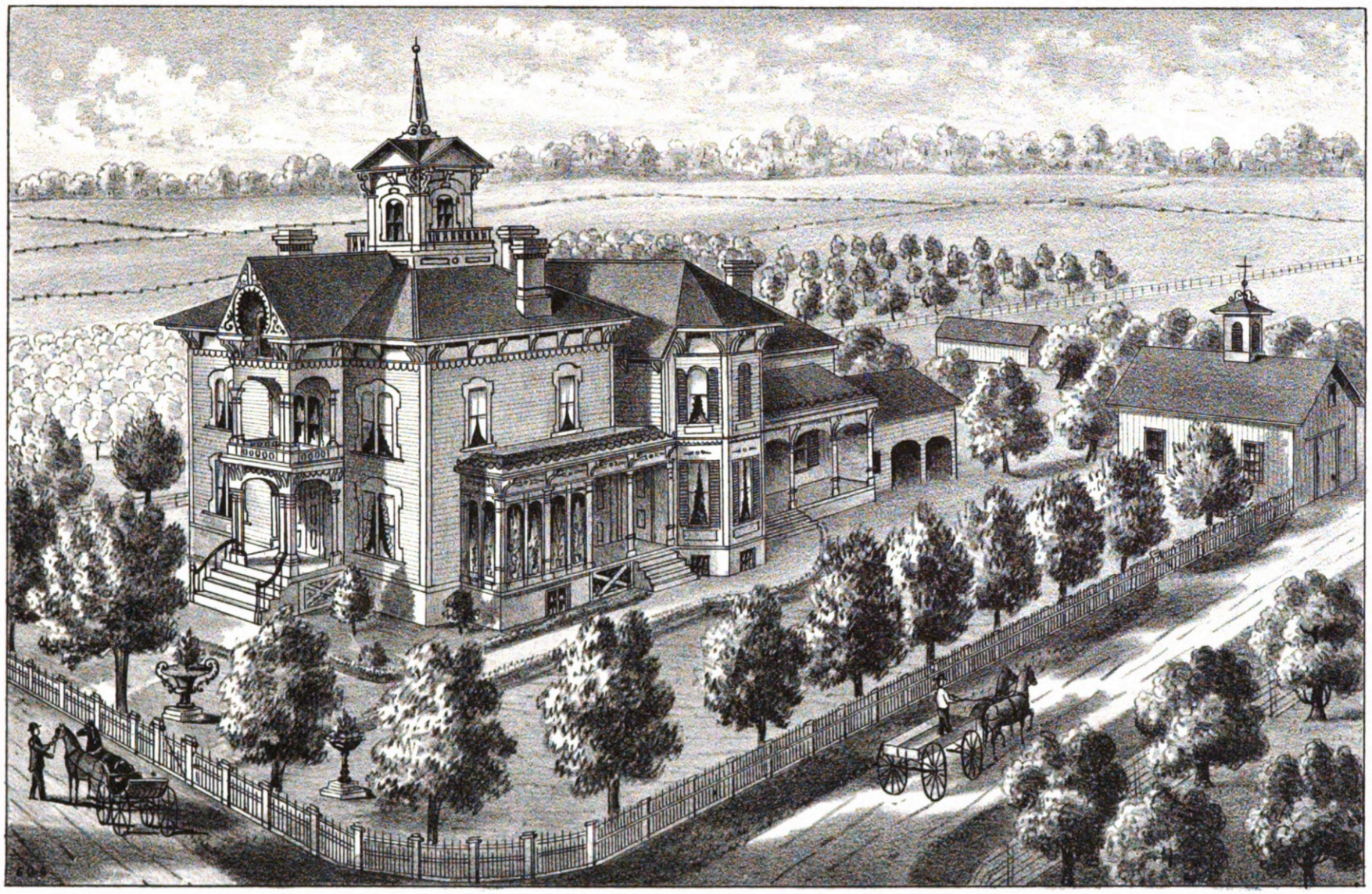

FARM RESIDENCE of ARNOLD GREGORY ESQ, TOWN of ALBION, ORLEANS CO. N.Y.

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deeds were taken. They were not recorded, and therefore the records in the county clerk's office give no reliable information as to the first settlers.

Anthony Tripp, a native of Rhode Island, came to this town in 1811, and located a farm of 100 acres on lot 33, range 11. This same farm is now owned by his son Almeron Tripp. It is said that this was the first land that was "articled" in the then town of Barre. By reason of the condition of things during the war of 1812, he did not occupy his farm till after its close. His son Samuel commenced improvements on it, and afterward he came and resided on it till his death.

Oliver Benton settled in 1812, on a large farm two miles south from Albion, on lot 40, range 1, township 14, at what has always been called, after him, Benton's Corners. The lack of accessible material prevents even a meager sketch of his pioneer life. He kept a tavern during many years, and was for a long time the postmaster of Barre. He was chosen sheriff of the county in 1825, and held the office three years. He died in 1848.

Nathan Whitney settled on lot 2, range 2, in 1813. He served in the war of 1812, and was at the taking of Fort Erie. He was several times supervisor of Barre. He removed from the county in 1827.

In 1811 Lansing Bailey and his brother purchased by article 260 acres on lot 10, range 2, one mile west from the present village of Albion. In February, 1812, Mr. Bailey, with his wife and child and his brother, came to settle on their purchase. They came on a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen, and they drove five other cattle. They lived in a shanty on their farm till the spring of 1812, when they built a rude log house, cut a road to the ridge, where Mrs. Bailey had staid with a relative, and moved the family to their farm. The next winter their stock were kept on browse. In the fall of 1813 Mr. Bailey was one of the election board. The polls were opened at four places several miles distant from each other, and the board traveled from one to another on foot. There was not then a horse in the town. His first children born—a pair of twins—were cradled in the half of a hollow log. His wife and brother died in August, 1813.

During the continuance of the war of 1812 the few settlers in this county were often alarmed by reports of the approach of hostile parties, and on two or three occasions Mr. Bailey went out with a military company to which he belonged, on one of which expeditions he was out a month. During this war the population of this region diminished. A few settlers came in, and more left. After the conclusion of the war the county filled up rapidly, and neighbors were many.

Mr. Bailey died in 1866, on the farm where he first settled, which is now owned by his son, T. O. Bailey. He was a prominent and influential man, and was ten times elected supervisor of the town of Barre.

Jesse Mason, a native of Massachusetts, settled on lot 17, range 2, in 1817. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at Buffalo when it was burned. He "was a man of positive convictions in all matters of his belief, political, moral or religious; energetic, enterprising and liberal in all that pertained to public affairs in his neighborhood, he bore even more than his share in all the labors, expense and trouble in opening roads, founding schools and churches, and organizing society in the new country. All such duties and burthens were performed and borne by him as labors of love, in which he seemed to delight." He died in Ohio in 1854.

Allen Porter was born at Williamsville, Mass., in 1795. He came to Ontario county in 1806, and in August, 1814, went as a soldier to Buffalo, which was then threatened by the British at Fort Erie. He served under Major-General Brown, and Colonel Peter B. Porter. In the same month he volunteered to cross and assist in the defense of Fort Erie. On the 17th of September of that year he was engaged in the sortie from that fort, in which the British were assaulted and their encampment broken up. He came from Ontario county, and located on a farm on lot 33, range 2, in December, 1815. In March, 1816, he commenced work on this farm, on which he has ever since resided.

In 1819 he married Electa, daughter of Captain Justin Scott, of Phelps, Ontario county. She was the mother of all his children, of whom four are living. She was a woman of rare candor and modesty, and of more than ordinary intelligence. She was a real helpmate to her husband.

Mr. Porter has seen the wilderness which he entered when a young man become the thriving region which it is, and has borne his part in developing it. He has held various offices of trust, such as magistrate, etc., but he was never an office-seeker. For some years he has not engaged in active business, but has lived at his ease on the avails of his well-earned competency. Kindness, large-heartedness and liberality of thought have always distinguished him.

In the preparation of the following list of early settlers, with time and place of settlement of each, recourse was had to the memory of some of the few remaining pioneers. Completeness and perfect accuracy cannot therefore be vouched for, though it is believed to be correct. The order of the numbers, when three are given, is, township, range, lot; when two numbers only are given, they are those of the range and lot, the former being mentioned first:

1812.—Oliver Benton, 14, 40; Lansing Bailey, 15, 2, 10; Anthony Tripp, 15, 2, 33.

1813.—Joseph Hart, 15, 1, 24; Dr. William White, 15, 1, 26; Jonathan Whitney, 15, 1, 33; Nathan Whitney, 15, 2, 2.

1814.—John Phelps, 15, 1, 3; J. Butterfield, 1, 3.

1815.—James Gibbs, 1, 26; William Cole, 14, 1, 40; James St. Clair, 15, 2, 11; Caleb Thurston, 2, 11; Reuben Darrow, 2, 1; Abram Mattison, 2, 1; Stephen Porter, 14, 2, 40; Joseph Rockwood, 14, 2, 40; Allen Porter, 15, 2, 35.

1816.—William Minckley, 1, 2; John Minckley, 1, 2; Harry Thayer, 1, 2; John Barnes, 1, 17; Thomas Caswell, 1, 24; Truman Mason 2, 17; William Thurston, 2, 25; Youngs A. Brown, 2, 18; Thomas Porter, 2, 18; Ephraim Carr, 2, 18; William Parker, 2, 10; Burnell Farr, 2, 10; Ithamar Hebard, 2, 10; W. H. Smith, 2, 1;

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Samuel Goodrich, 2, 9; —— Hack, 2, 9; James Storms, 14, 2, 8; Gregory Storms, 2, 16; Asa Paine, 2, 16; Christopher Paine, 2, 16; Jonathan Ferris, 14, 2, 64; —— Cook, 2, 49; —— Coann, 2, 56; Thomas Bennett, 2, 56; —— Terrel, 15, 2, 34.

1817.— —— Harkemer, 1, 2; Orra Clark, 1, 3; Joseph Poland, 1, 18; Joshua Rich, 1, 18; William Wright, 1, 9; Jacob Annis, 1, 10; —— Blanchard, 1, 10; William Hartwell, 1, 25; Solomon Hartwell, 1, 25; Ezekiel Broughton, 2, 25; Alanson Cole, 2, 25; Potter Paine, 2, 9; Christopher Benjamin, 2, 17; J. Burns, 14, 2, 8; Abiathar Mix, 2, 32; Warren Perkins, 2, 56; Jonathan Clark, 15, 2, 50; Elijah Shaw, 2, 49; Jesse Mason, 2, 17.

1818.—Joseph Potter, 1, 24; Harry Higbee, 14, 1, 32; Alvah Tripp, 15, 1, 25; Jonathan Rich, 1, 18; Joseph Rich, 1, 18; George Howland, 2, 10; Adonijah Bond, 14, 2, 24; James Wilkinson, 2, 48; William Flint, 2, 35; Harvey Mosher, 2, 34; Silas Williams, 2, 34; John Rose, 2, 33.

1819.— —— Newman, 1, 1; Samuel Tanner, 1, 19; —— Griswold, 1, 27; Arad Rich, 1, 18; Calvin Rich, 1, 18; John Wright, 1, 9; Abner Griffin, 1, 9; Harry Scott, 2, 49; David Carr, 2, 41; Alfred French, 2, 64; Joel Cass, 2, 48; Thomas Stoddard, 2, 48; Henry Wirt, 2, 48; Elihu Mosher, 2, 35; William Sherwood, 2, 25.

1820.—Benjamin Green, 1, 19; Jesse Coy, 1, 17; Esau Barnes, 1, 17; Cyrus Bigbee, 1, 10; Leonard Evans, 2, 24; Crosby Maxfield, 2, 17; Long Horton; —— Austin, 14, 2, 32; Durfee Delano, 15, 2, 43; Henry Root, 2, 49; Samuel Perkins, 2, 56; Russel Loomis, 2, 48; Harry Loomis, 2, 48; Col. Archibald Danolds, 1, 35; J. H. Skinner, 2, 34.

1821.—Gould Sears, 2, 25.

1822.—Luther Salisbury, 2, 25; —— Rogers, 2, 25.

Dr. Brown located about the year 1825 a mile west from Eagle Harbor. About 1826 Dr. Willard Eaton settled a short distance west from Porter's Corners, but soon removed to Eagle Harbor, where he practiced many years. He was highly respected and had a large practice. He was succeeded by his son, who practiced at Eagle Harbor till April, 1866.

Dr. Taft, Dr. Cobb and Dr. Brown have practiced at the same place since the removal of Dr. Eaton.

SALT SPRINGS AND ROADS—BLACK SALTS.

Before the settlement of this town, the Holland Land Company's agents became aware of the difficulty which settlers would experience in procuring salt, which among civilized people cannot be dispensed with. The distance to the Salina salt works was more than one hundred miles, and the salt could only be brought on wagons over the roads of those times, which would now be considered almost impassable. To obviate this difficulty, and supply those who might settle in the country with this article, the company, in 1805, erected works at a salt spring which their surveyors had discovered north from the present village of Medina. To facilitate the transportation of the salt which was made at these works, roads were laid out and cut through the forest in different directions. These were termed salt works roads, and some of them, which happened to be laid on routes where highways were afterwards needed, are still in use. One of these passed in a northwestern direction from Benton's Corners to near the northwest corner of the town. The company did not sell the land which this road included, but in many cases bounded farms by it, and the obliquity of some section lines in the northwest part of the town was thus caused.

Salt was never manufactured from the weaker brine of these springs so as successfully to compete with that brought from Salina, and on the opening of the Erie Canal the works were abandoned. There were times previous to the opening of the canal when wheat was drawn to Rochester and sold for thirty-one cents per bushel, and salt which had been drawn from Salina purchased for $5 per barrel. At these prices sixteen bushels of wheat were required for the purchase of one barrel of salt.

At this time the only article that sold at home for money was "black salts," or impure potash, which the early settlers made from ashes burned for the purpose. This potash was taken to Gaines and sold to James Mather, who pearled it and sent it from Oak Orchard Harbor to Montreal, where it found a cash market. This was the only means for obtaining money with which to pay taxes.

FORMER BUSINESS CENTERS.

Up to the time when the Erie Canal was constructed, no villages had come into existence in this town. What were thought to be the nuclei of two had been established. In 1818 Abiathar Mix commenced the business of making potash at Porter's Corners, in the western part of the town. He also opened a store for the sale of dry goods and groceries, and a tavern for the entertainment of wayfarers. His brother Ebenezer Mix, a clerk in the land office at Batavia, furnished a part of the capital for this business. This was the pioneer store, as well as ashery, in the town, and people living where the village of Albion now is came there to purchase goods.

A tannery and shoe shop were established just north from Porter's Corners in about the year 1819 by William Sherwood, and quite a large business in both branches was carried on for some years. The canal, and the location of the county seat, gave the death blow to the prospects of a city here, and no trace of these places of business now remains. The store and ashery have gone to ruin, and the tannery buildings have been removed.

The ding-donging of two saw-mills that were built just north of this place on the stream (Otter creek) that runs by it has long since ceased, and the stream since the clearing away of the forest has dwindled to a brook.

In 1819 Orris H. Gardner established a store at Benton's Corners, and continued the mercantile business there till he changed his location to Albion when that village sprang up.

A tavern was established in 1815, about a mile north

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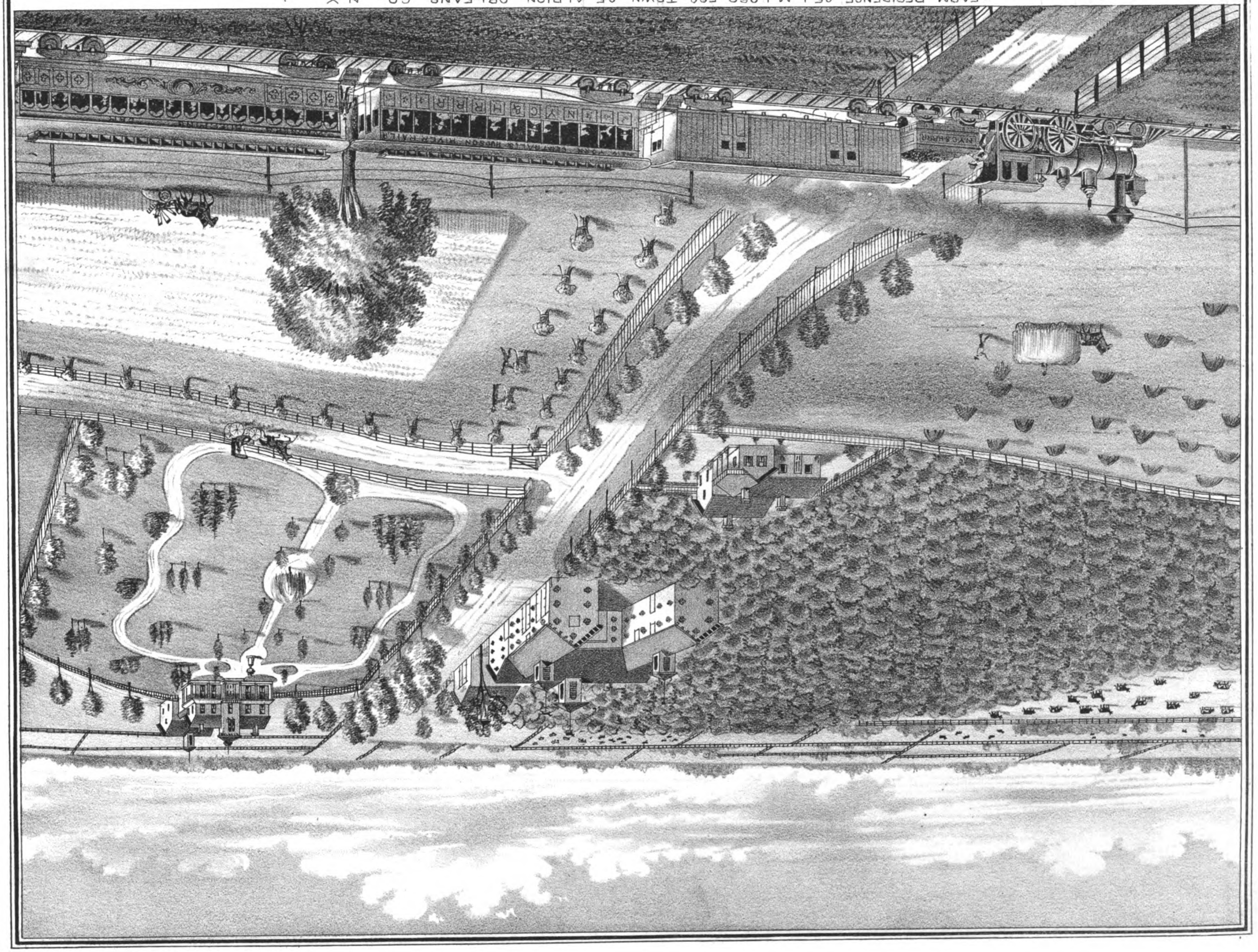
FARM RESIDENCE OF L.M. LOSS ESQ, TOWN OF ALBION, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.



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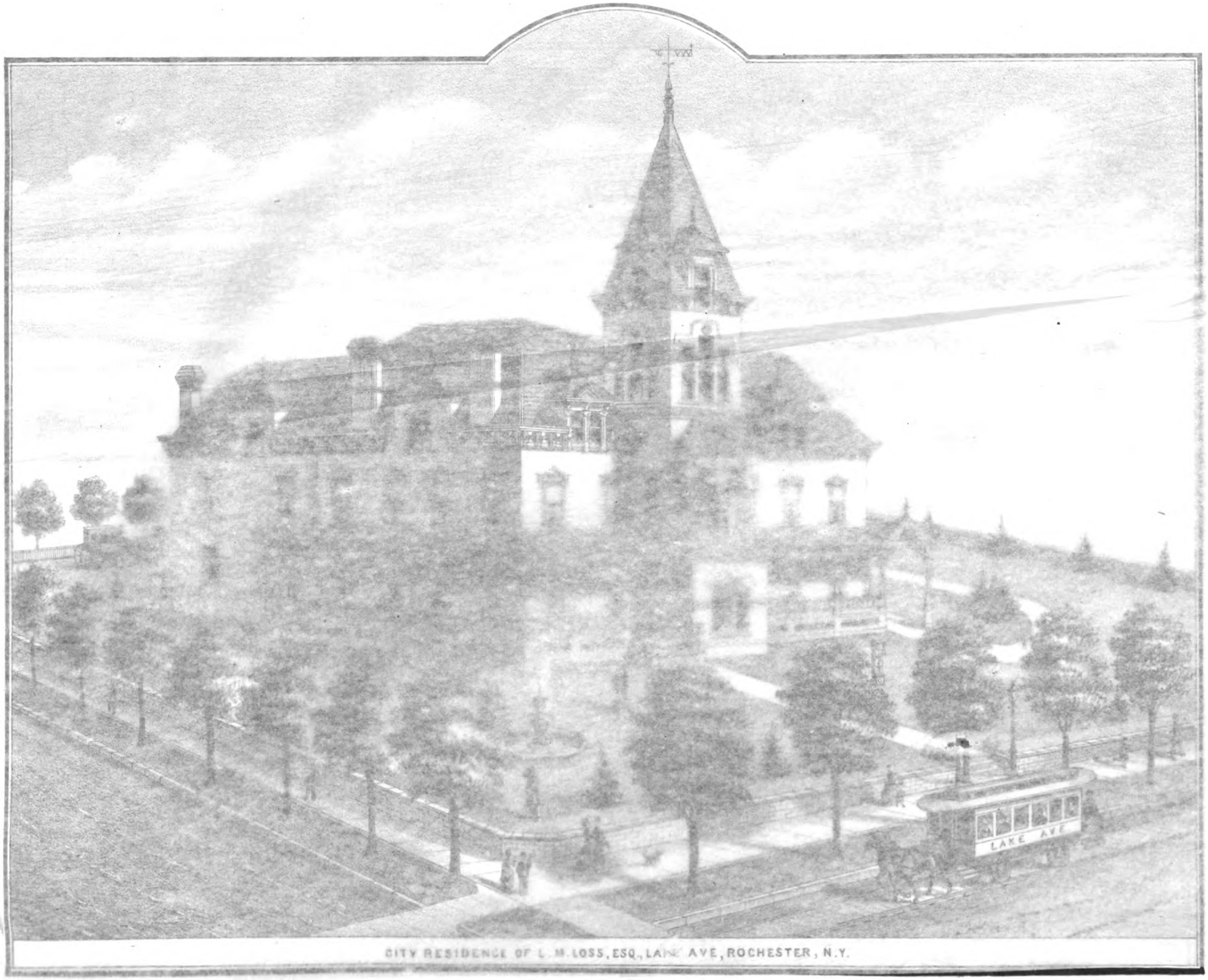

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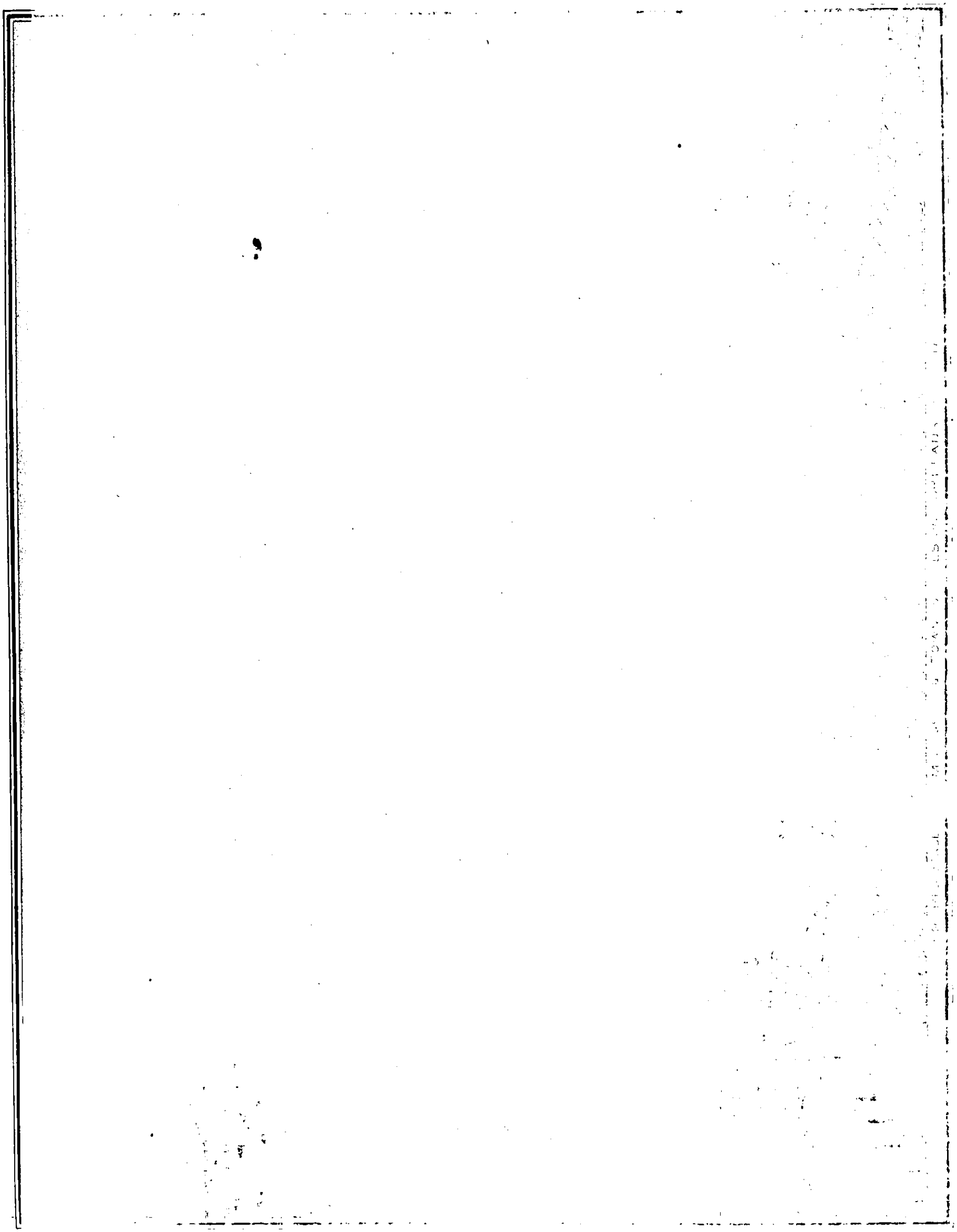

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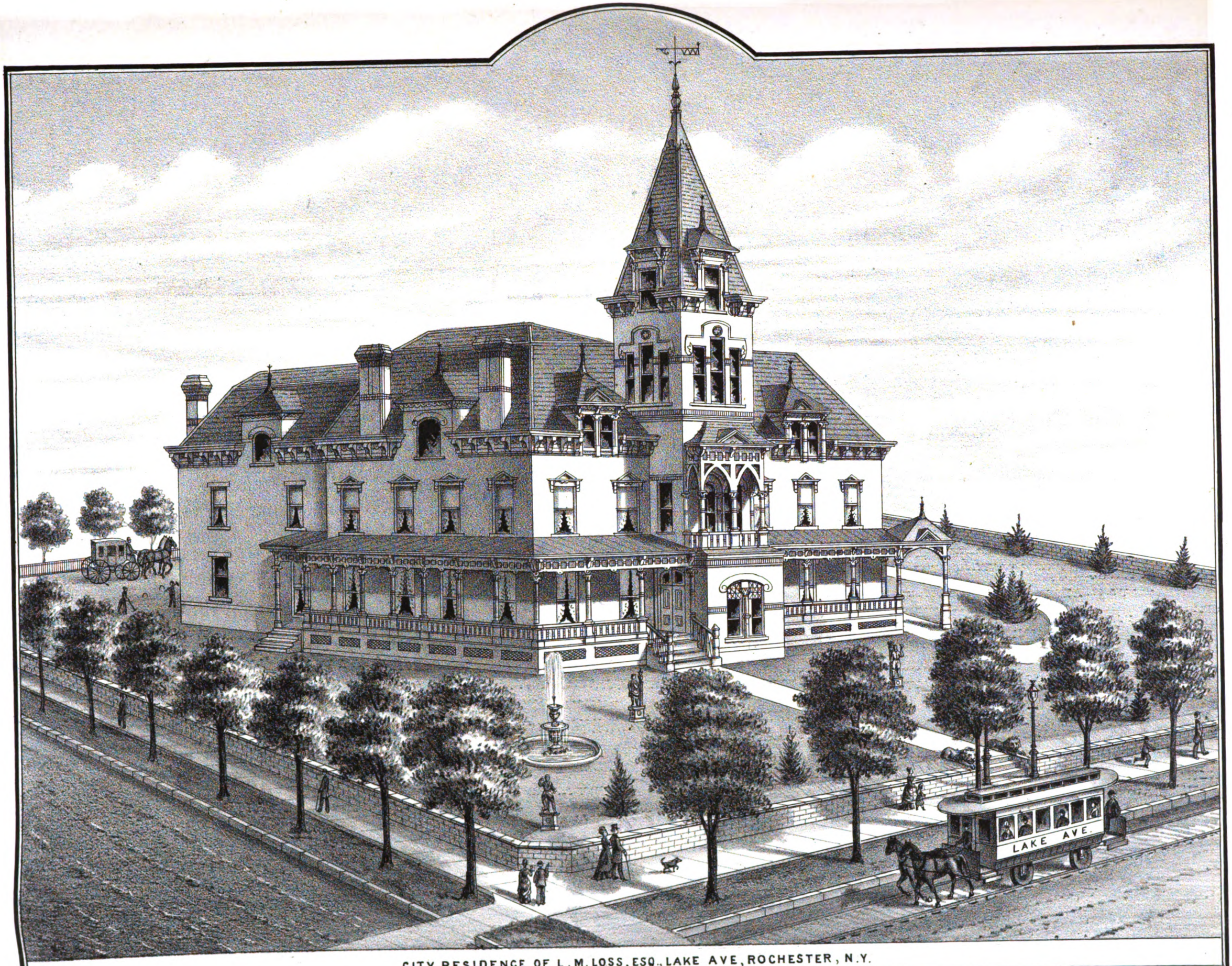

CITY RESIDENCE OF L. M. LOSS, ESQ., LAKE AVE, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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from Benton's Corners, by Abram Mattison, and subsequently another at Benton's Corners by Oliver Benton. Mr. Mattison's was the pioneer tavern of the town.

The village of Eagle Harbor, a small part of which lies in this town, had no existence previous to the construction of the Erie Canal. A Mr. Richardson, the contractor who built the culvert and embankment over Otter creek, established a store for the convenience of his employees, and that was the nucleus of the present village. It is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of an eagle having her nest here in early times.

The pioneer saw-mill in Albion was built by Dr. William White, in 1816, on lot 26, southeast from the village, on the east branch of Sandy creek. About 1824 a grist-mill was built at the same place by a Mr. Caswell. These were subsequently destroyed by fire, and in their place a Mr. Collins erected a stone building for a grist-mill. No machinery was ever put in this building, and it has gone to ruin.

PIONEER BALL.

The first ball in the town of Albion was at the log tavern of Abram Mattison, July 4th, 1819. The split log floor of the bar-room was covered with boards on which to dance. The company consisted of young people from all parts of Barre and Gaines. A few of them are still living, but many have passed away.

Buggies and pleasure wagons were not then known here, and they came in lumber wagons, some of them drawn by oxen, often two or three couples in a wagon. The "knight of the catgut" who gave them music came from near Holley.

This first public ball in this part of the country is remembered by the survivors as being in strong contrast with like festivities since, by reason of the absence of display and the union of feeling which characterized it.

SCHOOLS.

The records of the town of Barre (which included Albion) were burned years since, and it is not possible to ascertain when the different school districts in the town were organized, what were their limits, and what changes have been made to adapt them to changing circumstances.

It is remembered by pioneers that at first many of these districts included territory several miles in extent, and that these were divided and subdivided as the population increased. The primitive log school-houses, with their rough benches and desks, have been succeeded by frame buildings, with better internal arrangement, and these in their turn by very convenient and tasteful structures, which may now be seen in all parts of the town. Here, as well as in all parts of the country, the curriculum of study has been greatly extended from the "reading, writing and ciphering" of the first common schools, and the methods of instruction much changed, and probably in some respects improved. Of course the interest in higher institutions of learning has centered in the flourishing village of Albion, and no such institutions have sprung up in the town.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Rich's Corners, which since the formation of the town, has been christened East Albion, received its first name from five brothers—Joshua, Jonathan, Joseph, Arad and Calvin Rich—who settled on lot 18, first range.

Joshua came in 1817, Jonathan and Joseph in 1818, and the other two in 1819. None of them are now there.

In 1818 Rev. Joseph Sheppard, a young Methodist clergyman, about twenty-two years of age, came to Rich's Corners and stopped at the house of Joshua Rich. His horse was fed the night he came on straw taken from a straw bed, and the next morning on browse that was cut for him. There was no school-house at this place then, and services were held at the house of Mr. Rich, who was at that time an exhorter. When the young clergyman left, a temporary foot bridge was made for him to walk on across a run north from the Corners, while his horse was led through the mud. At this time there was no Methodist preaching elsewhere in the town. Albion was not then a village. This was the first place where services were held by clergymen of this denomination, and here was organized the first religious society in what is now the town of Albion.

The first "Christian" church of Barre, now Albion, was organized about 1820. Jotham Morse, Jonathan Ferris, —— Cooke a deaf mute, —— Bonner, Dr. Willard Eaton, and —— Witherell and their wives were members at its organization. The first pastor was Rev. Jotham Morse, who is remembered as a very good and benevolent man. He is still living at West Shelby, though for some years he has been blind. At first meetings were held in school-houses and barns in the vicinity. About the year 1830 a church edifice was erected, and was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Rogers. It still stands where it was built, about a mile west from Porter's Corners. It has never greatly changed in appearance since it was erected, having had only ordinary repairs made on it. The society has had for pastors Revs. Copeland, F. J. Smith, —— Tryon, James Whitmore, and others whose names are forgotten. It has always pursued a very liberal policy toward other denominations, and although it has not always been eminently prosperous it has been remarkably peaceful.

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THE TOWN OF BARRE.

THE town of Barre (pronounced Barry) was taken from Gaines March 6th, 1818, and made a separate town by an act of the Legislature. Gaines had previously been taken from Ridgeway, and that from Batavia. These towns when organized were included in Genesee county, from which Orleans was taken in 1824, six years after Barre was made a town.

The name was given to it by the Hon. John Lee, who with his family came here from central New York in 1816, and settled in that part of the town since known as Lee's Settlement. Judge Lee was born in Barre, Mass., and named this town after the place of his nativity.

There was at the time of the American Revolution a Colonel Barre, who was a member of the English Parliament and a firm friend of the colonies. In honor of him the town of Barre, Mass., received its name, and from that, as above stated, this town was named.

Its early boundaries were the present town of Gaines on the north, the "transit line" or eastern boundary of the Holland Land Company's land on the east, Genesee county on the south, and Shelby, which was annexed to Orleans county from Genesee in 1825, on the west. In 1875 the town of Albion was set off from Barre, and now constitutes its northern boundary. The line between the two towns extends east and west near to where the stratum known as Niagara limestone, which underlies the town of Barre, crops out. This outcropping ridge extends easterly and westerly through the entire county, and for a long distance in both directions beyond it. North from this the Medina sandstone is the first underlying stratum, and the quarrying of this has grown to an important branch of industry.

The town now includes nearly all of ranges one and two, in the fourteenth township of the Holland Purchase. It is about nine and one-half miles in length from east to west, and five and one-half in width from north to south. The surface of the land is gently undulating. There are no hills and valleys in the town, and of course springs very rarely occur. The reliance for water in times of drouth is upon wells.

The soil is generally a clay loam, except in the swamps and low places between the undulations, where muck has accumulated to a greater or less depth. It is fertile and well adapted to the raising of either grass or those varieties of grain which may be produced in this climate. In mmon with the rest of the county and the surrounding region it produces an abundance of fruit, especially apples, which are of excellent quality, and which constitute an important part of the marketable produce of the town. In the western part of the town, mostly within sections 36, 37, 44 and 45 of the second range, is a region popularly known as "Pine Hill," which is more hilly than any other part of the town, and the soil of which is largely composed of sand. There are several very fine and thrifty farms, though the system of cultivation is necessarily different from that of other portions of the town. The southern part includes a portion of Tonawanda swamp. A part of this swamp land is covered with timber of those varieties which usually grow on wet land. Of this, black ash and cedar are valuable for fencing, and this swamp now furnishes the main supply of timber for this purpose. The elm, and to some extent the soft maple which this swamp produces, have for some years been utilized for staves and heading. Large portions that were once covered with timber now produce only coarse grass, flags, ferns, and other marsh vegetation. The timber has been destroyed by fires, which in former years have swept over these tracts, and which still continue to do so in the autumn of nearly every year, little by little encroaching upon the surrounding timber and enlarging the area of these "open swamps." In this swamp are several islands, or portions of higher land, which have been covered with such timber as dry land produces. They are now improved and converted into productive farms.

This town lies in the midst of what was formerly known as "the Genesee country," which was the best wheat producing region in the United States before the resources of the Western States were developed. For a long time after its first settlement, wheat was the staple production of the town.

Time went on, and changing circumstances throughout the country necessitated gradual changes here; proportionally less of wheat and more of what is known as spring grain came to be produced. It is particularly noteworthy that the production of beans came to be an important branch of the agriculture of Barre, as well as of the other towns in the county.

As before stated, large quantities of excellent apples are produced in this town. Within the last twenty years this product has come to be a staple article of export, and now in a favorable year the apple crop is regarded as the most profitable which the farms in Barre produce. From the poorer qualities of apples large quantities of cider are expressed, and exported, to be bottled, manufactured in o

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vinegar, etc. This manufacture of cider has largely increased within a few years.

Since about 1860 the manufacture of barrels for the shipping of apples, potatoes, beans,etc., etc., has cometo be an important branch of industry. Mills for the manufacture of staves and heading have been erected, cooper shops have sprung up here and there, and many have engaged in the manufacture of hoops. A value has thus been given to certain timber which it did not before possess.

LOSS AND GAIN OF THE PIONEERS.

Many of the pioneers of Barre came from the New England States, though eastern and central New York were well represented among them.

It is sometimes thought by those who have been reared in what are termed old countries, in the midst of the comfort and luxuries which the industry of several generations has accumulated, with the best of educational facilities, surrounded by refined society and feeling—in the language of Burns—"not a want but what themselves create," that those who turn their backs to the land of their nativity and seek homes in the untamed wilderness are an inferior class; that they are hardly fit associates for their more refined cousins who have remained in the shade of their ancestral mansions. To them the toilsome life to which these pioneers subject themselves, and the hardships and privations to which they submit, are evidences of a want of refined taste; and if, in after years, they visit them in their rude homes, they do so with the expectation of finding that their manners are coarse and uncouth, and that their children are growing up in ignorance and vice.

They are surprised to find that these determined pioneers have, by their indomitable energy, surrounded themselves with facilities for enjoyment which those who remained behind never dreamed could spring up in the wilderness. They find comfortable houses, not built with a view to display architectural taste—for they are formed of logs, with stone fireplaces and stick chimneys—but they shelter the inmates from the rains of summer and autumn, and keep out the chilling blasts of winter. They are not fashionably furnished, for in this respect comfort and convenience instead of style have been aimed at. Their fare is simple, but wholesome. No dainties are set before them to tempt the pampered appetites of slothful, enervated drones, but plain, substantial food, sweetened by the zest and relish which health and industry impart.

They see rude school-houses, furnished with seats and desks which the ax and auger alone have been used to construct,and in these the ruddy children of these early settlers gather to receive solid instruction, to lay the foundations of a substantial education, and to develop and mould the characters which fit them for future usefulness.

They find that, instead of groping in heathenish darkness, these people have transplanted into the wilderness the faith of their fathers; that religious societies have been established, and here and there houses of worship erected—not with spires pointing skyward, carpeted aisles, cushioned seats, elaborately carved desks and gilded organs, but plain edifices, adapted to the circumstances and wants of the people who meet there for religious instruction and worship, and not to gratify their vanity by a display of stylish finery, or to criticise the display of others.

They find society in which castes and cliques have no place,—where each sincerely rejoices with his neighbor in his prosperity, or sympathizes with him in his misfortunes.

They see all these things, and they awake to the consciousness that, notwithstanding the toils, hardships and privations that these pioneers have endured, they are contented and happy.

They realize the fact that it was not the scum but the cream of society who left their homes and turned their faces westward, and they doubtless feel a twinge of regret that they were not endowed with the courage and energy requisite for the accomplishment of what they see around them. They look backward in the history of their ancestors, and they find that their forefathers did as these pioneers are doing, and they reluctantly arrive at the conclusion that they are the somewhat degenerate descendants of an ancestry which is represented by these their more active and energetic brothers. They look forward, too, and see that the sterling qualities of these people will be transmitted to their children, and that when this wilderness blossoms like the rose it will be peopled by a race far superior to the effeminate laggards whom their fathers left behind them.

HOW FARMS WERE ACQUIRED.

The first settlers in the town of Barre came about the year 1816. Some twelve years previous to that time the Holland Land Company had caused the Oak Orchard road to be cut through, but underbrush had grown up in it so thick that it was impassable for teams. The region east from Genesee river had been partially settled, and the tide of immigration was coming westward over the ridge, which was a natural highway. Arriving at the point where the Oak Orchard road crosses the ridge, these settlers turned their steps southward, and as time went on "extended the borders of civilization" farther and farther, till the northern boundary of the present town was reached at about the time stated.

They frequently came at first alone, or in companies of a few, selected their locations, and they went on foot to the land office at Batavia and obtained their "articles." (These were assignable, and were sometimes transferred many times.) They then returned and commenced their improvements, built a shanty, or cut the logs for a house, and cut down the timber on a few acres. After this they went back for their families (if they had any), and returned with a yoke of oxen and sled, cart or wagon, upon which were loaded a few necessary articles of furniture. They rarely brought teams of horses. They frequently drove in cows and hogs, which could then subsist upon browse and nuts. They took possession of the shanties they had built, and entered at once upon the stern realities of the lives they had come to lead. Sometimes they brought their families at first, selected their farms, and camped, or sought the hospitalities of other settlers till

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shanties could be erected. Many came and made their selections, procured "articles," and commenced work, and then, under the influence of discouragement or homesickness, sold their "betterments" to other immigrants, and left—a kind of "natural selection" which was not detrimental to the country.

The policy of the Holland Land Company toward settlers was always marked by leniency and liberality. Of this the action of the agents at Batavia, with reference to certain lands in this town, may be cited as an instance. The sandy elevation in the western part of the town known as Pine Hill, comprising about 1,500 acres, was originally covered with excellent pine timber. This land the agents steadfastly refused to sell. When informed, as they frequently were, that settlers in the vicinity were stealing this timber, they only made sufficient inquiry to learn that they took it for their own use in covering and finishing their buildings, and then dismissed the matter with the remark, "They ought not to," or "Tell them they mustn't." But one or two cases of prosecution for these depredations were ever known, and these were where timber was cut for sale or shipment. The lands were not sold till the most of the timber had been taken off, and it was afterwards learned that they had reserved it for the purpose of allowing settlers to thus supply themselves with timber for building their houses and barns. In some cases, when people told them, on their refusal to sell the land, that they should be compelled to steal the timber, they replied, "Don't steal more than you want."

The generous and lenient policy of the company toward settlers had the effect to fill the county with more energetic, determined and self-reliant young men and women than would have peopled it under a more rigorous policy. They were generally poor, and they had expended the little money which they had saved in coming here and procuring their articles. Thenceforth their only reliance was upon their own exertions, and these they put forth manfully The result has been the development, within fifty or sixty years, of the beautiful region which includes this town, and the growth of a population in whom intelligence and energy are prominent characteristics.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOLLAND PURCHASE LOTS.

It is now excessively difficult to learn even the names of all the early settlers in the town. The old books of the Holland Land Company would give no certain information, for lands were often purchased, under contracts or articles, which were never occupied by the purchaser. But few of the farms were deeded to such purchasers, for before deeds were taken the articles had been perhaps several times assigned. The records in the county clerk's office are therefore still less reliable for this purpose. The only recourse, therefore, is the memory of the few remaining pioneers; and in some parts of the town none of these are left. The names in the following partial list of such settlers, and the years when they came, were thus obtained. Perfect accuracy therefore cannot be vouched for. The numbers are those of the lot and range of each settler's purchase, the former being given first.

In 1816.—Stephen Paine, 39, 1; J. W. Holland, 39, 1; John Lee, 47, 2; Luther Porter, 40, 2.

1817.—Selah Belden, 37, 1; Aden Foster, 37, 1; Asa Phillips, 36, 1; John Kelly, 36, 1; Luke Grover, 36, 1; Daniel Bigelow, 28, 1; Orange Starr, 27, 1; Joshua Crosby, 27, 1; Enoch Sears, 18, 1; —— Palmer, 18, 1; William Love, 6, 1; Henry Edgerton, 30, 1.

1818.—Jeremiah Wood, 27, 1; —— Langley, 19, 1; Joel Roseman, 10, 1; Bryant White, 14, 1; Orrin Gates, 34, 1; —— Cuthbert, 35, 1; Hezediah Ross, 12, 2; Rice Eaton, 12, 2; Nathan Bragg, 12, 2; Hiram Griswold, 20, 2; Elisha Blount, 10, 2; John Mayfield, 19, 2; Amasa. Fox, 4, 2; Elisha Wright, 26, 2.

1819.—Cyril Wilson, 19, 1; Alvah Booram, 2, 2; Hanford Phillips, 20, 2; Alvah Phillips, 20, 2; —— Root, 3, 2; —— Bordwell, 3, 2; Nicholas Ferris, 62, 2; Leander Wood, 62, 2; Harry Wood, 63, 2; Daniel Batty, 63, 2; Oliver Burton, 63, 2; Jemison Henry, 63, 2.

1820.—Reuben Jackson, 27, 2; Sylvester Noble, 34, 2; David Van Mocker, 25, 2; Elijah Jillet, 17, 2; John Bailey, 10, 2; Abel Bailey, 10, 2; Lewis Jillet, 10, 2; Calvin Jillet, 10, 2; —— Jillet, 10, 2; Cyrus Johnson, 62, 2; Amasa Johnson, 62, 2; Daniel Fellows, 37, 2; Nathan Stewart, 37, 2; Robert Stewart, 37, 2; —— Lum, 3, 2; William Gage, 62, 2.

1821.— —— Patterson, 27, 1; J. A. Buckland, 19, 1; Asa Sanford, 21, 2; John Meads, 13, 2; R. Benton, 13, 2; Newcomb Meads, 13, 2; —— Sampson, 14, 2; Benson Manchester, 27, 2; —— Markham, 26, 2; Benjamin Babcock, 19, 2; Alanson Tinkham, 59, 2; Jerry Crane, 59, 2; Kelly M. Tinkham, 39, 2; Solomon Curtis, 44, 2; Joshua Eaton, 18, 2; Alpheus Foster, 6, 2; Ralph Jackson, 35, 2; Thomas Green, 35, 2.

1822.— —— Wilcox, 34, 2; —— Wait, 25, 2; Samuel Blount, 18, 2; John Smith, 19, 2; Calvin Campbell, 59, 2; Job S. Comstock, 60, 2; Lyman Pease, 60, 2; Joseph Cory, 60, 2; George Foster, 37, 2; —— Cheney, 38, 2.

1823.—Stillman Sanderson, 29, 2; Alvin Sanderson, 29, 2; Walter Blount, 25, 2; Archibald Dunham, 25, 2; Rensselaer Dunham, 25, 2; —— Hurd, 25, 2; Alexander Orr, 18, 2; Rev. Asa Spencer, 19, 2; Ester Bradway, 11, 2; —— Stebbins, 11, 2; Philip Murray, 18, 2; Josiah Parsons, 17, 2; Jerry Blount, 17, 2; Solomon Cole, 60, 2; William Cornell, 60, 2; —— Haight, 61, 2; Charles Williamson, 58, 2; Henry Nichols, 58, 2; Major Grinell, 58, 2.

1824.—Asahel Buck, 52, 2; Blakely Burns, 52, 2; R. Snyder, 22, 2.

1825.—Caleb Pierce, 27, 2; —— Paine, 27, 2; —— Tiny, 35, 2; John Babcock, 36, 2; Benjamin Rogers, 52, 2; Calvin Hallock, 43, 2; Aaron Stedman, 43, 2; Parke White, 43, 2; Simeon Babcock, 51, 2; Peleg Palmer, 51, 2; William Martin, 41, 2.

PIONEER SKETCHES.

It is exceedingly difficult to determine who was the first actual settler in Barre. No information can be ob-

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tained from county records, for these only give the dates of deeds. The original articles were not matters of record. The memory of the few remaining pioneers is not always clear in the matter of dates. According to the best information that can be obtained Stephen Paine was the first settler in Barre. He was born June 10th, 1776, in Scituate, R. I. From there he removed to Richfield, N. Y., thence to Ontario county, and from there he came to Barre in the autumn of 1815, and took an article for a part of lot No. 39, range 1. February 26th, 1816, he came with his family, consisting of his wife, whose maiden name was Saliy Auger, and ten children, and commenced improvements on this farm. He first built a log house on lot 7, range 2, just opposite his land for Alexander Ward, who came soon after him and took up land there. This was the first log house erected in the town. He resided six years on this farm, and removed to another on lot 8, range 2, which he and his son Angel purchased together. In 1833 he sold his interest in this place to his son. He died in Cattaraugus county in 1849.

The family in their emigration came by way of the Ridge road from Rochester. On this road there were then taverns nearly as often as every three miles, for the accommodation of the immigrants that were settling what was then the west. They came from Ontario county with a yoke of oxen and steers, and a hired horse team and sleigh to bring the family, consisting of twelve persons. From the ridge they came by the Oak Orchard Road to Abram Mattison's, half a mile north from Benton's Corners, where they stopped till they could cut the underbrush up to their farm. For a few weeks they lived in a bark-covered shanty that had been built by Oliver Benton, opposite to Mr. Mattison's, and in which cattle had been kept during the winter. In this time they built a log house (the first in the town) on the farm opposite the one they had taken up, and where they had taken a job of chopping. They built a house and lived on this farm, making improvements, for six years, when they sold to John Bradner and purchased one on lot 8.

In early times, though they always had enough to eat, their food at times was very plain. The neighbors sometimes clubbed together and sent a team to Rochester for bran. This they sifted, or, if they wished to procure material for an extra cake or loaf, they shook it in a bag, emptied the coarse part gently, and then shook what adhered to the bag into a pan or large bowl. That was the Sunday cake.

One of the Paines was once searching for his cows and came to the house of a Mr. Kelly, who was familiarly known as "Noggin" Kelly, because he sometimes made wooden dishes or bowls. Noggin had gone to hunt for provisions and had not yet returned. The family invited Kelly to dinner,and he found they had nothing to eat but leeks and salt.

This gentleman reported witnessing an amusing contest between a little dog and a half grown bear, in which the dog had decidedly the best of it. He would seize the cub by the hind legs or stump of a tail, and when young bruin turned on him he was elsewhere. His young bearship was finally compelled to resort to a tree and wait for his tormentor to depart.

John D. Holland came in the autumn of 1815, and chopped ten acres on lot 8, range 3, in the present town of Albion. He then purchased the article which a man named Bonesteel had taken for a part of lot 40, range 1. Mr. Bonesteel had built a log house on this land, and in the spring of 1816 George W. Holland cut and cleared some three acres, which he planted with corn and potatoes. His father and family came and took possession of their place in February, 1817.

Joseph Langley was the first occupant of the farm on the same lot (40) afterwards owned by Drs. Nichoson and Brown. These were the earliest settlers on the Oak Orchard road, near the north line of the present town.

Nathan Bragg was born in Massachusetts in 1797, and came to Barre in 1818. His father and his family and four others came with him. The others were Hezediah Ross, Elijah and Lemuel Blount, and John Maxfield. They cut the road from near the line between ranges 1 and 2 to where Mr. Bragg located his land, on lot 12, range 2, at what has since been known as Bragg's Corners. He built a shanty in which he first lived, and afterwards a log house. An Indian trail passed near the shanty where he first lived, over which the red men frequently passed. The wolves often howled around his shanty, but did no harm beyond keeping him awake. Col. Wright, two miles away, was his nearest neighbor at first. In 1835 he was married a second time, to Mrs. Christian Groff, who is still living. She was one of the earliest pioneers of Shelby.

Joshua Raymond was born in Dutchess county. With his wife he came to Barre in 1817, and built and kept the first tavern in the town on lot 27, range 1. This was a log structure, which was replaced after some years by the large house now standing on the same site. The first marriage in the town was of his daughter Betsey to Darius Peck, about 1824. An anecdote is told of Mr. Peck and his wife and another couple walking four miles through the dense woods to meeting in a log school-house near Mr. William Love's. They arrived after the service, but the addition of four to the congregation was so encouraging that it was decided to hold another.

John Raymond came to this town several years after his brother Joshua. He was born in 1767. His wife, Ruth Jones, was born in 1793. He settled on lot 5, range 2, where he resided till his death at the age of 96. It is said that he learned the day on which the article which some one held for the farm he wished to purchase would lapse, and that he was at the door of the land office that morning when the clerk came to open it. Being the first applicant, he obtained it. At the age of more than four score and ten years his memory of passing events was remarkable. His wife died at the age of 93.

Aden Foster was born in New Braintree, Worcester county, Mass., July 20th, 1791. He was married to Sally Hall at Brandon, Vt., in 1817. He came to Barre the same year and settled on lot 37, range 1—the same farm

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now owned by his son, A. J. Foster. Here he built a log house, in which he lived alone during six months. At the end of that time his wife came in company with Mr. Harvey Hall, her brother, bringing a few household goods. They came with an ox team, and made the journey from Vermont in fourteen days, guided by marked trees a portion of the way. On their arrival Mr. Foster blew his horn and called his nearest neighbor, Daniel Bigelow, Mrs. F.'s cousin, who lived half a mile away. Mr. B. came on this occasion astride of an ox.

In this log house they lived 18 years, and there all their children (8 in number) were born. In 1835 he built the large house now occupied by his son. Mr. Foster was a magistrate, and often officiated at marriages. He once married a couple as they stood in their sleigh, having met them on their way to his house. He was an efficient member of society and of the church, and a prominent citizen of the town. He led a life of intent activity, and died February 7th, 1838.

John A. Buckland, a native of Brandon, Vt., came to Barre in 1818, at the age of 33, and settled on lot 19, range 1. He purchased an article from a Mr. Patterson, who had made some improvements on the place. He remained on this place till he died in 1848. He was a prominent citizen and held the office of magistrate for several years. In their emigration he and his family came in a canvas-covered wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen. They drove two cows, which furnished a portion of their subsistence on the journey. They were 18 days on the way, arriving at night. They came from Rochester *via* Brockport and Clarendon.

Asa Sanford settled in 1819 on lot 21, range 2. He afterwards removed to lot 13, where he remained till his death in 1872. During the latter years of his life he manifested a lively interest in the Pioneer Association, of which he was an active member till his death.

Lucius Street and his brother Chapin became citizens of Barre in 1818. Lucius settled on lot 3, range 2, and continued the owner of the farm which he cleared and improved till within a few years. He has been heard to relate instances both of privation and enjoyment during his pioneer life; among the latter that of Mr. Daniel Bigelow being thrown from his "saddle ox" into a puddle of muddy water, at which the by-standers enjoyed a hearty laugh.

Luther Porter in the summer of 1816 settled on lot 40, range 2, where he remained till his death a few years since. He saw all the phases of pioneer life, and rose from poverty to affluence. He was supervisor of the town through five consecutive years.

Benson Manchester was a native of Massachusetts. He removed to Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1816, and to Barre in 1820. He settled on lot 27, range 2, where he remained till he died in 1833.

John Grinell came from Onondaga county, in 1820, and located land on lot 59, range 2. The next spring he, with Alanson and R. M. Tinkham, came by way of the ridge with a yoke of oxen and a cart made of the hind wheels of an old wagon. They drove in two cows, which lived on browse at first. They built a shanty and kept bachelor's hall in it for two months; then his wife, with A. Tinkham, came, escorted by their fathers. Mr. G. resided on that place thirty-three years, then removed to Shelby, where he now resides. When he came his nearest neighbor east was Elisha Wright, three miles, and west one mile. In 1821 and 1822 some neighbors came in, and they increased more rapidly afterwards. He, as well as other pioneers, was often serenaded by wolves, and suffered from the depredations of bears upon their corn fields and pig styes. Being one of the first settlers he was often called on to assist those who came later, by affording them the hospitality of his house, helping them to locate their land and build their log houses, and becoming surety for their first payments on their farms, which, with true pioneer generosity, he always did.

William Love, better known as Major Love, was a native of Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y. He located his farm on lot 6, range 1, in October, 1816. He worked during the succeeding winter in a distillery near Le Roy. In the spring of 1817 he built a log house, floored with split basswood logs, and roofed with the bark peeled from them. Here he lived alone during that summer, sleeping on a bed of hemlock boughs with a blanket for a covering. He remained on this farm till his death in 1864.

Josiah Mason and family settled in Barre on lot 6, range 2, in 1819. The family consisted of 12 children, all of whom lived to maturity. Mr. M. died in Michigan, at the age of 75. His wife, whose maiden name was Abigail Storrs, was the mother of 12 children, was a pioneer in four new countries, and died at the advanced age of 95.

Orange Starr was born in 1767, near Danbury, Vt. After the death of his father he lived with an inn-keeper in Danbury, whose inn was the only building saved when the Hessians burned the town. He married Hannah Northrup, of Vermont.

In 1815, with their 7 children, they started for western New York, and came as far as Ontario county. Here their provisions were exhausted, and the family subsisted three days at one time on beech-nuts, which were abundant. In the summer of 1816 Mr. Starr came to South Barre and located 100 acres on lots 27 and 28, range 7, and in the summer of 1817 the family came to live on their farm.

Floyd Starr, son of Orange, came with his father to Barre in the spring of 1817, to build a house for their family, who came afterwards. He remained alone some three weeks, while his father went for the family, and he remembers getting up in the night to drive the wolves away from the house, and listening to their howling after they were gone. When he came there were but three log houses between S. Paine's and Elba, and he has seen the country grow to what it is. He and his brother James still reside at Barre Center.

William Kelly, commonly known as Cooper Kelly, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Vermont in 1817, and settled on lot 5, range 2. His son William lived on the same lot. He remained but a short time. He owned

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the first horse that was brought into the town, and the only one that was in the town for some time. He took it away with him when he left.

Lewis Genung was born in Morris county, N. J., October 30th, 1793. He was married to Margaret D. Strong, September 16th, 1815. In 1821 he came to Orleans county, and took an article for 80 acres in South Barre, and subsequently took an article for 100 more adjoining. He cleared off an acre or two and erected a rough log house thereon during the fall of 1821; and the following spring moved his family. The farm was at that time a dense forest, with no other house in sight.

In 1827, in connection with his brother Charles Genung, he erected a blacksmith shop where it now stands in South Barre, and prosecuted the business in its various branches. They also manufactured and sold to farmers in the vicinity fourteen stationary threshing machines.

In 1828 he erected on his farm the largest barn at that time in the county, and soon after put up one of his machines where, after threshing his own grain, he threshed for the neighbors, for one-tenth—they drawing their grain to the barn. This was the first threshing done by machinery in Orleans county.

While on a visit with his wife and youngest child, he died in New York city November 24th, 1833, aged 40 years. His widow occupied the old homestead with her children until about the time of her death, March 1st, 1872, aged 78 years. At this time she was the oldest member of the Presbyterian church at Barre Center, she having united at the time of its organization.

Elisha Wright, the son of a Revolutionary soldier of the same name, was born in Connecticut in 1791. He came with his father to Ontario county in 1807. He worked several years by the month in the summer and for his board in the winter, spending his evenings reading, instead of engaging in the frivolities which often absorb the attention of young people. He thus laid the foundation for the stability of character which always distinguished him.

He came to Barre in 1818, with an ax in his hand and a knapsack on his back, and located where he passed the remainder of his life, on lot 26, range 2. At the end of eight years that his article ran, he had cleared his land, built a better log house and a large framed barn, and set out an orchard. The company's agents were so pleased with his energy and success that they gave him his deed for $100 less than the stipulated price, and no interest.

His wife was Nancy Phillips, of Bristol, Ontario county. She proved to be a helpmate indeed to him. At first they had no neighbor nearer than three miles. He added to his farm from time to time, till he owned 500 acres, 250 of which he cleared with his own hands. Mr. Wright was elected member of Assembly in 1843, but he was never an active politician. Through life he was distinguished for his attachment to the church (M. E.) which he was instrumental in organizing, and of which it is not too much to say he was the back bone. He died June 22nd, 1875. His wife and all his children, six in number, survive him.

Mrs. Elisha Wright, his widow, deserves mention here as a specimen of the true type of pioneer women. She was distinguished for industry, economy, prudence and foresight. From flax and wool which they raised she manufactured cloth, not only for the clothing of the family, but to exchange for labor on their farm, and to give to their indigent neighbors.

William Marsh was a native of Vermont. He came to Barre in 1822, and settled on lot 20, range 1, where he still resides. He had the usual experiences of pioneers, including the loss of his oxen by straying, and of his sheep by the wolves. He assisted the Messrs. Gennung in the construction of the first threshing machine in western New York. He had one in his barn that was driven by two yoke of oxen. He lettered the first sign that was put up in the village of Newport (now Albion). It read, "Wm. Gates, Grocer."

John Lee, after whom the Lee Settlement was called, was a native of Barre, Mass., where he was born in 1763. He was descended from an English family, whose name was formerly Leigh. A branch of his family, one or two generations previous to Mr. Lee's time, settled in Virginia, and from him sprung the family of the Lees there, of which General Robert E. Lee was a member. Mr. Lee came to Barre from Madison county in 1816, and located land on lot 47, range 2. His selection was determined by the existence on the land of springs, which were rare in the country then, and which are still rarer now. He returned, and his sons, Charles and Ora, came on and built a log house, and cleared a few acres of land. In the spring of 1817 Mr. Lee came with the family, which consisted in all of fourteen persons, who all lived in the one log house. In the Pioneer History of Orleans County it is said of him: "Mr. Lee was an intelligent, energetic man, benevolent and patriotic in his character; always among the first to engage in any work tending to promote the good of his neighbors or the prosperity of the country. * * * He was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Genesee county, and his opinions and counsel in all matters of local interest were much sought by his neighbors." He died in October, 1823. A grandson of Judge Lee, William U., son of Charles, resides on the old Lee farm.

Bryant White, a native of Massachusetts, and his wife (nee Rachel Bates), a native of Connecticut, were early settlers in Barre. He located his land in 1817, and brought his family in 1818. They came, like many others, with an ox-team and found their way by marked trees toward the last of their journey.

Their first log house was roofed with "hollows and rounds," and floored with split and hewed basswood plank, like many others. The spinning wheels and family bake kettle were important items in the list of furniture which they brought. The first log barn was roofed with a thatch of straw. The only cash article he had to sell was black salts (potash); "leather, salt and taxes" required cash payment.

His pioneer experience was like that of many others. He lived on the farm he "took up" till 1864, when he removed to Indiana, where he died in 1865.

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He was of a retiring nature, never mingling much in public affairs. He never sought or held office, but lived and died enjoying the confidence and respect of those by whom he was surrounded.

Henry Edgerton was born at Tyringham, Mass., November 26th, 1788. He was married to Jane West at Hartford, Washington county, N. Y., in 1816. They came to Barre in June, 1817, in an open lumber wagon, bringing with them a few household goods. They left the ridge at what was then Nicholson's Corners, in Gaines. From there they walked, and Mr. E.'s mother rode and carried the baby, than six months old. They stopped at a house which had been built by C. Benton, where they remained four weeks, while Mr. E. selected his land on lot 35, range 1, and built a log house covered with bark, with a hole for the escape of smoke, and a rug or blanket for a door. They lived in this house—somewhat improved afterwards—during fifteen years, when they removed to Elba, Genesee county, where Mr. E. died in 1873, at the age of 85, and where Mrs. E. still resides.

Their pioneer life was one of more than ordinary severity. During their first summer wolves would sometimes come in the night howling and snarling around their home. They could only drive them away by kindling a fire. They had no money with which to purchase shoes, and Mr. E. wore socks upon which cloths were tied or sewed, and these were often covered with ice. He was once tracked to where he was at work by some men who mistook his tracks for those of some wild animal. The scanty supplyof milk from their cow was often given by Mrs E. to the rest of the family, while she ate roots and herbs cooked as greens. Their first crop of wheat had in it some rye, which ripened early, and was cut, shelled and boiled for food. A few spots in the wheat ripened early. It was cut, threshed on a blanket, and a bag of it carried by Mr. Edgerton on his back to Farwell's Mills (now Clarendon), a distance of seven miles. On his return with a bag of the flour, he missed his way, and was guided home by the sound of the horn which his wife, correctly divining the reason of his delay, blew from time to time. He arrived home at midnight, and they sampled their flour by a "shortcake" baked on the embers. Mrs. E. still remembers it as the best she ever ate.

ONE OF THE BEAR STORIES.

Nearly every pioneer has his "bear stories;" were all these to be repeated here they would be like Mark Twain's misfortunes, "somewhat monotonous." One, however, may be related:

Some thirty years since, Mr. George Batcheller, of South Barre, went some distance into Tonawanda swamp, with a neighbor, to assist him in bringing out a bear which he had killed. On his way the nails in his boot-heel grated upon something which gave a metalic sound. On examination he found that some moss had been scraped from what proved to be a large bear-trap. It was lying with its jaws downward, nearly covered with muck, and the roots of trees had grown through the jaws and springs in all directions. One of these, a black-ash root, was nearly as large as a man's wrist. The trap was but very little corroded. Some years afterwards Mr. Batcheller learned from a man who assisted the owner of the trap in his hunt, that 22 years previous to the finding of it, it was set in the usual way, with a clog attached, in the town of Byron, Genesee county; that a bear was caught in it, and that they followed his trail through a light snow 7 or 8 miles to within 80 rods of where the trap was found, and that they here abandoned the pursuit because night was approaching, and the melting of the snow rendered the trail indistinct. Mr. Batcheller has the trap in his possession still.

OLD TAVERNS AND DOMESTIC FASHIONS.

From the time of the opening of the Erie Canal to that of the construction of the Central railroad through Batavia, all the produce from a large territory south of Tonawanda swamp was drawn over the Oak Orchard road, to be sent east from Albion. It is said that in that period from thirty to forty loaded wagons could sometimes be counted from a single point.

It was this travel which supported the inns that were found so near to each other along this road. Among the changes which internal improvements have wrought may be noted the conversion of these hotels into farm houses. The old sheds are removed, the large front platforms are torn away, and the tavern-like look of the houses has disappeared. The place where the old bar stood may in some cases be pointed out, and the ball-room, where the stalwart sons and blooming daughters of the hardy pioneers met to "trip the light fantastic toe," is not yet in every case partitioned into sleeping apartments; but beyond these little remains to remind one of their former character. No hotel has been kept in the town since the one at Barre Center was burned.

Amusing stories are sometimes told of occurences and frolics at these places. As Mr. Floyd Starr was once passing "Uncle Josh" Raymond's hotel, just at evening a man with a large brick in his hat desired to ride with him. As Mr. Starr sat waiting for him he ran out, and in his muddled condition mistook the well curb for the sleigh and sprang in, saying, "Drive on, Starr!" He went to the bottom of the well, where he was found sitting with his head just out of the water. On being drawn out he was found to be only slightly bruised by his fall, and none the worse for his impromptu baptism.

Among the changes which have occurred in the customs of the people during the last half century, some may be noted which have made a permanent impress upon the appearance of every little village or hamlet, like those in this town. The ubiquitous shoemakers' and tailors' shops have disappeared. Formerly the spinning wheel and the loom were a part of the furniture of nearly every house; and the tailor, who cut the garments for the male members of the family, was as much a necessity as the blacksmith is now. Shoemaking, too, was an equally important branch of industry, for ready-made shoes and boots, as well as ready-made clothing, were never seen; now, the

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tailor's shop has entirely disappeared, and only here and there a cobbler is to be found.

The effect of another change in the method of performing some kinds of farm labor is plainly visible. Formerly, grass was cut with scythes and grain with cradles, or in earlier times with sickles. Then a heap of stones, or a bowlder here and there, was not a matter of very great inconvenience, and a majority of the fields were to a greater or less extent encumbered with them. Mowing and harvesting machines have come into general use, and these encumbrances have nearly all been removed so that now these fields have more the appearance of lawns than of the rough, slovenly places which they once were.

Another change may be noted. The wives of the early pioneers did their baking in what were termed "bake kettles,"—wide, shallow iron vessels, set over coals on the hearth and covered with lids which were turned up at the edges to hold the embers that were heaped upon them. As soon as bricks could be procured brick ovens were constructed, either at the side of the fire place or out of doors, and in these most of the baking was done. The children of the early settlers can still remember that when baking days came, their duty was to go into the woods and collect oven wood; and one of the cardinal virtues of a man in those days was to "keep his wife in oven wood." Bake kettles and brick ovens are alike meaningless words to the children of the present time. Stoves have banished the old fire-places, and though the "homestead hearth" is still sung of it is no more seen.

The primitive sweep, with its pole and "the moss-covered bucket that hung in the well," long since gave place to the windlas, and this in its turn to the pump, which in some form is in almost universal use.

It is hardly necessary to say that the ox cart which with the pioneer served all the purposes of farm wagon and pleasure carriage, and which was so well adapted to these purposes, among the stumps and on the newly cut roads of those times, is rarely seen now; occasionally the old wheels may be seen leaning against the barn-yard fence or stored among the rubbish in a shed, and still more rarely a dilapidated cart is preserved, more as a memento of the past than for present use.

The old "bull plough," too, with its wooden mold-board and wrought iron "share," and the three-cornered harrow, that was originally a "crotch" with wooden pins for teeth, which were the best then known and which were well adapted to the then existing condition of the land, have given place to the ingenious implements of the present day; and it is now difficult to find a relic of either.

ROADS IN THE TOWN.

The only way of access to the town of Barre for the first settlers was the Ridge road, which had been used as a thoroughfare by the Indians during a period reaching further back than history. At an early day the Oak Orchard road was laid out on the general course of an old Indian trail, and over this, which at first was no more than a path cut through the woods, with "corduroy" crossings over wet places, came the immigrants to the town. This road is on the line between ranges 1 and 2 from the north boundary of the town to the "forks," half a mile south from Barre Center; thence it deflects to the east till it reaches a point nearly 2½ miles distant from that line; then it bends westward and crosses the county line one and one-half miles east from it. By this deflection the advantage is secured of two considerable islands, and less corduroy through Tonawanda swamp. This road was laid out four rods in width, and the land which it includes was not deeded by the Holland Land Company to settlers who purchased on one or both sides of it.

In 1852 a highway was constructed across the swamp on this range line, by a commission appointed for this purpose by an act of the Legislature. The commissioners were: Amos Root, John Dunning, Henry Monell and David E. E. Mix. This is now known as the "straight road" across the swamp. In 1866 the town clerk's office at Barre Center was burned and the town records destroyed. The highways in the town have since been re-surveyed under authority of an act of the Legislature, and a record made of such survey; but the record of the original surveys, with the dates of opening these roads, is irrecoverably lost.

As nearly as can be learned from the remaining pioneers, one of the first roads opened for travel by cutting away the underbrush and some of the large timber, so as to render the passage of a team possible, was what has ever since been known as the Lee road, extending west from the Oak Orchard road, near the northern boundary of the town. This was done in 1817. In the same year the roads leading east and west from Barre Center, tne road leading west to and beyond Bragg's Corners, and to West Barre, and the one now known as the Culver road, were opened in the same way. Between that year and 1820, most of the more important roads in the town were thus rendered what was then called passable. These roads were not then cut on the straight lines which they follow now, but pursued serpentine courses, according to the convenience or caprices of those who first traced them, for many years. These roads were only worked by "turnpiking" the earth near the middle between the boundaries, and during wet seasons those which were much traveled became so muddy as to be almost impassable with heavy loads. Since, however, the practice has been to cover the traveled tracks with gravel drawn from beds in different parts of the town, and the result is a great improvement in their condition.

During the prevalence of the plank road mania, some years since, a company was organized and Oak Orchard road was converted into a plank road between Albion and Barre Center. A few years later the planks were either removed or covered with gravel. It was kept in repair by the company till about 1869, when it was abandoned as a toll road and became a public highway again.

STARTING SCHOOLS.

The first school within the present limits of the town of Barre was taught by Sally, daughter of John Lee, in

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a log house at Lee's Settlement, in 1818 and 1819. Miss Lee married Andrew Stevens, and died at Tonawanda in 1828.

The destruction of the town records by fire, in 1866, renders it impossible to give the date of the organization of the different school districts in Barre. No other public schools have ever been taught in the town, but the common schools have compared favorably with those of other localities.

The early settlers were awake to the importance of providing educational facilities for their children, and the school-house made its appearance in different localities as soon as there were children to be taught in it. Of course it was a rude structure at first, but as time went on, and population and wealth increased, this gave place to a more commodious and elegant one, and now good taste is consulted, as well as comfort and convenience, in the erection and arrangement of school-houses and grounds.

FIRST PHYSICIANS—MALARIAL DISEASES.

Drs. Nichoson and Brown were the first physicians in Barre. Theywere located about two miles north from Barre Center. Next, Dr. Ransom Smith, who, after a few years, abandoned the practice of his profession, and engaged in other business. He afterwards removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he amassed a large fortune, and where he died a few years since. After him came Dr. Hughes, Dr. Dana Shaw, Dr. Raymond, Dr. James Wood, two Drs. Clark, Dr. Cushing, and two or three named Smith.

The diseases which have prevailed in the town have always been, to a greater or less extent, caused or complicated by malarial influences, the result of decaying vegetable matter in Tonawanda swamp, and the wet lands that extend like estuaries from this swamp into the dry land north from it. Drainage will, of course, in time eradicate this influence.

THE FIRST CEMETERY.

The first cemetery in Barre was cleared and enclosed by a log fence in the autumn of 1819, half a mile south from Barre Center. It included about two acres, and contains the graves of many of the early settlers and the deceased members of their families.

Another was subsequently established at West Barre, and some smaller ones in different parts of the town.

Since the organization of the beautiful cemetery at Mount Albion, there have been but few interments in these, and the remains of some who were buried in them have been removed to the last named place.

A man named Isaac Kelly assisted to enclose the graveyard near Barre Center. While doing so he jocosely remarked, "It will be of no use to bury me here, for this log fence won't keep me." During the following winter, as he was crossing what is now known as Perry's Island, in Tonawanda swamp, in the night, he became benumbed with cold and unable to travel farther. He was found in the morning and taken to the house of Cyril Wilson, where he died. This was the first death in Barre, and his body was the first interred in this cemetery.

EARLY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

At Barre Center, about the year 1833, Skinner Crosman & Co. erected a steam saw-mill on the site of the mill now in operation there. A few years afterwards a front was added for a grist-mill. This did not prove to be a profitable investment. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1849, and in 1850 was rebuilt by Floyd Starr and Stephen Crane. From them it was purchased by R. M. Tinkham, who added to it successively machinery for the manufacture of heading and staves, which soon grew to be a prosperous business. In 1866 he sold the property to Tent, Tice & Co. Samuel Tent was the successor of this firm. A large barrel manufactory is connected with the mill.

The manufacture especially of lumber wagons and sleighs has been somewhat extensively carried on at this place by different individuals and firms. There are in this town no streams which afford a supply of water for mills during the entire year, and the want of such facilities has prevented the establishment of manufactories to any considerable extent. At South Barre a man named Christopher Brittain established a small foundry about the year 1836, and manufactured ploughs, etc., for some years. The business ceased at his death, which occurred about 1846.

Between the years 1830 and 1834, Lewis and Charles Genung were engaged in building stationary threshing machines at this place. The business of wagon-making and of blacksmithing was also prosecuted here, but not extensively.

Several saw-mills have been built in this town, of which only two remain in operation. One pioneer saw-mill was erected by Artemas Houghton, about the year 1817, on lot 24, second range, near where a small stream crosses the "Lee road." It has for many years been known as Sill's mill. It still stands where it was built, but its ding-donging is no more heard, and with other mementos of pioneer life it will soon pass away.

B. J. Gates was the pioneer tanner in the town; he carried on shoemaking in connection with his tannery, which was established some thirty or forty years since on the Lee road. His first and for some time his only vat was a hollow log. The business was afterward much extended. The tannery was destroyed by fire a few years since, and a small part of the foundation wall alone remains to mark its former site.

BARRE'S CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town meeting in Barre was held in the spring of 1818, soon after the town was set off from Gaines. Of course it then included the present towns of Barre and Albion, and the meeting was held at the house of Abram Mattison, on the Oak Orchard road, about a mile and a half south from the present village of Albion. At this meeting Judge Lee presided, and the town officers were chosen by *viva voce* vote.

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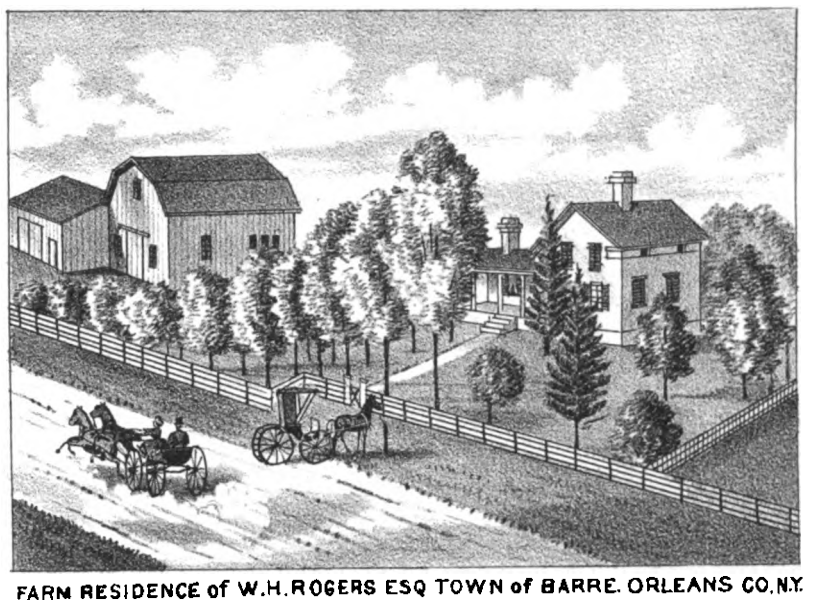
Dr THOMAS CUSHING
BARRE CENTER. N.Y.

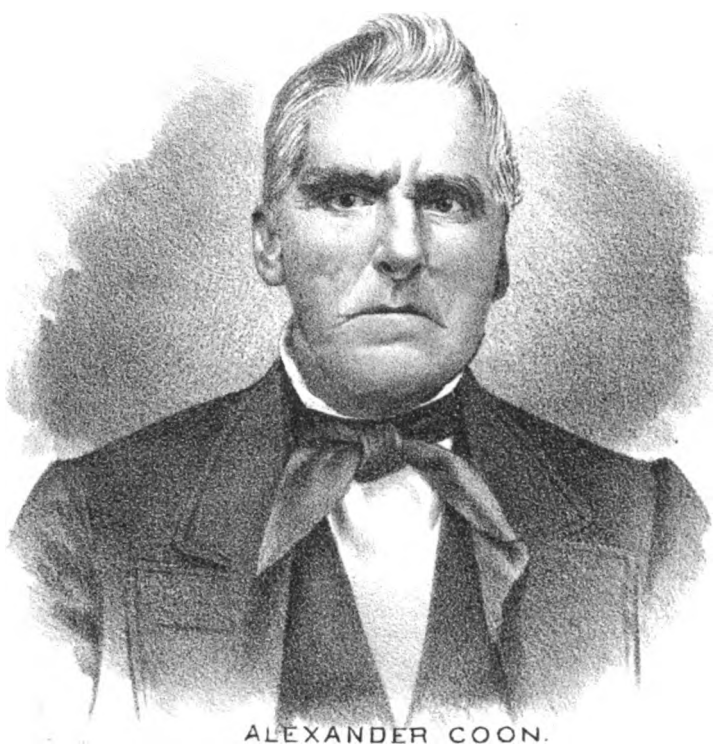


FARM RESIDENCE of W.H.ROGERS ESQ TOWN of BARRE. ORLEANS CO. N.Y.

THOMAS CUSHING, M. D.

Dr. Cushing, the son of Enos Cushing and the grandson of Thomas Cushing, was born near Cazenovia, N. Y., in December, 1821. His father and grandfather came from Hingham, Mass., in 1790, his father being then ten years of age. They were of the family of Cushings who were quite numerous in Massachusetts, whence they have spread to all parts of the country. His father was a teacher, a civil engineer and surveyor, and a farmer. Dr. Cushing received his academic education at the Chittenango Polytechny, in his native county, and subsequently studied some of the higher branches and languages without a teacher. He studied medicine at Cazenovia, where he commenced practice in partnership with his preceptor. He attended a course of lectures at Albany and another at Buffalo, where he graduated. He removed to Brocton (then Salem Cross Roads), Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1848; thence to North East, Erie county, Pa., in 1853, and in 1860 came to Barre in this county, where he has since resided. In 1848 he was married to S. A. Crittenden, by whom he has three sons and a daughter. One of the sons is a dentist, one a farmer, and one is the ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution.

During the war of the rebellion he served first as assistant surgeon 28th N. Y. Volunteers in Virginia and Maryland, and afterwards as surgeon 20th U. S. C. Infantry in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama. He was at the battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. At the close of the war he purchased a farm near Barre Center, where he has since resided. In addition to professional matters Dr. Cushing has always manifested a lively interest in the progress of science, and has written several monographs on scientific subjects. He is somewhat notorious for his eccentricities. Liberality of thought, loyalty to his convictions, and fearlessness in the expression of his opinions, are his distinguishing characteristics.



ALEXANDER COON.

ERASMUS D. HALL. M.D

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Town meetings were afterwards held at Benton's Corners, two miles south from Albion, and still later at Barre Center, which was near the geographical center of the old town. When ballots were first used in electing officers at these town meetings one officer was elected at a time, by ballots deposited in a hat and counted immediately, as is now done at school district meetings.

At one of these early town meetings a law was enacted establishing the height of fences and the width of the spaces between the rails. Another was passed permitting certain animals to run at large in the highway during a portion of the year. The people at that time evidently thought that the highway "and the fulness thereof" belonged to the town, and that they had a right to establish such a regulation. Were the old town records accessible many curiosities of local legislation might be found in them.

SUPERVISORS.

In the following list the names of the supervisors elected previous to 1825 have been ascertained from the records in the office of the county clerk.

1818–20, 1822, 1824, 1826, Nathan Whitney; 1821, Calvin Smith; 1823, Ithamar Hebard; 1825, O. H. Gardner; 1827–32, 1836–39, Lansing Bailey; 1833, A. Hyde Cole; 1834, 1835, 1840, 1841, Alvah Matison; 1842, 1843, Avery M. Starkweather; 1844, Elisha Wright; 1845, Lorenzo Burrows; 1846, Warren Parker; 1847, 1848, William Love; 1849–51, Anthony Brown; 1852, Austin Day; 1853–55, Henry M. Gibson; 1856, 1857, 1863, 1864, John D. Buckland; 1858–62, Luther Porter; 1865, Norman S. Field; 1866–68, Orpheus A. Root; 1869–71, Charles H. Matison; 1872, Arnold Gregory; 1873, 1874, Ozro Love; 1875–78, Homer D. Waldo.

The first and only murder ever committed in Barre was in 1828. In that year a man named Jones is said to have killed his brother's wife by strangling. An inquest was held by Coroner Ithamar Hebard; the man was apprehended, tried, and sent to the State Prison for life. He escaped the extreme penalty of the law by reason of some shade of doubt in the evidence on which he was convicted.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF BARRE.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

of the town of Barre was organized November 5th, 1816. The first settlers living in what was then the town of Barre came mostly from New England and Eastern New York, where churches and schools were everywhere established, and were anxious to transplant these institutions into their western home. They built a log schoolhouse and established a school in their midst, and on the above mentioned date they met at the house of Joseph Hart, on the hill just south from where the N. Y. C. railroad crosses the Oak Orchard road, for the purpose of organizing a church.

They had invited the Rev. Messrs. Comfort Williams and Eleazer Fairbanks from Rochester for this purpose, and the following ten persons constituted a church under the above name: Joseph Hart and wife, Ebenezer Rogers and wife, Artemas Thayer, Ithamar Hebard and wife, Joel Bradner, Thankful Thurston, and Artemas Houghton; the last named being deacon. During the first few years they met for worship in the log school-house or in private houses, as was found most convenient. If a minister chanced to be passing, he was invited to preach; otherwise the services consisted of prayer, singing, and a sermon read by some one.

The Rev. Charles Cook preached to them some six months about the year 1819, and Rev. Andrew Rawson supplied them frequently till about 1824, after which Rev. William Johnson was their pastor for two or three years. During this period they received accessions from time to time from among those who settled farther south. In 1826, on the completion of the Erie Canal, the village of Newport, now Albion, began to spring up, and a Presbyterian church was organized there, which took from this church 15 members. The place of meeting was then changed to Benton's Corners, two miles south from Albion, and again in 1829 to Barre Center, where it has ever since remained.

The first church edifice was erected in 1834. It was 34 by 45, and its cost was $1,600. In 1848 it was enlarged by the addition of 20 feet to the west end, at a cost of $700. In 1852 a bell weighing 1,000 lbs. was placed in the belfry, at a cost of $400. In 1875 the internal structure of the building was rearranged and a new bell put in place of the old one, which had become cracked, all of which improvement cost about $1,500. The improved church structure was rededicated free from debt.

The imperfect condition of the record renders it impossible to give an exact list of the pastors and the dates of their pastorates. The following is believed to be nearly correct: From the close of Rev. Mr. Johnson's pastorate (1826 to 1830) Rev. Mr. Clary officiated during six months; Rev. Ebenezer Raymond one year; Rev. Mr. Torry a few months; and Rev. Mr. Gilbert two years. There were intervals in this period when the church had no pastor. From 1832 to 1839 Jonathan Hovey was pastor; then to 1842 Rev. Robert Laird, to 1843 Rev Gilbert Crawfard, to 1846 Rev. Mr. Wood, to 1851 Rev. A. H. Gaston, to 1855 Rev. Bela Fancher, and to 1857 Rev. E. D. Taylor; from that year to 1868 Rev. Mr. Winship six months, Rev. J. B. Hoyt two years; Rev. Mr. Towry one and one half years; Rev. E. Allen one year and Rev. S. W. Bittington six years; from 1868 to 1870 the pulpit was supplied by students from the Rochester and Auburn theological seminaries; then Rev. E. W. Kellogg was pastor to 1873, and Rev. W. G. Hubbard to 1876; from the last date to 1878 there has been no regular pastor.

About the year 1873 the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government.

In March, 1822, this society received a deed from the Holland Land Company of 100 acres of land—the north part of lot 19 in the 15th township and second range—to the "trustees and their successors in office for the benefit

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of the said Congregational order, and those who preach the doctrines contained in the assembly catechism and no other."

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

of Barre was organized about the year 1823, at what has always been known as Bragg's Corners. The names of the members who constituted the society at its organization can not be learned. A house of worship was never built; but the meetings of the society were held in the school-house at that place, or in private houses. At one time the church numbered about 100 members. The records are lost, but a surviving member recollects that the first pastor was Rev. Asa Spencer, whose pastorate terminated at his death. Other pastors were Rev. Elijah Parsons and Rev. Miner Blood, and others whose names are not remembered. The organization became extinct about the year 1842.

WEST BARRE M. E. CHURCH.

The nucleus of the present Methodist Episcopal church at West Barre was established about the year 1821, at what has always been known as Pine Hill, north from West Barre. This society consisted at first of five members, and they met in a log school-house. Some two years later a clergyman by the name of Miflin Hearker, who was on the Ridgeway circuit, which then extended to Lyndonville on the north (fifteen miles) and about as far east and west, commenced preaching to this feeble society once in four weeks.

In 1827 a framed school-house was erected at West Barre, and this was used as a place of meeting till 1833, when a church building was erected in the old (then fashionable) style, with galleries on three sides. This was used till 1850, when the present edifice was built.

In 1866 (the centenary of Methodism) this was improved and enlarged at a cost of $1,700. Of this sum Colonel Wright contributed $600.

This society has always been among the most substantial and flourishing of country organizations. Among the early pastors are remembered Revs. M. Hearker, J. Brakeman, John W. Nivins, Gustavus Hines (since missionary to Oregon), Salmon Judd, Mr. Jerry, Mr. Bedford, Thomas Castleton, W. D. Buck, J. B. Lanckton, Hiram Sanford, J. B. Hoyt, D. Luce, Carroll Luther, E. B. Sanborn, Philander Powers, H. M. Ripley, J. W. Vaughn and John Timmerman.

The names of the pastors in later years have not been learned, by reason of the church record not being readily accessible. Some clergymen of distinction have been pastors there, and among them Rev. Allen Steele, who died there a few years since.

VILLAGES AND POST-OFFICES.

There are three post-offices in Barre, named, respectively, BARRE CENTER, SOUTH BARRE and WEST BARRE. Each receives and sends a daily mail. The last two are not in what may be termed villages.

BARRE CENTER is a small village, situated at almost the exact geographical center of the old town of Barre. The first log house in this village was built by Jesse O'Hara, in the spring of 1817. In the summer of the same year —— Pelo erected one half a mile north from this, and Asa Phillips another one-fourth of a mile south, on the site of A. Matison's present residence.

The first blacksmith shop was built by Stephen Skinner about the year 1827. Jacob S. Flint soon afterwards established a joiner's shop, and Asa St. Clair, at about the same time, commenced the business of shoemaking. The first framed house in the village was built by Samuel Hathaway, about the year 1822. The same house, with many additions and alterations, is still standing. Nearly all the houses now in the village, about 30 in number, were built between the years 1830 and 1835. A church is located here, and one or two country stores have usually been kept, and till 1867 a tavern. This was destroyed by fire in that year, and none has since been established in its place.

WEST BARRE, formerly called Manchester's Corners, from the name of the first settler at the intersection of the roads, Benson Manchester, and afterwards Jackson's Corners, after Ralph Jackson, another settler, is in the southwest part of the town. It is a pleasant hamlet of a few houses, a church, a blacksmith's shop, a store and post-office,—just what it has been for many years. It was the residence of the late Rev. Allen Steele, a prominent clergyman of the M. E. Church.

SOUTH BARRE is on the Oak Orchard road, about 3 miles southeast from Barre Center. It is a collection of ten or twelve houses and a blacksmith's shop. A small store or two were formerly kept there, and in early times a log tavern was built and carried on for a time. It has never acquired the dignity of a village.

At an early time an inn was kept half a mile north from this place by Joshua Raymond, and later another half a mile south by David Ketchum.

PEAT BEDS—DRILLING FOR OIL.

Deposits of peat have long been known to exist in different localities in this town, but have not been thought to be of sufficient depth and extent to warrant their utilization for fuel. They are the result of the rapid growth and decay, just beneath the surface of water, of certain kinds of vegetable matter. This peat would, in the lapse of time, and under favoring circumstances, become coal. Its quality depends on the kind of vegetation of which it is composed, and the favorable character of the circumstances under which it was formed; and the result of the deposits depends on the length of time during which these circumstances continued favorable.

In 1864 a bed was discovered west from the center of the town which covered some twenty-two acres, the depth of which was tested thirty-five feet without finding bottom. It is mainly formed from a kind of moss which grows exuberantly, and gradually changes to peat beneath the surface of the water which constantly saturates the earth where it grows. This moss had for many years been utilized by the nurserymen in the vicinity of Roch-

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ester, who every year sent men and teams to gather it and draw it to the canal, where it was shipped to that city. Its power to retain moisture for a long time rendered it valuable for packing trees which were to be transported long distances. It is almost wholly an air plant, and the large proportion of carbon which enters into its structure renders it an excellent material for conversion into peat under the favorable circumstances which have existed in that locality.

In 1864 a company consisting of C. J. Beach, Andrew Charter, M. H. Beecher and H. B. Herrick, was formed for working this bed. In 1864 and 1865 they dug and sold some 700 tons of this peat, which was found to be of excellent quality. It was by some said to be fully equal to coal. The work was abandoned in 1866, for the reason that the distance from market or railroad point of shipment was too great to admit of successful competition with coal.

In 1865 some parties found in the east part of the town what they supposed to be indications of petroleum. A company was organized, shares were sold, and two wells were sunk to considerable depth; but oil was not found, and the work was abandoned. In the course of the boring salt water was found, from which, as an experiment, some salt of a good quality was made.

In the year 1868 a well was commenced in the southeast part of the town, in Tonawanda swamp, about a mile from any hard ground. This work was undertaken at the suggestion of a spiritual medium, who asserted that oil was to be found there. A Mrs. Collins, who owned about 1,600 acres of the swamp, and an eastern capitalist named Eighmy, conducted the enterprise. Before commencing they secured oil leases of many farms in the vicinity. The first well was drilled to a depth of about 135 feet, where a vein of what was thought to be valuable mineral water was found, and drilling was suspended at that point. A large boarding house was erected and furnished not far from the well, and preparations made to utilize the water, which was believed to possess powerful sanative properties. The death of the proprietress prevented the carrying out of this project.

At a point designated by the spirits half a mile farther into the swamp, drilling was prosecuted for two or three seasons, to the depth of 1,900 feet.

During the progress of the work two boilers exploded. The first explosion killed one man, and the second seriously wounded another, and completely demolished the engine house. In both cases the damages were promptly repaired and the work prosecuted. About $40,000 were expended in this undertaking, which, so far as oil was concerned, proved a total failure.

REBELLION RECORDS.

CITIZENS OF THIS TOWN WHO SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In the following record of Union soldiers from Barre may doubtless be found the names of some from the present town of Albion, which was part of Barre when this record was compiled under the authority of the State.

Francis G. Avery, pr 27th inf; enlisted Apr, 1861; dschd Mch 10, 1862, for physical disability.

John M. Amess, pr 15th inf; enlisted Sept 4, 1862; transferred into U. S. Navy in Apr, 1864; dschd June 9, 1865.

John H. Babcock, Barre Centre, sergt Co. L, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Nov 3, 1863; promoted sergt on organization of company; was in battles of Cold Harbor, Bethel Church, the siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run and Five Forks; wounded at Appomattox Courthouse Apr 9, 1865; taken to Jarvis General Hospital, and dschd in 1865.

Charles H. Briggs, Barre Center, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 21, 1864; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; on duty continually from enlistment to time of death.

George R. Brignall, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr 21, 1861; mstd out and dschd May 3, 1863.

William A. Burroughs, pr 8th hvy art, Co G; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; was in six battles, when he was taken sick and unable to do duty; dschd June 6, 1865.

John Bowers, pr 169th inf, Co G; enlisted Mch 31, 1865; never in action, dschd June 19, 1865.

John Bannister, jr, corp Co K, 27th inf; enlisted Apr, 1861; promoted corp in 1862; served his time and re-enlisted Dec, 1863, in 24th cav; promoted to 2nd lieut and then to 1st lieut; lost right arm at Petersburg; dschd at close of war.

Manly Bannister, corp Co C, 14th hvy art; enlisted in Aug, 1862; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, sent to prison at Richmond, and died there Jan 12, 1865.

Jerome B. Billings, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 12, 1864; never in battle, dschd June 5, 1865.

Andrew Bentley, pr 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in May, 1863; never in battle, deserted soon after being mstd in.

Hiram H. Bradner, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Dec 29, 1863; was in several battles, then taken sick and sent to hospital, and soon after dschd for disability.

Caleb P. Crowell, sergt maj Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; promoted to corp, sergt, 1st sergt and sergt maj; wounded at Cold Harbor by shell; taken prisoner after a severe fight at the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, and sent to Danville (Va.) prison, where he died of starvation Mch 5, 1865.

Judson Crane, pr 90th inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 24, 1864; mstd out and dschd June 21, 1865.

John F. Cole, Michigan, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; dschd May 3, 1865.

Allen W. Case, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, in the right thigh; the leg was amputated, and he died a few months after at City Point, Va.

Oliver Clark, corp 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, participated in all the battles of his regiment up to the battle of Cold Harbor, where he was killed.

Isaac Cornell, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Sept 6, 1862; dschd June 26, 1865.

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George R. Clark, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Dec 19, 1863; was in all the actions of his regiment until July, 1864, when he was taken sick and sent to hospital; died Sept 5, 1864.

George W. Crane, pr 19th inf; enlisted Sept 13, 1864, and served one year.

Thomas Cushing, South Barre, surgeon 20th colrd inf; enlisted Dec 5, 1863; first entered the service as assistant surgeon, in the 28th inf, Aug 18, 1862; resigned and was dschd Mch 17, 1863; served as surgeon in the 20th at New Orleans, Matagorda Island, Texas, and Pascagoula, La; dschd Oct 7, 1865.

Franklin Chatidon, sergt Co C, 8th hvy art; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted sergt Dec, 1863; dschd June 7, 1865.

William H. Cornell, corp Co F, 50th engineers; enilsted Aug 30, 1862; promoted corp July, 1864; served in the Army of the Potomac during the war; dschd July 1, 1865.

Robert Capstick, pr 11th inf, Co H; enlisted Mch 11, 1862; was wounded at Chancellorsville, and in hospital four months; captured at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864; prisoner for ten months, four months in Andersonville prison; dschd Apr 4, 1865.

William S. Cole, sergt Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Sept 3, 1862; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

James Drummond, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 2, 1862; taken sick and sent to Camden Street General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., where he was dschd for physical disability.

John Dean, 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; taken sick at Brandy Station, sent to hospital, and died in June, 1864.

Henry M. Delano, corp 23d bat; enlisted Sept 21, 1864; dschd June 21, 1865.

Edwin Eddy, sergt Co K, 27th inf; enlisted Apr 2, 1861; in the first battle of Bull Run was hit by a cannon ball and died on the field.

Delos H. Eddy, pr 3d inf, Co I; enlisted Mch 10, 1865; dschd July 7, 1865.

Almon B. Fargo, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

Samuel Frier, corp 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 28, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

John Frost, South Barre, principal musician 33d inf, Co I; enlisted Aug 26, 1862; dschd May 30, 1863.

Richard Foreman, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 27, 1862; left leg blown off by a shell at the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; lay in hospital until dschd Sept 11, 1865.

Charles Eddy, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; after the battle of Gettysburg joined the Army of the Potomac; was taken sick about the 1st of Aug, and died in a field hospital in Aug, 1863, near Bealton Station, Va.

Henry C. Edwards, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; dschd June 26, 1865.

William Foreman, pr 17th bat; enlisted Mch 22, 1863; was taken sick and died in hospital (Canbury).

John Foreman, pr 17th bat; enlisted Feb 14, 1863; mstd out and dschd July 16, 1865.

William H. Freeman, pr 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; supposed to have been killed at the battle of Ream's Station.

Jeremiah C. Fargo, corp 4th hvy art, Co E; enlisted Aug 16, 1862; dschd June 26, 1865.

William H. Gage, corp 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 2, 1862; wounded by a ball at Locust Grove, Nov, 1863; sent to hospital and dschd Apr 15, 1864, for disability.

Mortimer R. Gibson, pr 4th hvy art; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; taken sick before Petersburg and sent to hospital at Washington, where he died Dec 18, 1864.

Benjamin F. Goodwin, corp 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 23, 1862; dschd June, 1865.

Porter J. Goodwin, corp 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Dec 15, 1863; was in the battles of his regiment up to the battle of Cold Harbor, where he was wounded, was taken to a hospital at Alexandria, Va., where he died from his wounds in Aug, 1864.

Isaac Gibbs, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 4, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

Myron Gibbs, pr 4th hvy art; enlisted Feb 14, 1864; first entered the service as a farrier in the 8th cav Oct 2, 1861, and was dschd for disability Mch 28, 1863; was taken prisoner in the battle of Ream's Station and sent to Salisbury prison, N. C., where he was killed by the rebel guards.

Michael Hites, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted July 24, 1862; mstd out and dschd July 21, 1865.

John D. Howard, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr 21, 1861; disabled by sun-stroke and dschd for disability, Dec 5, 1862.

Orrin B. Hibbard, corp Co C, 8th hvy art; enlisted July 21, 1862; dschd with his regiment in 1865.

Oba W. Hoag, quartermaster-sergt Co K, 8th hvy art; enlisted Aug 9, 1862; promoted corp in July, 1864; sergt July 20, 1864; quartermaster-sergt Oct 16, 1864; mstd out and dschd June 5, 1865.

George D. Hollister, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Mch 28, 1863; taken sick at Richmond and sent to a field hospital at Bailey's Cross Roads, where he died, June 6, 1865.

Isaac C. Humphrey, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted May 21, 1861; deserted and fled to Canada.

Amasa B. A. Holt, sergt 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 15, 1862; promoted corp Aug 22, 1862, and sergt Dec 21, 1864; six menths in hospital; dschd June 9, 1865.

Sidney L. Hitchcock, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 1, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

Luther N. Herrick, Barre Center, 1st lieut 9th cav, Co A; enlisted Sept 26, 1861; promoted to corp Nov, 1861, to 2nd lieut Aug 4, 1862, and to 1st lieut Aug 6, 1863; wounded at Beverley Ford, June 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Berryville Nov 29, 1862; dschd for disability Nov 26, 1863.

Augustus F. Herdick, ship's clerk; enlisted Aug 9, 1864; dschd June 1, 1865.

Alfred T. Johnson, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug

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6, 1862; was sick for nearly two years in hospital, where he died.

William H. Johnson, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 6, 1862; was sent to hospital sick; dschd Mch, 1865.

Charles R. Johnson, pr 13th hvy art, Co B; enlisted Aug, 1864; was taken prisoner in the battle of Petersburg and sent to Libby prison; on being released joined his regiment, with which he was discharged.

Adelbert L. Jackson, pr 151st inf, Co. D; enlisted Sept 3, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

Frank H. Kregel, pr 3d cav, Co A; enlisted Sept 19, 1864; dschd June 7, 1865.

Charles Ausker King, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 21, 1862; died Nov 13, 1862, at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, of typhoid fever.

John E. King, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr, 1861; taken prisoner and paroled at Richmond; dschd for disability Dec 10, 1862.

John Kellog, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 6, 1862; dschd at the close of war.

William D. Lord, Barre Center, 2d lieut Co C, 8th hvy art; enlisted July 2, 1862; resigned, and was dschd for disability June 27, 1863; was on duty at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, while in service.

Charles E. Lockwood, Barre Center, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 1, 1862; was taken prisoner in the charge before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and remained in the enemy's hands until the surrender of Lee; was mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

Zephraim La Riviere, 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 31, 1862; was in the battle of Wapping Heights, detailed as teamster in the wagon train; died of lock jaw at Union Mills, Va., Oct 17, 1863.

Samuel B. Leavens, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Sept 6, 1864; dschd June 26, 1865.

Frank M. Loveland, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 1, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

Charles C. Loveland, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 31, 1862; was accidentally wounded at Locust Point, Md.; was taken sick at Williamsport in July, 1863, sent to Harper's Ferry, and died there Aug 7, 1863.

Charles B. Luce, 2d lieut Co C, 4th hvy art; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; dschd Oct 6, 1865.

Luther Morgan, pr 8th cav, Co F; enlisted Aug 30. 1862; mstd out and dschd July 8, 1875.

Henry C. Mattoon, wagoner, 151st inf.

Gilbert A. Reed, pr 25th inf, Co D; enlisted June 5, 1861; dschd June 5, 1863.

George Myers, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 28, 1862; wounded at the siege of Petersburg, June 22, 1864, by a shell, in the right hip, and in hospital for ten months; dschd May 13, 1865.

Charles H. Mattison, Barre Center, enlisted Aug 30 1862, in the 151st inf; was promoted from private to 1st sergt of Co D Sept 9, 1862; promoted sergt maj June 15, 1863; transferred to 26th cav, and promoted 2nd lieut Jan 7, 1864; promoted to 1st lieut and adj Mch 8, 1864; mstd out and dschd Sept 11, 1865.

Samuel C. McKay, Barre Center, sergt Co C, 8th hvy art; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted sergt from private; taken prisoner at the battle of Weldon Railroad, Va., and sent to Salisbury, N. C., where he died of starvation Nov. 7, 1864.

Jay Martin, Barre Center, pr 90th vet inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 6, 1864; mstd out and dschd June 3, 1865.

Horace P. Mitchel, musician 14th hvy art, Co K; enisted Aug 10, 1862.

James Madill, pr 2d mounted rifles, Co I; enlisted Dec 9, 1863; was in all the battles of his regiment until killed at Petersburg in Apr, 1865.

William Henry Morse, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 29, 1864; was in the battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; was taken sick soon after and sent to hospital at Alexandria, where he died June 22, 1864.

Chauncey A. Morrison, capt Co E, 151st inf; enlisted Sept 6, 1862; dschd June 27, 1865.

George R. Mason, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted in Apr. 1861; was in the first Bull Run battle; was taken sick soon after and died in 1863.

David Fish Morrison, sergt 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 2, 1862.

James O. Nickerson; enlisted in Co G, 28th inf, and was commissioned as 1st lieut May 22, 1861; was in the battles of Newtown and Winchester, Va., and dschd for disability in 1862; enlisted in the 8th hvy art, Dec 21, 1863; dschd June 5, 1865, for disability.

Lymon R. Patterson, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 17, 1865.

William Thomas Piper, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 17, 1862; transferred to invalid corps; dschd June 10, 1865.

James Prizey, jr., sergt Co K, 8th hvy art; enlisted Dec 15, 1863; promoted sergt Feb, 1864; wounded at Deep Bottom, Aug 16, 1864, by a ball through the right arm and chest; transferred to the invalid corps.

Windsor Paine, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 2, 1862; mstd Aug 22, 1862; was in hospital for two months; dschd June 5, 1865.

George R. Rosenbrok, pr Co B, 14th hvy art; enlisted Aug 4, 1863; was taken prisoner at Fort Steadman, Aug 25, 1864; taken to Libby prison, and after five days paroled; dschd July 6, 1865.

James Ogden Reed, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; fell in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

James F. Raymond, Barre Center, musician Co C, 8th hvy art; enlisted June 21, 1862; mstd out and dschd July 21, 1863.

John A. Raymond, Barre Centre, sergt Co L, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Nov 3, 1863; promoted sergt from pr on the organization of the company; mstd out and dschd May 25, 1865.

Orrin S. Sterns, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Dec 19, 1863; taken sick and sent to hospital; dschd April, 1865.

Oscar Stewart, pr 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 14, 1862; died in hospital at Washington.

Joel F. T. St Clair, sergt Co A, 151st inf; enlisted Aug

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3, 1862; promoted sergt Aug 31, 1863; wounded at Locust Grove, Va., and crippled for life; dschd in Jan, 1865.

John Sullivan first enlisted Nov 25, 1861, in Co C, 125th inf, and was wounded in the left thigh at Gettysburg; re enlisted in the 94th veteran inf; promoted sergt and wounded in the right thigh at Hatcher's Run; sent to hospital and dschd July 19, 1865.

Hiram Starkweather, pr Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Sept 1, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

Alphonso W. Starkweather, capt 1st battalion N. Y. sharpshooters, No. 6; enlisted Aug 7, 1862; mstd in as 2nd lieut; promoted to 1st lieut and capt; dschd July 28, 1865.

Kelly M. Tinkham, Barre Center, capt Co K, 8th hvy art; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; resigned July 8, 1863; honorably dschd for physical disability.

Samuel Tent, jr., Barre Center, 1st lieut Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; promoted sergt from private and bore the colors of his regiment in all battles up to Monocacy; there he was shot through the neck and taken to the hospital; returned to duty and was promoted 1st lieut Jan 11, 1865; mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

John H. Tower, pr 8th cav, Co F; enlisted in Sept, 1861; taken sick and died at Harper's Ferry, Apr 24, 1862.

James William Troley, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co I; enlisted Sept 18, 1863; dschd Oct 15, 1865.

Orra A. Van Dusen, pr 11th inf; enlisted Jan, 1863; was mstd out and dschd at the expiration of term of service.

Daniel J. Vermilyea, pr 23rd bat; enlisted Sept 22, 1864; dschd June 17, 1865.

Elijah A. Vredenburgh, pr 23rd bat; enlisted Nov 26, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran Jan 1, 1863; dschd July 14, 1865.

Wilson White, gunner; enlisted in Apr, 1861; dschd at the expiration of his term of service; re-enlisted in Oct, 1862, on board the "Sabine;" was in the storming of Fort Fisher; he aimed the gun that shot off the flagstaff from the fort during that action; dschd in 1865.

Ami Whitney, sergt Co K, 26th inf; enlisted May 1, 1861; mstd out and dschd Mar 31, 1863.

Harlow B. White, principal musician 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; taken sick on the march in a campaign of the Army of the Potomac in the summer of 1863, and sent to general hospital; dschd Aug 1, 1863.

Benjamin F. Wakefield, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted Jan 5, 1864; dschd Sept 26, 1865.

Charles M. Whitney, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Mch 8, 1863; detailed to act as hospital steward ; dschd June 5, 1865.

Edwin L. Wage, South Barre; enlisted Aug 28, 1862, in 151st inf; promoted from private to sergt Sept 9, 1862; transferred to 20th and promoted capt, Jan 3, 1864; resigned and was dschd Aug 26, 1865.

George W. White, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co C; enlisted Dec 29, 1863; mstd out and dischd.

William P. Wage, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 19, 1863; was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, kept forty-four days, paroled and exchanged; joined his regiment and was again taken prisoner at Hatcher's Run, taken to Libby prison, exchanged, and dschd June 7, 1865.

Andrew D. Warner, corp Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Aug 31, 1862; promoted corp in Mch, 1864; dschd June 30, 1865.

Franklin White, pr 8th cav, Co H; enlisted Nov 12, 1861; dschd on expiration of term of enlistment, and re-enlisted in the 23rd bat; dschd July 4, 1865.

Clark M. Wolfram, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 31, 1862; taken sick on the march after the retreat of Lee's army from Williamsport, Md., and died in a field hospital at Culpepper, Va., Nov 18, 1863.

Daniel D. Wolfram, corp Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Aug 30, 1861; taken sick and sent to hospital, and dschd for disability Oct 24, 1863.

George Weaver, corp Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Sept 1, 1862; taken sick soon after being mustered, and dschd for disability Febr 24, 1863.

Bradley S. Webster, corp 8th cav, Co E; enlisted Nov 11, 1861; wounded in the left knee at Union Meadow, and again in left knee at Snicker's Gap; dschd Dec 9, 1864.

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THE TOWN OF CARLTON.

ONE of the first contracts for land upon the Holland Purchase was taken as early as the spring of 1798, and undoubtedly at an earlier date, for a tract indented by Tonawanda Bay, since known as Oak Orchard Harbor, by the notorious Aaron Burr. This tract embraced the whole or a portion of the present town of Carlton, and the rate at which the now valuable land was contracted to Burr was twelve shillings an acre.

It will be evident from the following letter, in which Burr complained of the inclusion of the bay at the mouth of the creek in the estimated area of his tract, that he had never visited the locality, but relied upon the evidence of others for such knowledge as he possessed.

"SIR: From the copy which you lately sent me of Mr. Ellicott's survey, it appears that the Tonawanta Bay falls within my tract on Lake Ontario. If this bay is as large as hath been represented to me, it ought not to be estimated as land, because it cannot belong to your company, and after any sale will still be the property of the public. It will be necessary, therefore, that Mr. Ellicott ascertain the figure and superficial contents of this bay, which will enable us to determine the propriety of considering it as land.

"I am, respectfully, your obd't serv't,

"Th. Cazenove, Esq'r. A. BURR."

The transaction which gave rise to this correspondence was blended with other speculations in land, and in the end the purchase was relinquished, the tract reverting to the possession of the land company.

MANILLA.

Appreciating the commercial advantages offered by the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, and concluding that a village of no small importance must eventually grow up at that point, in 1803 Joseph Ellicott made a survey for a town there and named it Manilla.

It was at that time supposed that a great share of the traffic between the Holland Purchase and the older settlements would take the lake route, in which case Manilla would naturally be a great receiving and shipping depot, as at that time the bar which obstructed the passage at the mouth of the creek until the improvement of the harbor, was passable and small schooners could cross it without difficulty. It was in pursuance of this idea that the Oak Orchard road was partially opened soon after; but the subsequent construction of the canal and railroads prevented the consummation of the plans of the land company concerning Manilla.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler came into the town in 1803. James Walsworth embarked with his family in an open boat, and made his way from Canada to the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, where he landed in May, becoming the pioneer settler of Manilla. With such aid as his wife could afford, he cut poles and erected a cabin, which they roofed with bark pulled from the logs.

They were entirely isolated from all other human beings, their nearest neighbors on the east being at Braddock's Bay, on the south at Pine Hill—now Elba, Genesee county—and on the west at Cold Springs, near Lockport. Their primitive cabin was the first and for a time the only one erected between Fort Niagara and Braddock's Bay.

Before they had harvested their first crops, which, meager though they were, were the first great hope of the pioneers, they were so troubled with scarcity of food that had it not been for the fish in the creek and such small game as Walsworth was able to kill from time to time, they would have been in great danger of dying of starvation. Their only vegetable food for some time was a few potatoes which they brought with them when they came.

Occasionally, boatmen who were coasting along the lake shore would put into the bay for shelter or to make needed repairs on their boats, and to these infrequent visitants they were obliged to look for any tidings from the outside world, occasionally trafficking with them for articles of coarse food, which, from their rarity, they must have regarded as delicacies. Hunting, fishing and trapping for a living, which was not only hard, but precarious, Walsworth, we are informed, attempted little in the way of agriculture, raising only such products as were grown with the least trouble, and such as were absolutely necessary to the subsistence of himself and family, and when he had secured a quantity of peltries, he took them east along the lake shore to a market.

Tiring of his residence at Manilla after two or three years, he located on the Lewiston road, between Batavia and Lockport, where he was afterwards known as a tavern keeper.

Another who came before the close of the year 1803

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was Ray Marsh, a native of Connecticut, who had gone to Canada in 1800 to engage in school-teaching. Embarking in a small boat at Queenston, he coasted along the lake shore to Manilla, where he settled and remained till 1805, when, on account of a prevailing sickness in the neighborhood, he removed to Cambria, in Niagara county. At the time of the burning of Lewiston and the flight of the settlers over the Ridge road, he took his family to Ontario county. Returning to Orleans county the following year, he settled near Ridgeway Corners.

William Walsworth, a brother of James, came into the town soon after the latter; but no details of his early experiences or subsequent career have been related. Besides those already mentioned, the following named persons took articles for land located in the present town of Carlton in 1803; some of them settling during that or the following year, and others at a later date: Stephen Hoyt, William and Eli Griffith, Martin Griffin, William Carter, John Parmeter, Henry Lovewell, Samuel Utter, David Mussleman, Elijah Hunt, James McKinney, Elijah and John G. Brown, James and Cornelius De Graw, and John Ferrin.

Elijah Hunt was a Pennsylvanian and a former soldier in the Revolutionary war. His previous life had been an eventful one. He had been captured by the Indians, and, with others, made to run the gauntlet, escaping the ordeal without serious injury; and subsequently brought to their village on the Genesee, where he was only saved from a horrible death by adoption into the tribe as a son of an aged squaw. At the close of the war he was allowed to return to Pennsylvania, and during the summer of 1804 he took up a farm about a mile west of the mouth of Johnson's creek. After staying a year or two, he went with his family to Pennsylvania and remained there till October, 1806, when he returned, and continued a resident of the town until his death, which occurred in 1830.

During the intensely cold winter of 1816 and 1817, after the unproductive summer of 1816, two Indians, one of whom claimed to be his brother, came to Hunt's cabin, with the avowed purpose of relieving the family in case they were found to be suffering for any of the necessaries of life.

Elijah and John G. Brown were sons of Elijah Brown, sen., who, accompanied by his sons and Job Shipman, afterwards well known in the town, set out from Wayne county for the settlement at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek in the summer of 1804. While they were coming up the lake, Mr. Brown died. His body was brought to Carlton and buried.

Shipman took an article for a portion of lot No. 12, range 2. His son, Israel Shipman, afterwards received a deed from the land company for this farm.

The log house erected by Job Shipman had a shingle roof, and is said to have been one of the best in the town. During the first two or three years after the town was set off the town meetings were held there. Shipman died in 1833.

John G. Brown took an article for two and a half acres of land on the western side of Oak Orchard creek, near where it flows into the harbor. He held it on speculation for a time, in the expectation that he would reap a profit through the realization of the hopes of the land company for the future prosperity of Manilla. He afterwards received a deed for it, dated December 2nd, 1806, in which the property was described as lot No. 15 on a plot of the village of Manilla, and which was the first deed given by the company of land in the town of Carlton.

Matthew Dunham came from New York city, accompanied by his sons Matthew, James and Charles, and took an article for Nos. 5,7 and 9, section 9, of township 16, range 2, of the Holland Purchase. In the early part of 1804 he brought his family into the town and settled not far from the site of the present village of Kuckville. The Dunhams afterwards became well known as the earliest and most enterprising business men in the town.

Moses Root, from Cooperstown, N. Y., and Henry Lovell, from New Hampshire, with their families, came to Carlton with the Dunhams. Root built a frame barn previous to 1806. He brought the boards from Canada. This barn was undoubtedly the first frame barn erected in Orleans county. The family of Moses Root consisted of his wife, five sons and one daughter.

In the biography of Reuben Root, one of the sons, it is stated that they carried their wheat to Lima, Livingston county, to mill, a distance of seventy miles, by way of Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay. It is related in the same connection that "in 1806 or 1807 Mr. Root brought a cow from Canada, but she was killed by the wolves the next year."

Among other members of the family of Henry Lovell, mention is often made of his daughter Rachel, afterward Mrs. Matthew Dunham, jr., who planted the first apple tree ever raised north of the ridge, the remnants of which were to be seen only a few years since. It stood on the lake shore, close to the water's edge, and it was washed away fifteen or twenty years ago. Some portions of it were saved, however, and manufactured into brackets and other household ornaments and into canes, one of which is owned by Judge Arad Thomas, of Albion, while others were given to other friends of Miss Lovell as mementos of the pioneer days. The apple from which the seeds from which this tree was raised were obtained, was given to Miss Lovell by a lake sailor who stopped at her father's house, with one or two companions, the next year after the settlement of the Dunhams and Lovells in the town. At that time she was between nineteen and twenty years of age. Her daughter, Sarah Dunham, became the wife of William Clark, who settled in Carlton in 1834 and who owns and occupies the farm located by Mrs. Clark's grandfather, Henry Lovell. Mrs. Clark was born in the town in 1824.

Ephraim Waldo, Samuel McKinney, John Jason and others already mentioned took articles for land in Carlton in 1804; and in 1805 Paul Brown, Job Johnson, David Miller and Thaddeus Moore, and others whose names cannot be recalled. In after years some of those referred to and other early settlers added to their possessions by taking articles for adjoining lots. With one or

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two exceptions, the settlers already mentioned were the only ones in Orleans county previous to the year 1809.

Reuben Fuller, with his family, one member of which was Lyman Fuller, came into the western part of the town and settled near the lake shore in February, 1810. During the same year Captain John Fuller, a brother of Reuben's, settled in Carlton. The latter died July 4th, 1837, and Lyman Fuller came into possession of the homestead, where he, too, died in 1866. Stephen Fuller and his family and Aaron Durfee, a brother-in-law, came about ten years later.

THE "UNION COMPANY."

In 1810 eight young men of Stockbridge, Mass., entered into an agreement to commence a settlement on the Holland Purchase. The covenant was dated "Saturday, December 10, 1810, Stockbridge, Mass.," and signed by Fitch Chamberlain, Minoris Day, Anthony Miles, Charles Webster, Moses Barnum, jr., Selah Bardslee, Giles Slater, jr., and Russell Smith. There were eighteen articles to the agreement, several of which are quoted as showing the terms upon which the company was formed:

"*Article First.*—We agree that for the purpose of our better accommodation and mutual benefit, we do and have resolved ourselves into one respective body or company, by and under the appellation of the Union Company, for the express purpose of emigrating to the westernmost part of the State of New York (on the Holland Purchase, so-called), there to purchase, each one by and for himself, unconnected with said company, as much land as he shall think will comport with his individual interest.

"*Article Second.*—We agree that we will jointly and severally bear our proportional part of expenses that may accrue for the use of said body or company in the outfit, or when embodied or joined together, which shall be considered necessary by said company, being made in a just and lawful manner, agreeable to the rules and regulations hereafter adopted.

"*Article Third.*—We agree that one of said body shall be appointed secretary, to see that said expedition is forwarded, to give information from time to time what progress has been made or is making, and also to keep a book or memorandum on which shall be carefully recorded whatever has been furnished, and by whom, as well as the value of said articles, and any entry which shall be considered necessary by said company.

"*Article Fourth.*—We agree that we will individually furnish our respective proportions of such articles as shall be considered necessary by said company, and make a deposit of the same with the company's secretary previous to the first day of January next.

"*Article Sixth.*—We agree that we will put our joint strength and force together for at least two years next after the purchase of our lands, and labor in company."

Next came several articles providing that the avails of their labor should be equally divided, that all should share alike in the food secured by hunting or fishing, and that expenses should be borne in equal proportions by each.

"*Article Tenth.*—We agree that we will erect a house and barn on the land belonging to some one of the company, to be jointly conserved in the expense in building the same, and also joint owners in said building until said company shall be dissolved, then to belong to the one on whose land it shall stand.

"*Article Twelfth.*—We agree that we will assist each other in an equal proportion in erecting a house and barn, not exceeding the expense of the first house and barn erected."

The location chosen for the settlement was on lot No. 5, in the town of Carlton, where they came in 1811, and each took up a farm, which was worked according to contract.

The name "Bachelor Settlement," which has so often been applied to this beginning in the woods, is scarcely applicable, inasmuch as one of the association, Anthony Miles, was married, but left his wife in Massachusetts until he could prepare a home for her in Carlton, and went back for her in 1812. The previous fall Chamberlain went back to Massachusetts and was married, and brought his wife to Carlton. Day had been married, but his wife was dead. Giles Slater was also married to a Stockbridge girl not long after his settlement here.

Day, Barnum and Chamberlain took up adjoining lots a mile from the harbor. Slater and Bardsley settled close together, within half a mile of Kuckville, and Miles located three-quarters of a mile south of Kuckville, in what was afterwards known as Barnum's school district. Smith never took up any land, but went back to Stockbridge and never returned. During the first year of their life in Carlton, five or six of the members of the Union Company went to Canada to witness the celebration of the King's birthday. On the way, Charles Master, one of the party, lost his pocket-book, containing all of his money, in the lake, and being unable to purchase land, the other members of the company released him from his agreement, and he returned East and never came back again.

Fitch Chamberlain, having some knowledge of medicine, was compelled to act as physician in the early days, and afterwards practiced quite extensively in Carlton and adjoining towns.

The company proved themselves worthy pioneers; their selection of land was judicious, and they managed their affairs with signal ability. Each member of the Union Company accumulated property in time, and their families have ever been among the most respected and influential in the town.

The only surviving member of the Union Company is Anthony Miles, whose ninety-fourth birthday occurred Sunday, August 11th, 1878. The previous day the event was celebrated by a re-union of his descendants and friends, many of whom are living in Carlton, among them his son and daughter, Henry O. Miles and Mrs. Hervey Blood, widow of Rev. Hervey Blood, a well known early resident of the town. Mr. Miles served in the war of 1812, and is now in receipt of a pension from the government.

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AN INFLUENTIAL EARLY SETTLER.

One of best remembered of the early business men of the town is Rev. George Kuck. He was a native of London, England, and was educated at King's College, in that city. He came to New York in 1806, and removed from there to Canada West in the following year, where he remained till the autumn of 1815, serving as lieutenant in the Canadian militia during the war of 1812, when, accompanied by his widowed mother, he came to Carlton. Soon after his arrival he erected a frame grist-mill on the site of the old mill built by Matthew Dunham, on Johnson's creek,using,it is said,such portions of the latter structure as were available in its construction. In 1816 he opened a store near his residence, which was for some time the only store in this part of the country north of the ridge, where he kept a varied stock of goods and carried on quite an extensive trade. In the course of time he built a warehouse at the mouth of Johnson's creek and subsequently had a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a store, an ashery and the warehouse all under his supervision at the same time, and continued to be the leading business man of the town for many years, managing his affairs efficiently and amassing a competency. At the establishment of the post-office at Kuckville he was appointed postmaster, and held the office for many years.

He married Miss Electa Fuller March 25th, 1819. In March, 1821, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was ever after a prominent member, himself, Mrs. Kuck and eight others constituting the first class north of the Ridge road, he being its leader. In 1825 he organized and taught the first Sunday-school in the county north of the ridge. In April, 1829, he was licensed to exhort, in 1833 to preach, and in 1837 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Hedding, and in 1849 elder, by Bishop Morris, at Albion.

"Of another country by the accident of birth, he became an American and a republican from choice." He died March 16th, 1868, having lived beyond the age of seventy-six. Some of his children and their families are among the most respected residents of the town and county.

STATISTICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

During the years prior to the erection of the town, settlement was comparatively slow; but from that time down to the present it has been quite rapid. In 1840 the population had advanced to 2,275. In 1845 it was 2,451; in 1850, 2,809; in 1855, 2,329; in 1860, 2,447; in 1865, 2,461; in 1870, 2,327; and in 1875, 2,400.

According to the report of the board of supervisors for the year 1877, the area of Carlton is 28,224.85 acres. The assessed valuation of real estate is $1,502,023, and of personal property $79,780. The amount of State tax exclusive of school tax is $2,220.27; of school tax, $1,223.43. The surface of Carlton is level except where it is rendered uneven by Johnson's and Oak Orchard creeks, which cross it in a northeasterly direction. The soil is generally sandy and productive.

There are four stations on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad within the limits of the town. They are named, respectively, East Carlton, Carlton, Waterport and Carlyon. The iron railway bridge across Oak Orchard creek north of the village of Waterport is a fine structure, which was erected at a large expense.

In digging a well Mr. Lyman Fuller bored through a stratum of rock and obtained salt water of such strength that two gallons yielded a pint of salt. The aperture through which the salt water came was closed, and fresh water flowed in from above, affording him a well of good water.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The advantages offered to settlers in the present town of Carlton were early appreciated by those who managed the affairs of the Holland Land Company, as will appear from the following extract from a letter of Mr. Ellicott to Mr. Busti, under date of July 21st, 1821:

"You will permit me to mention to you the propriety of opening a township or two for sale on the Lake Ontario shore, as no doubt people will be moving into this purchase by water, and unless we have some establishment on the lake, and a road effected from the district to said establishment, such persons will be put to considerable inconvenience. I would therefore propose, as there is a good harbor for boats in township No. 16, 2nd range, that the said township should be opened for sale. Indeed, an establishment on the lake cannot, in my opinion, be begun at too early a period; as the farmers in the purchase will require a place to convey their potash to deposit on the lake in order to be sent to Montreal or New York, as may be most likely to produce a market, and also for a place to receive their salt; and without such an establishment many will have to go considerably farther, as well as carry their money into other settlements in which we are not interested."

Thus it will be seen that the commercial advantages offered by the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek were early recognized.

April 2nd, 1822, less than a year after the date of the letter above mentioned, the town of Oak Orchard was set off from Gaines and Ridgeway. Its name was changed to Carlton in 1825.

The earlier town meetings were held at the house of Job Shipman, which stood on lot No. 2, section 2 and range 2, near the center of the town. The house was too small to admit all of those who came to vote, and the matter was finally compromised by allowing the election board to sit inside, while the voters passed their ballots in through the window. It is related that on one occasion, when it was too cold for comfort, the voters made a large bonfire near the house which, with liberal potations of whiskey, produced the desired degree of bodily warmth.

The names of the supervisors of the town of Carlton at different dates are as follows:

1826, Richard W. Gates; 1827, 1828, Minoris Day; 1829, 1830, John M. Randall; 1831, Minoris Day; 1832, 1833, Isaac Mason; 1834, Chester Bidwell; 1835, Joshua

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E. Hall; 1836, Horace O. Gould; 1837, 1838, Hiram Merrick; 1839, Alfred Bidwell; 1840, 1841, Gardner Gould; 1842, Alfred Bidwell; 1843, Gardner Gould; 1844, Asahel Byington; 1845, Epenetus A. Reed; 1846, Asahel Byington; 1847, Alfred Bidwell; 1848, Dalphon V. Simpson; 1849, Jasper M. Grow; 1850, Willard F. Warren; 1851, Gardner Gould; 1852, John Dunham; 1853, Nelson Shattuck; 1854, Reuben N. Warren; 1855, Marvin C. Lacey; 1856, Gardner Gould; 1857–59, Joseph D. Billings; 1860, 1861, Daniel Howe; 1862, Joseph D. Billings; 1863, 1864, John H. Harris; 1865, 1866, George L. Baker; 1867, 1868, Dennis Bickford; 1869, 1870, Benjamin F. Van Camp; 1871, 1872, John Gates; 1873, Stephen D. Skinner; 1874, John Pratt; 1875, 1876, D. S. Beckworth; 1877, 1878, John W. Gilmore.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first death in Carlton was that of a deserter from Fort Niagara, who was drowned in attempting to cross Johnson's creek in 1800. Probably the first death of a member of the family of an actual settler was that of Elijah Brown, referred to elsewhere.

The first births were those of a pair of twins, children of James Walsworth, in 1806, and the first marriage that of William Carter and Amy Hunt, in 1804.

The first school was taught by Peleg Helms in the winter of 1810 and 1811. The first store was opened by George Kuck, at West Carlton, in 1816.

The organization of the first religious society was effected in that neighborhood about the same time, though the first public worship was held as early as 1810, under the leadership of a Methodist preacher named Steele, who came from Canada.

Elder Simeon Dutcher, of the Baptist denomination, came in 1817 and was for several years the only preacher residing in the town, or in the region round about. For a number of years he attended all the funerals and weddings of people of all denominations. He was a free mason, and upon the outbreak of the anti-masonic excitement, consequent upon the alleged abduction of William Morgan, he was required to renounce masonry, but refused to do so, and was expelled from the church, and did not preach afterward. He died in 1860, truly mourned by all who knew him.

The first regular physician who settled in Carlton for the practice of his profession was Dr. Richard W. Gates. In after years he lived in Barre and in Yates. He was elected supervisor of Carlton in 1826, and represented the county in the State Legislature in 1841.

The first apple orchard was planted by Elijah Brown, near the Two Bridges. It was set out among the stumps and log heaps, without much regard to regularity, and is now in a tolerably thriving and productive condition. The second orchard was planted at Kuckville, in 1809, by Matthew Dunham, jr.

EARLY CLEARING AND LUMBERING.

The "North Woods" was the name by which all tha portion of this section lying north of the Ridge road was known in early times. The land was heavily timbered, the prevailing varieties of trees being whitewood and white and red oak, which grew to a great size. Along the banks of Oak Orchard creek there was some pine. In some parts of the town hemlocks were abundant, and in all localities there were numerous beeches, elms and maples.

In their haste to clear their lands and render them fit for cultivation, during the first few years after settlement began to be rapid, the settlers burned of all of this valuable timber that they could not make use of in fencing and building, thus depriving the town to a certain extent of a resource which in later years must have contributed greatly to its prosperity and development.

Before saw-mills were built, most of the boards and small timber used in the town was brought over from Canada. A small sail boat of a few tons burthen was made useful for this purpose, and its owner, Reuben Root, is said to have carried on quite a freight and passenger traffic, for a number of years, between Oak Orchard Harbor and the Canadian shore.

After saw-mills were built on the creeks in different parts of Carlton, much whitewood was sawed and the boards hauled to the canal for shipment, and large quantities of oak timber were rafted down the lake for ship timber. The prices obtained were scarcely adequate to the labor and expense required to move the lumber; but the work of clearing was persisted in, and the entire town has been denuded of its once heavy and valuable growth of timber.

INITIAL MANUFACTURES.

In the summer of 1804 Matthew Dunham and his sons constructed a dam across Johnson's creek, where the dam at Kuckville now is, and erected a small factory, where they turned wooden bowls, rolling pins and ladles, and other articles useful in the cabins of the pioneers, and manufactured chairs and other furniture; a portion of which they disposed of to the settlers, taking in exchange such available produce or merchandise as they had to barter, but the greater part of which they carried across the lake and sold to the Canadians, continuing this commerce until the declaration of the embargo in 1809, and, it is said, some time afterward, by means of a small sail boat in which they managed to smuggle a good many chairs to their Canadian customers.

In connection with his turning business Mr. Dunham soon after engaged in the milling business, in a very primitive way according to the statements of some of the early settlers. It is said that he rigged in his factory an arrangement for pounding corn, which was a slight improvement on the hand mortar, and which consisted of a mortar dug out in the end of a block sawed from a log of some hard timber, in which was fitted a heavy pestle, operated by water power.

This was the first machinery for gristing purposes in the town; but, improving financially during the first few years of his residence in the Holland Purchase, Mr. Dunham, about 1806 or 1808, erected a grist-mill, the stones

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for which it is said he brought from Niagara, opposite Youngstown. A saw-mill was built on Dunham's dam, also, about the same time. By some authorities it is claimed that, recognizing the need of a saw-mill and a grist-mill for the convenience of the settlers on the lake shore, the Holland Land Company offered to furnish the irons for both and the stones for the latter if the Dunhams would erect them on their water power, and that in pursuance of such offer they were erected.

These were the first mills in Carlton, and, small and rude though they must have been, they were very useful in their time, doing much toward rendering the settlers comfortable and facilitating building and general improvement. They passed out of the hands of the Dunhams about 1816, when they were purchased by George Kuck and rebuilt on a much more extensive scale.

There was a carding machine at Kenyonville at an early day, and Zebulon Barnum, one of those universal geniuses who were better appreciated years ago than now, erected a shop about a mile southwest of Kuckville, where he manufactured wooden plows for the farmers and carried on the tailoring and blacksmithing businesses.

PRESENT MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

There are three grist-mills in the town at the present day. The Waterport mill is said to have been erected about fifty years ago. The Kenyonville flouring mill was erected at an early day by Barber Kenyon. The other grist-mill, near the railroad bridge, is of later construction.

There are several saw-mills in operation in Carlton, the largest of which is that of Messrs. Selheimer & Beckwith, at Oak Orchard Harbor. This mill was originally built by Roswell Clark in 1848, and removed fifty rods down the creek to its present location by J. H. Clement in 1863. It was purchased by Captain Selheimer in 1866, and in 1874 he sold a half interest in the property to his present partner, Dwight S. Beckwith.

A foundry business is carried on at Waterport, where plows and other agricultural implements are manufactured extensively. These and other enterprises mentioned elsewhere constitute the manufacturing interests of the town.

VILLAGES.

WATERPORT is situated at the confluence of Oak Orchard and other creeks, in the southwest portion of the town. It contains one church, a post-office, a foundry, a hotel, three stores, two saw-mills, a heading factory, a blacksmith shop and a wagon shop. A cider brandy manufactory is about to be established there.

KUCKVILLE, a village in the northern part of the town, on Johnson's creek, contains one church, two stores, a post-office, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop and a paint shop. It was named in honor of the late Rev. George Kuck.

KENYONVILLE contains one store and post-office, a grist-mill, a stave, heading and barrel factory and a church. It is located on Oak Orchard creek, in the west part of the town and near the boundary line between Carlton and Gaines.

TWO BRIDGES, at the junction of Oak Orchard and Marsh creeks, about a mile and a half from the mouth of the former, has two churches and a post-office. Its business interests are represented by a store, a warehouse, a hotel, a shoe shop and two blacksmiths' shops.

CURTIS'S CORNERS and EAST CARLTON are two small hamlets not far apart, in the eastern portion of the town. At the latter place there is a post-office, a church, a store and several dwellings.

OAK ORCHARD HARBOR is a small village which derives its importance from the shipping business done at that point and its popularity as a resort by pleasure parties. It contains one store and two hotels—the Orleans House, built by Jonathan and H. C. Murray in 1851, and the Lake View House, erected by A. V. Clark in 1852. The former was sold to Messrs. Warner and Broadwell in 1876, and the latter is still the property of its proprietor and builder. The manufacturing interest is represented by Messrs. Selheimer & Beckwith, proprietors of the Oak Orchard Harbor steam saw, stave and planing-mill, who are also largely engaged in the purchase and shipment of grain and produce both by lake and railroad. They erected a large warehouse at Carlton Station soon after the completion of the Lake Shore railroad. One of the deputy collectors of the customs district of Niagara is stationed here.

Oak Orchard Harbor is a harbor of refuge. Appropriations for its improvement have been made by the Government at different times. The first, amounting to $30,000, was granted about 1836; another, of $87,000, was made in 1867, and probably $20,000 more has been voted in small amounts at different times since for the improvement of the harbor, which is of good depth and well protected, affording ample refuge to vessels in times of storm.

The lighthouse and the keeper's dwelling were built in the summer of 1871, at a cost of about $4,000. The land upon which the latter stands was purchased of A. V. Clark.

SHIP-BUILDING AND LAKE DISASTERS.

The material for the following interesting record of ship-building and disasters at Oak Orchard Harbor was supplied by Captain H. C. Murray, who has been a ship-builder and lake navigator for a quarter of a century, and who, in company with his father and brother, or individually, has been interested as builder or owner of every vessel named in the following paragraph.

The first vessel built at Oak Orchard Harbor was the flat-bottomed schooner "New World," which was begun in 1848, and finished and launched during the following year. She was a light-draft vessel of one hundred and thirty tons burden, and was in use a number of years, carrying grain from the storehouse of N. F. Simpson & Brothers, a mile up the creek, to Oswego, and returning laden with salt. Captain Dexter J. Murray was in command. A pleasure yacht, called the "Conroy," was built

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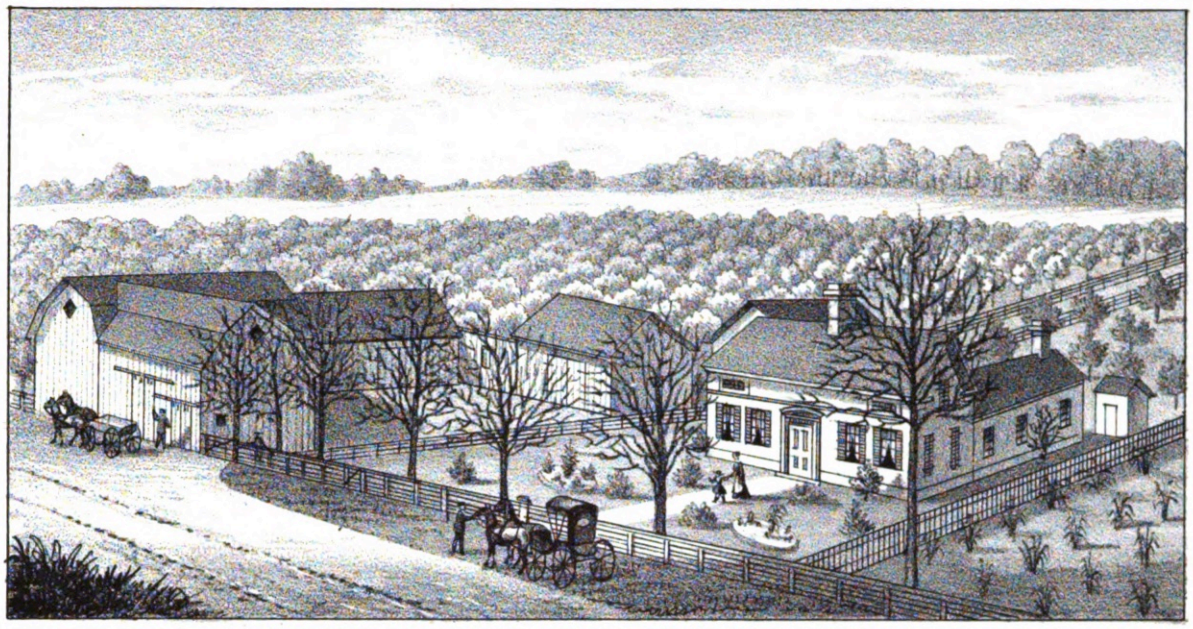
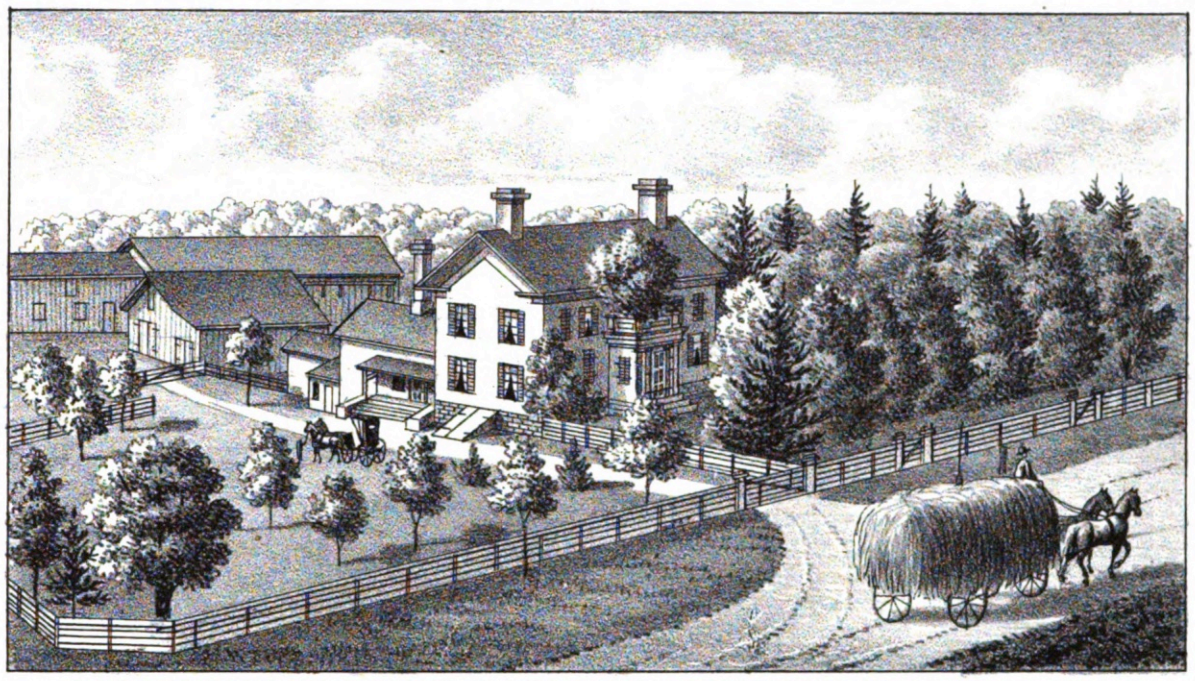
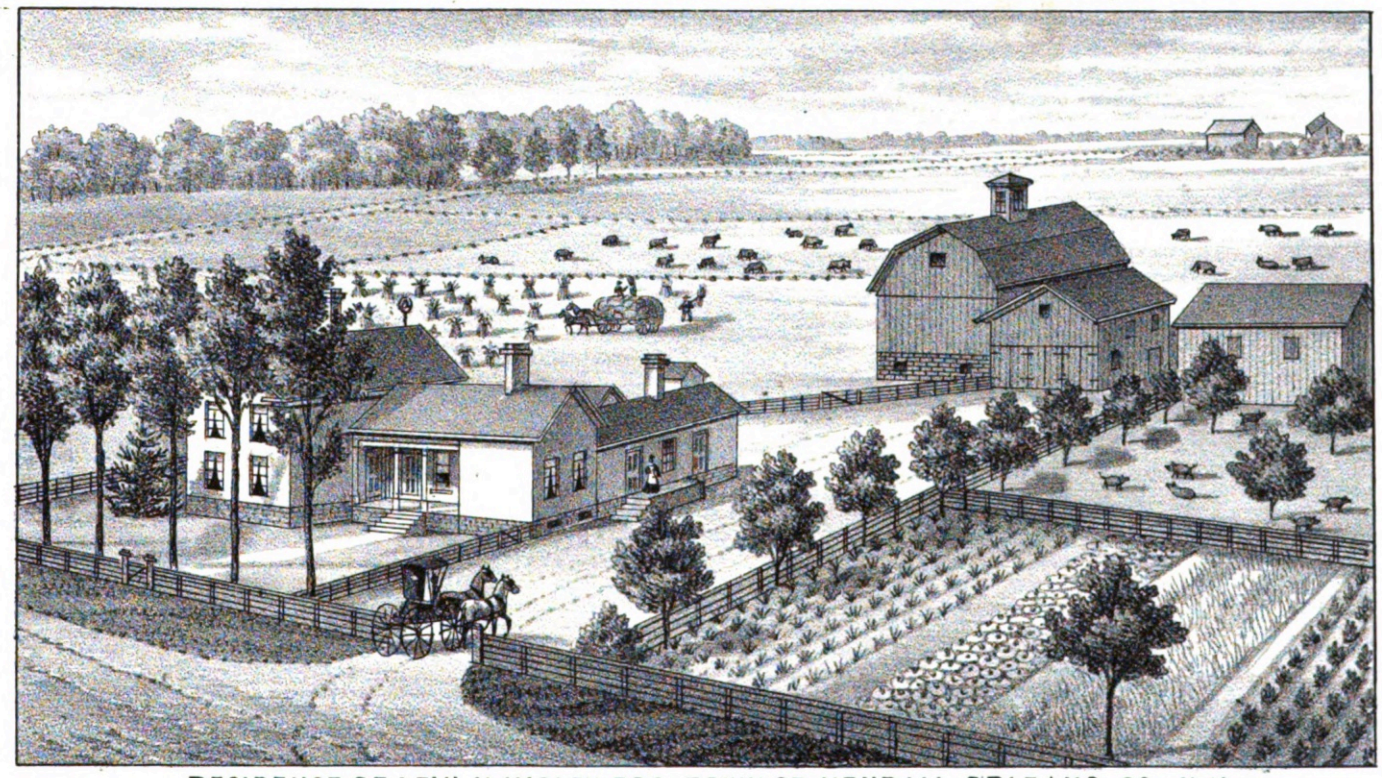


FARM RES. OF JOB. HOAG ESQ., TOWN OF CARLTON, ORLEANS CO., N. Y.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CYRUS CLARK, TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF LEVI N. HIGLEY, ESQ., TOWN OF KENDALL, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.

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in 1851. The "Conroy" measured twenty-seven feet keel and ten feet beam. The "Bloomer," a schooner of sixty-five tons burden, was built the next year, and lengthened fifteen feet in 1854, her tonnage being increased to one hundred. Her sailing master was Captain H. S. Selheimer. In 1855 a small side-wheel pleasure steamer, sixty feet long, was built in the harbor. She was towed to Irondequoit Bay, where her engine was put in, and was afterwards run by Captain Smith as a pleasure boat on the bay. The "Happy Jack," a small trading schooner of thirty tons burden, was built in 1855, and the "Sweet Home," another trading schooner, of twenty-five tons, in 1859. The swift-sailing pleasure yacht "May Queen," twenty-seven feet keel and ten feet beam measure, was built in 1860. The schooner "H. M. Ballou" was built in 1865. In 1866 she was lengthened sixteen feet, and her tonnage increased from seventy to one hundred and eight. She was commanded by Captain H. C. Murray. The pleasure yacht "Red, White and Blue," twenty-eight feet keel and ten and a half feet beam, was built in 1866. A trading schooner of twenty tons, called "Alice and May," was built in 1874. Dexter J. Murray was her captain.

The "Star of Sodus," a small schooner of about thirty tons, was bought by a stock company of farmers at Oak Orchard in 1847, for use in the conveyance of their grain and other produce to market at Genesee and Oswego, and bringing, on her return trips, goods of various kinds. Captain D. Weasner was in command. During the same year the schooner "Decatur," of Sodus, which had formerly been run as a trader by Captain Morley, was purchased by a man named Whiting. She was a vessel of about thirty tons burden, and was commanded by Captain Foster. Her remains now lie in the west marsh. In 1865 the small schooner "Eugene," of sixty-five tons burden, hailing from Salmon river, was purchased at this port by J. E. Hall. She was lengthened sixteen feet, effecting an increase of tonnage to one hundred, and renamed in honor of her new owner. She was commanded by Captain Bunn. The "Susan Sribel," a schooner of thirty tons, from Genesee, was bought by the Simpson Brothers, and commanded by Captain J. C. Simpson. She soon changed hands, however, and was owned and commanded by Captain George G. Mann, who frequently made trips on the lake with no one on board except himself, managing her efficiently and safely.

A number of vessels have been disabled or wrecked at or near Oak Orchard Harbor. The following are all, or nearly all, within the memory of persons living at the present time. Disasters may have occurred here before settlement began, and later ones previous to the date of the earliest mentioned here.

In 1847 the schooner "Missouri," Captain Gardner commander, ran ashore and was so damaged that it was necessary to haul her out and rebuild her. After the outlay of considerable money, and amid many perplexities, she was put afloat again in 1848. In the same gale that wrecked the "Missouri," the schooner "Paul Jones" was driven aground three miles east of Oak Orchard Harbor. She was hauled ashore and newly bottomed and launched in the following year. Another disaster occurred at the same time, the Canadian schooner "C. Pollet Thompson" having been run ashore four miles east of Oak Orchard Harbor. She was abandoned for the winter and rescued the following spring.

In the early part of 1849 the steamer "Lady of the Lake," Captain Eccleston master, Charley Caldwell mate, broke her shaft one evening on her passage down, when off Oak Orchard Harbor. The next morning she was seen riding safely at anchor about four miles east of the harbor, though the wind was blowing a gale from the northwest. Those on board communicated with persons on shore by means of a message washed ashore in a pail. Her condition was made known to her owners, and measures were taken for her rescue.

The Canadian brig "Matilda Taylor," Captain Taylor, bound from Kingston to Cleveland, with a cargo of railroad iron for the Cleveland and Cincinnati railroad, was caught in a gale and snow storm, in the winter of 1850, and driven ashore and wrecked two miles east of Oak Orchard Harbor. In the spring of 1851 the schooner "Wilson S. Malcolm," with a cargo of flour from Union Pier, Oswego, sprang a leak outside the harbor and was run ashore three-fourths of a mile east of Oak Orchard. Through the kind offices of Captain Murray she was pumped out and her leaks partially stopped, and she was sent forward to her destination.

About December 1st, 1855, the schooner "Perseverance," of Niagara, on her home passage from Oswego, laden with coal and salt, was caught in a terrific snow and wind storm from the north, and having her main boom broken and being otherwise disabled went ashore five miles west of Oak Orchard Harbor, near the mouth of Johnson's creek. Captains Selheimer and Murray were employed to get her off, which they succeeded in doing two weeks later, only after a severe struggle with the storm, the wind and the ice along the shore, when they brought her into the harbor.

The "Clipper," a small Canadian schooner, Captain Hetherington owner and master, was caught in a severe "norther" and driven ashore about five miles east of Oak Orchard. It was necessary to abandon her, and Captain Murray aided Captain Hetherington in bringing his crew and effects ashore. In the fall of 1867 the flat-bottomed Canadian schooner "Lord Nelson," with a cargo of wood from Sodus to Toronto, lost part of her canvas in a heavy gale, and was driven into the harbor, striking the western pier in entering, and sustaining serious damage. Her cargo was discharged and she was pumped out and taken to Dalhousie dry-docks for repairs. The "La Fayette Cook," a Canadian brig, was caught in a heavy "norwester," in the winter of 1871, and the crew tried to run into the harbor, but she went on shore just east of the eastern pier. Part of her cargo was thrown overboard, and she was righted after the gale subsided, without having sustained much injury.

During the fall of 1873 the propeller "Young America," of the New York line, had her engine disabled while

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trying to weather a heavy storm from the north, and was driven twelve miles beyond the harbor, passing over the lower point of the bar, where she remained a total wreck.

A number of disasters have occurred in the lake off Oak Orchard Harbor.

About 1840 the Canadian timber brig "St. Lawrence," laden with heavy oak, sprung a leak and sank in the offing opposite the harbor. The crew were saved in the yawl. Eight years later the propeller "Genesee Chief," bound west, ran down and sank the steamer "Cuba," of Oswego, laden with wheat. A suit for damages was in the courts for years afterward, which finally resulted in a verdict of $18,000 for the proprietors of the sunken vessel.

In 1849 the schooner "Forest," bound up the lake with a cargo of salt, sprang a leak in the offing and sank, the crew pulling into Oak Orchard Harbor just in time to obtain a passage home in a vessel about to weigh anchor. During the year 1869 the Canadian schooner "Jane Lesley," laden with coal, sprang a leak in the offing and was run ashore five miles west of Oak Orchard Harbor, and Captain Douglas came over from Toronto and negotiated with Captains Selheimer and Murray to take her off and bring her into the harbor. They were successful and soon had her afloat and inside the harbor.

There is only one vessel owned at the harbor now. It is a large craft of two hundred and fifty tons burden, owned by Messrs. Selheimer and Beckwith and employed by them in the grain and lumber trade, chiefly with Canadian ports.

CHURCH HISTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCHES IN CARLTON.

The First Baptist Church in Carlton was an offshoot from the church in Gaines, now extinct, or, rather, absorbed by other churches.

In 1832 thirteen brethren and sisters of that church, who resided in Carlton, deemed it expedient to organize a church in their own town. Consequently, on the 11th of February, at a meeting called to consider the matter, in a school-house near Samuel Baldwin's, a mile south of the Two Bridges, of which Rev. Hervey Blood was moderator and William Reed clerk, these thirteen persons declared themselves a regular Baptist church. Their names were Isaac Mason, Hervey Blood, Lemuel Willard, Abiel Cook, Jeremiah Newval, William Reed, Dolly Reed, Gracilla Blood, Laura Tilden, Eliza A. Tilden, Esther Mason, Rachel Newval, and Fanny Rice.

At their second meeting, one week later, Henry O. Miles and Edward Willard were received as candidates for baptism and membership. A council of recognition, invited from the churches in Albion, Gaines, Holley, Knowlesville, Medina, West Murray, and Yates, met on the 9th of May, at a school-house near Rev. H. Blood's. But in view of the strong opposition of the mother church to the withdrawal of so many of her members, a large minority of the council voted against their recognition. They then obtained permission of the church to remain for three months as a conference in fellowship with the church. Meanwhile a second council convened on the 11th of July, from the churches in Albion, Hartland, Knowlesville, Medina, Murray, Shelby and Yates, which recognized them as a regular Baptist church, and thus they took their place among the sisterhood of Baptist churches in this then new territory.

During an existence of thirty-six years, they have experienced the vicissitudes usually incident to churches. They have enjoyed seasons of prosperity and had seasons of dearth and discouragement. They have had trials with unworthy members, whom they have been obliged to cut off from membership. They have also suffered much by the removal and death of members they could ill afford to spare.

The wide extent of territory over which they were scattered greatly hindered their harmonious and efficient co-operation. Almost from the first, they were accustomed to hold meetings alternately in the east and west parts of the town, and thus there grew up a division of interest and feeling, which in 1846 resulted in the formal division of the church, and the organization of a separate church at the Two Bridges. This was probably the most disastrous event in its history; for it can hardly be questioned that if the church had continued its place of meeting near the center of the town, where it was organized, there would have been to-day one Baptist church, whose numbers, ability and influence for good would have been much greater than they now are. The separation was hastened by a division of feeling respecting the location of their house of worship. Concerning this, it is enough to say that in the end two houses were erected—one in East Carlton, begun and completed in 1846, the other at the Two Bridges, begun in 1845, and completed in 1846.

After their separation both churches united at times in the support of preaching, and at other times both were destitute. Yet they have in general maintained their covenant meetings, and with one or two exceptions have always reported themselves at the annual meetings of the association.

Some years liberal contributions for the various objects of benevolence have been reported, and at other times very little has been contributed; while it is probable that contributions have been made at various times of which no record has been kept, and which have never been reported to the association.

Previous to the date of separation, the united church enjoyed the labors, either as pastor or supply, of the following ministers: Rev. Hervey Blood, at various times; Rev. B. Beckwith, for one year in the west part of the town; Rev. Franklin Woodward, 1837-39; Rev. T. E. Inman, 1840-45. Since the division the first church has been served by Revs. J. J. Fuller, 1845-47; R. T. Smith, 1848; H. G. Mosier, 1849-54; E. Savage, 1854-56; John Halladay, 1857-59; E. J. Glazier, licentiate, 1859; William Sawyer, 1862; L. P. Merrill, 1863; R. H. Weeks, who came in 1866 and remained until succeeded by J. L. Smith. The latter was succeeded by Rev. Cantine Garrison, and he by the present pastor, Rev. M. Forbes.

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The largest number of members was reported in 1844. There were then seventy-eight. In 1853 there were seventy-seven. Since then the membership has greatly diminished by defection, death and emigration.

During its destitution of a pastor, for about three years previous to 1866, the church became involved in difficulties in its relations with members of other sects, from the effects of which it has not recovered. Five councils have sat with the church, two for recognition, two for ordination and one for the settlement of difficulties between members.

The following members withdrew from the church and organized a regular Baptist church at the Two Bridges, March 4th, 1846: Jefferson Edmunds and wife, Leonard Wilson and wife, Henry O. Miles and wife, Albert Rich and wife, N. E. Ballou, J. T. Chandler, Lucinda Day, Lucinda Parish and Phineas Hall. Of the meeting for the new organization Jefferson Edmunds was moderator and Albert Rich clerk.

Rev. Cantine Garrison assumed and continued the pastoral relation with the new society for a few months He was succeeded by Rev. R. T. Smith, who resided in Albion and who preached here at intervals and in connection with regular pastors until 1857. Other pastors were: Rev. H. G. Mosher, in connection with the First church, in 1849; Rev. William Mudge, 1852, 1853; Rev. John Halleday, 1857-59; Rev. W. A. Welcher, licentiate, 1860; Rev. L. R. Murill, ordained in 1861, served till 1863; Rev. J. L. Smith, supply, 1865, 1866; Rev. R. H. Weeks, 1866; Rev. Cantine Garrison succeeded Mr. Weeks. The present pastor is Rev. M. Forbes. Brethren Jefferson Edmunds and Henry O. Miles have acted as deacons, and Albert Rich as clerk.

Concerning the separate history of this church, we may say that, its members always having been quite few to support the Baptist interest in this part of the town, they have made real sacrifice of that which has cost them something; and their contributions to the various objects of benevolence, as reported in the minutes of the association, indicate that while they have labored to maintain the interests of their own church they have not forgotten or neglected those beyond.

During their separate history, they have contributed much to various benevolent objects, besides twice repairing their house of worship at an expense of some $800. The association has thrice rendered aid toward the support of their pastor. Two councils from sister churches have convened with them,—one for recognition, and one for the ordination of Rev. S. P. Merrill.

The present membership of this church is fifty-six, and it is now in a better financial condition than ever before.

The foregoing sketch, the materials for which have been largely drawn from a history prepared by Rev. R. H. Weeks and published in the minutes of the Orleans Baptist Association for 1868, is believed to contain all the incidents of general interest connected with the history of the Baptist cause in Carlton. Many things of merely local interest have necessarily been omitted.

METHODIST.

The first Methodist preacher who came to Niagara and Orleans counties was one Jones from Canada, who visited some friends near Two Bridges, in the town of Carlton, and preached a few times in the house of Mr. Brown in 1809. No class was formed, however, until some time in 1815, when Rev. Mr. Shepherdson was appointed to the Ridgeway circuit, and commenced preaching near Kuckville once in four weeks. There were a few Methodists in the town of Carlton at the close of the year. Revs. Parker Buell and B. G. Paddock were the next preachers on this circuit, and they continued to preach at Kuckville. In 1818 the first class at Kenyonville was formed. Barber Kenyon was the first leader. The class numbered nearly fifty members.

The class at Kuckville was formed in 1821. George Kuck was appointed leader, and had associated with himself nine other persons, as follows: Electa Kuck, Sarah Foster, Mary Hunt, John Gifford, Sarah Gifford, Anna Shipman, Sally Senter, Anna Root and James Dunham. Revs. John Summerville and Elijah Boardman were the preachers at that time. In 1822 Rev. Isaac Puffer and another preacher, whose name is so obliterated in the records as to be illegible, were appointed to this circuit. Cornelius Sayborn and Dolly Clark were added to the society during the year,and Phineas Culver joined in 1823.

In 1826 Rev. John Copeland and Rev. Mr. Herrick were pastors here. A revival commenced at Kuckville toward the close of the year, which was carried forward by the next pastor, Rev. H. May, who was appointed to the circuit,and remained during 1827 and 1828. Among the additions at this period were: Electa Culver, B. Fowler, Maria Goold, Stephen Fuller,Joseph Fuller, Anna Durfee, Thomas Fuller, Lewis Fuller, Betsey Barnum and Isaac Wickham, with many others. The first Sabbath-school in the town was formed May 29th, 1825. The teachers were: George Kuck, Cash Fuller and Nehemiah Houghten.

The church at Kuckville was erected in 1835; that at Kenyonville a year or two sooner.

The class at Waterport, under the leadership of Robert Rackham, worshiped in the school-house fo rmany years, until the church was built in 1860 or 1861, under the administration of Rev. A. L. Backus. The records covering the period from 1825 until 1846 have been lost.

Methodism in Carlton has grown gradually but surely, and to-day holds an enviable position.

The following persons have served as pastors of this charge: 1849–51, F. W. Conable; 1851, 1852, H. M. Ripley; 1853, 1854, J. McCreary; 1855, T. W. Eaton; 1856, 1857, J. Hager; 1858–60, W. J. Richards; 1860, 1861, S. M. Hopkins; 1862, N. Jones; 1866–70, A.L. Backus, 1870–73, J. Hager; 1873–75, G. H. Dubois; 1875–77, T. F. Parker; 1877, 1878,W. H. McCartney, the present pastor.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian church of Carlton was organized June 10th, 1831. Rev. Daniel Washburn and Rev. David Pratt were present. The first members were: Montgomery Percival, Samuel Baldwin, Silas Joy, Lewis W.

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Gates, Chasen Miles, Mrs. Sarah Goold, Mrs. Abigail Fuller, Mrs. Eunice Steel, Mrs. Abigail Baldwin and Mrs. Eunice Percival, the whole number being ten. The place of first meeting is unknown. The first pastor mentioned in the church records was Rev. David Pratt. During the same year Tryphena and Catharine Joy, Lucy Tilden, and Salome Gates were baptized and admitted to membership.

On the 26th of February, 1832, the members of the church met to elect officers of the organization. It was voted that four elders and two deacons be chosen. Silas Joy, Montgomery Percival, Samuel Baldwin and Chasen Miles were elected elders, and Silas Joy and Samuel Baldwin deacons. Rev. David Pratt, Rev. William Page and Rev. William Bates ordained Silas Joy and Montgomery Percival elders, and Silas Joy deacon, February 15th, and Samuel Baldwin and Chasen Miles were ordained elders, and Samuel Baldwin deacon, February 26th, 1832, by Rev. David Pratt. Samuel Baldwin was chosen clerk of the church. The first trustees were Selah B. Beardslee, Samuel Baldwin and Robert M. Brown.

The First Presbyterian society lost its organization, and March 31st, 1841, Rev. Robert W. Laird, of the town of Barre, organized a few persons assembled for that purpose in the school-house in district number three into a society, to be known as the First Congregational Church of Carlton, with the following original members: Chasen Miles, George F. Beckwith, Nicholas Garbutt, Mrs. Jane Fields, Mrs. Lucretia Wheelock, Jasper M. Grow, Mrs. Ann Miles, Mrs. Mary Garbutt, Mrs. Jane Grow, Mrs. Susan L. Beckwith and Francis Miles.

At a meeting of the members of the society held in the school-house of district number eighteen, February 27th, 1848, it was unanimously voted to change from a Congregational to a Presbyterian church and society. March 20th, 1848, a meeting was held for the purpose of electing officers, at which Rev. Milton Buttolph presided. The following named persons were elected as a session to serve one, two and three years by lot: E. H. Garbutt, George F. Beckwith and Chasen Miles. The two last named were elected deacons, and ordained on the second day of the following April. E. H. Garbutt was chosen clerk. The church was received into the fellowship of the Presbytery of Niagara June 26th, 1849.

The following are the names of such of the pastors since the second organization as are recollected by Mr. Jasper M. Grow, to whom we are indebted for the materials for this article: Rev. Milton Buttolph, supply; Rev. Roswell Brooks, supply; Rev. A. D. Olds, who came in 1855; Rev. A. B. Peffers, in 1858; Rev. Philander Griffin, in 1862; Rev. Samuel F. Bacon, in 1870; Rev. Henry Carpenter, the present pastor, in 1875.

CARLTON'S VOLUNTEERS.

THE PATRIOTS WHO FOUGHT AND DIED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

James M. Armstrong, pr 14th hvy art, Co B; enlisted Jan 4, 1864; mortally wounded by a shell before Petersburg, and died in field hospital, July 21, 1864.

George W. Armstrong enlisted as a pr in Sept, 1861; was made corp Feb 8, 1862; sergt, Oct, 1862; was in all the battles of the regiment till taken prisoner Nov 27, 1863; was confined in several rebel prisons, ending with Andersonville; dschd in Jan, 1865.

Charles W. Armstrong, sergt Co A, 151st inf; enlisted as corp in Aug, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, sent to a general hospital at Annapolis, Md; dschd in Jan, 1865.

Edgar F. Austin, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted in Dec, 1863; was killed at Cold Harbor and buried on the battle field, June 3, 1864.

Edward Acherson, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co C; enlisted in Dec, 1863; dschd August 23, 1865.

Francis A. Avery, corp Co K, 8th hvy art; enlisted as pr Aug 11, 1862; dschd July 7, 1865.

Henry Acherson, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 23, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Uriah T. Applin, corp Co D, 151st inf; enlisted Sept, 1862, as a pr, was in service nearly one year, and died of typhoid fever at Frederick City, Md., July 9, 1863.

Briggs Applin, pr 27th inf, Co H; enlisted in Aug, 1861; dschd Oct 11, 1862.

David C. Aldrich, pr 151st inf, Co H; enlisted Aug 12, 1862; dschd from hospital at Alexandria, Va., in Feb, 1864.

Barten Aldrich, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 4, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Monocacy; dschd from St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester, Apr 28, 1865.

Silas G. Boughton, pr 108th inf, Co H; enlisted July 31, 1862; taken prisoner at Ream's Station; exchanged in Dec, 1864; dschd May 28, 1865.

Henry B. Barman, no record preserved.

James Bowen, sergt Co K, 27th inf; enlisted May 1, 1861 as sergt; died of diphtheria at Alexandria, Va., Sept 11, 1861.

Corydon C. Brownell, pr 8th hvy art, Co. K; enlisted Dec 28, 1863; remained in service after the war.

George Newton Billings, sergt Co C, 8th hvy art; enlisted Jan 1, 1864, as pr; made corp May 1, 1864, and sergt June 6, 1865; dschd June 30, 1865.

George Page Beam, pr 8th cav, Co F; enlisted Oct 5, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry Sept 13, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Wesley Blanchard, pr 147th inf; enlisted Aug 8, 1863; taken sick at Petersburg and sent to hospital; died at David's Hospital, New York harbor, Oct 9, 1864.

Owen Blanchard; enlisted in Apr, 1861; taken prisoner at the seven days' battle at Richmond; sent to Richmond and exchanged in about two months; dschd in Aug, 1863; enlisted in 2nd mounted rifles in 1864; promoted corp; wounded at Gravelly Bottom and sent to hospital at Washington; joined regiment at City Point; dschd in Aug, 1865.

John Gray Bragg, corp Co C, 8th hvy art; enlisted as pr July 19, 1862; injured accidentally at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., July 27, 1864, and remained there until discharged Jan 31, 1865.

John Henry Bragg, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 16, 1862; sent to hospital with rheumatism, June 20, 1863; dschd Aug 16, 1865.

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George W. Beardsley, pr 22nd inf, Co K; enlisted May 27, 1861; dschd May 27, 1863.

Reuben Cash Brown, corp 17th bat; enlisted as a pr Aug 26, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Francis F. Brown, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted in Dec, 1862; dschd in May, 1864.

James Brown, 129th inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

William S. Bragg, 129th inf; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years.

John C. Barry, ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years.

Sherman E. Bunnell, 4th art; enlisted Feb 22, 1864, for three years.

Jerome Canright, corp Co A, 151st inf; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; dschd June 21, 1865.

William R. Curtiss, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 28, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor; in hospital at Washington, Baltimore and Rochester, until June 15, 1864; dschd June 11, 1865.

Frederick Curtiss, pr 14th hvy art, Co B; enlisted Dec 13, 1863; dschd Aug 26, 1865.

Joseph Cook, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted May 21, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

Walter Conklin, pr 14th hvy art, Co B; enlisted July 27, 1863; in hospital much of the time; dschd in May, 1865.

Mathew Conklin, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Sept 9, 1861, and served six months; sent to hospital; dschd (deserted) Jan, 1863.

Francis Curtiss, pr 14th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 26, 1863; sent to hospital in Jan, 1864; dschd July 7, 1865.

John Francis Curtiss, pr 14th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Aug 14, 1863; sent to hospital in Feb, 1864, at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, where he died Mch 18, 1864.

Jeremiah S. Corbin, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted Dec 29, 1863; died in hospital at City Point, July 3, 1864.

James Washington Capwell, pr ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; made prisoner at the battle of Weldon Railroad Aug 19, 1864; taken to Richmond and thence to Salisbury; wounded at Salisbury attempting to escape, Nov 20, 1864; paroled Mch 20, 1865; dschd June 28, 1865.

Oliver Clark, sergt Co C, 8th hvy art; enlisted July 19, 1862, as corp; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, held six months and paroled in Mch, 1865; dschd in June, 1865.

James Polk Collins, pr 105th inf, Co I; enlisted Feb 27, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg and held two days; dschd July 29, 1864.

James P. Collins, corp 94th inf, Co H; enlisted Mch 4, 1864; dschd July 28, 1865.

Moses Collins, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 6, 1862, and served three years.

Nathan J. Cornell, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co C; enlisted Jan 5, 1864; dschd Aug 21, 1865.

Royal E. Cochrane, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 19, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor and sent to hospital; returned to regiment; dschd June 21, 1865.

S. Robert Q. Cochrane, hospital steward, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Nov 21, 1863; dschd Aug 10, 1865.

Alexander Crawford, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co I; enlisted Jan 5, 1864; dschd Aug 7, 1865.

Mahlon Center, 151st inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

Ransom H. Cole, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted in Jan, 1864, for three years.

Charles Day, corp 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor and ten months in hospital; dschd July 27, 1865.

Christopher C. Drake, pr 8th hvy art, Co A; enlisted Jan 4, 1864; wounded July 11, 1864, before Petersburg by accident and in hospital four weeks; returned to regiment, was transferred to the navy Sept 3, 1864, and remained in service after the war.

William Edwin Dunn, pr 4th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Mch 17, 1863; dschd Sept 8, 1865.

John Daly enlisted Oct 4, 1864, for three years.

Russel Dunham, corp 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 28, 1862, as a pr; killed at Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864.

Walter Doty, pr 8th cav, Co F; first enlisted Aug 21, 1862, as a corp; re-enlisted in Feb, 1864.

Joseph Elson, pr 8th cav, Co F; enlisted Oct 5, 1861; dschd Dec 8, 1864.

Harrison Eckler, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 19, 1862; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Oct 27, 1864, and sent to hospital; returned to regiment and was dschd June 5, 1865.

Charles Ferdon, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted Apr 22, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain Aug 9, 1862, and remained in hospital two months; dschd Oct 1, 1862.

Withington Furness, pr 12th inf; enlisted Oct 3, 1864.

George Follett, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted July 15, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, from the effects of which he died in hospital near Alexandria July 18, 1864.

Edwin R. Fuller, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in July, 1862; dschd in Jan, 1864.

Philo Fuller, pr 3rd cav, Co B, enlisted, in Aug 1861; wounded in a skirmish; dschd in June, 1864.

Josephus Fuller, pr 8th hvy art, Co C, enlisted, in July, 1862; wounded and sent to hospital; returned to his regiment and was dschd in June, 1865.

George W. Fuller, 17th bat; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

Daniel G. Fuller, 4th art; enlisted for three years, Feb 24, 1862.

D. E. Fisher, 3rd cav; enlisted for three years Feb 22, 1864.

John H. Ferdun, 14th hvy art; enlisted in Aug, 1863; deserted in Jan, 1865.

John Griswold, pr 8th hvy art, Co C, enlisted July 19, 1862; was in hospital four months; dschd June 9, 1865.

John Gassin, pr 12th inf; enlisted Oct 3, 1864.

Fenimore C. Gallet, capt Co F, 8th cav; enlisted in Sept, 1861.

Andrew Grover, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Sept 5, 1864; dschd May 3, 1865.

Peter Goodrich, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted in Apr, 1861;

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taken prisoner and made his escape; dschd June 2, 1863, at Lockport, N. Y.

John Bentley Hall, corp 27th inf, Co K; enlisted July 7, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863; enlisted July 23, 1863, in Co B, 14th hvy art; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor and confined at Andersonville four months and at Florence, S. C., for three months; dschd May 30, 1865.

Matthew Hamilton, pr 14th hvy art, Co E; enlisted Sept 27, 1863; dschd July 3, 1865.

George Cassius Henry, pr 14th hvy art, Co K; enlisted in July, 1863; was in the battles of Wilderness and Spottsylvania, where he was wounded May 12, 1864, and sent to hospital; recovered and served through the war.

Harrison Henry, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Aug 21, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

John Henry Handy, corp ind sharpshooters, Co 8; enlisted Aug 8, 1863, as private; dschd July 11, 1865.

Valentine Hummel, corp 2nd mounted rifles, Co S; enlisted Jan 15, 1863; dschd Aug 10, 1865.

Charles Hummel, Carlton, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co S; enlisted Jan 1, 1863; dschd Aug 10, 1865.

Alvin G. Hunt, Carlton, pr, first enlisted May, 1861, in Co H, 27th inf; dschd May 31, 1862; enlisted in the 22nd cav Dec 4, 1862; was taken prisoner near Fredericksburg and in prison eight months; dschd June, 1865.

Leonard Hunt, Carlton, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in July, 1862; mstd out and dschd June 5, 1865.

Franklin Hummel, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 24, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor and sent to hospital, but returned to his regiment; dschd Jan 5, 1865.

Joshua M. Hotelling, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 9, 1862; dschd July 9, 1865.

Harley S. Hobbs, 151st N. Y. inf, Co K; enlisted Aug 9, 1862; dschd June 28, 1865.

Delos Howe, sergt maj ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; died at Fredericksburg from the effects of wounds May 23, 1864.

James A. Henry, 129th regiment; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years.

Joseph Hiscock, 151st inf; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Ira Webbs, 27th inf and 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted in the former in Aug, 1861, for two years; re-enlisted in Feb, 1864, for three years.

Charles Jerome, pr 8th cav, Co F; enlisted Sept 16, 1861; dschd Dec 5, 1864.

Hiram Jerome, sergt 8th cav; enlisted Sept 20, 1861; taken prisoner at Brandy Station, August 1, 1863; dschd Dec 6, 1854.

Eugene H. Jacobs, pr 4th hvy art, Co E; enlisted Dec 28, 1863; was six months in hospital with measles; returned to his regiment and served through the war.

Alanson Kimball, pr 17th bat; enlisted Sept 2, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Henry Kimball, pr 3rd cav, Co F; enlisted Apr 19, 1861; dschd Apr 19, 1864.

Edson Kimball, corp 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 6, 1862; was wounded at Cold Harbor, and died of wounds at Washington, June 21, 1864.

Albert E. Kingman, pr 14th hvy art, Co B, in which he enlisted Jan 4, 1864; had previously enlisted May 21, 1861, and served two years; dschd Aug 26, 1865.

Royce Kelly, pr ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; served two years and five months; dschd Apr 28, 1865.

George Kelley, pr ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov 30, 1863.

Joseph S. Keeler, pr 151st inf, Co. A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; dschd by reason of disabled hand while on duty in a hospital at Philadelphia, Apr 29, 1865.

Daniel C. Lebaron, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 22, 1863; was ten months in hospital; dschd May 29, 1863.

Samuel Lewis; enlisted in 1865 for three years.

Nathan H. Lattin, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 12, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

Darwin Littlefield, 151st inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

Demers Le Barr, 4th art; enlisted Feb 1, 1864, for three years.

Patrick Langton, 8th hvy art; enlisted Jan 4, 1864, for three years.

Otis Macomber, pr 76th inf, Co B; drafted Aug 5, 1863; in the battle of the Wilderness was taken prisoner, and sent to Andersonville, where he remained nearly a year; dschd Jan 27, 1865.

William Morrow, pr 3rd cav, Co C; enlisted Oct 24, 1864; dschd June 29, 1865.

Thomas McCabe, pr 14th hvy art, Co B; enlisted July 24, 1863; wounded at Petersburg; dschd Aug 26, 1865.

Charles W. Miller, pr 14th hvy art, Co I; enlisted Jan 4, 1864; dschd Aug 10, 1865.

John Morrow, corp 14th hvy art, Co B; enlisted July 18, 1863; died of typhoid fever in hospital at Philadelphia, July 21, 1864; buried at Glenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Charles Marst, corp 4th hvy art, Co H; enlisted Aug 5, 1862; was in nearly all the battles from the Wilderness to Ream's Station, where he was taken prisoner, Aug 25, 1864; was confined at Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury seventeen months; dschd July 29, 1865.

John E. McCarthy, pr Co 6, ind sharpshooters; enlisted Aug 14, 1862; confined and starved at Andersonville and Florence seven months; exchanged and returned to regiment.

John McKenchy, corp 3d N Y cav, Co F; enlisted Aug 19, 1861, and in service fourteen months; died in hospital near Newbern, N. C., Sept 27, 1862, of bilious fever; buried at Newbern.

William McGuire, pr 3d cav, Co F; enlisted Aug 19 1861; dschd Aug 19, 1864; re-enlisted March 13, 1865.

Stephen Moore, pr 17th ind bat; enlisted Aug 25, 1862; dschd June 16, 1865.

George E. Moore, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Dec 27, 1863; dschd June 30, 1865.

William G. Moore, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 28, 1862; killed in the battle of Cold Harbor by a shell, June 3, 1864, and buried on the battle field.

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Charles McComber, pr 23d N. Y. inf, Co E; enlisted Apr, 1861; killed by a shell at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec 13, 1862; buried on the battle field.

Eben Morehouse, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 19, 1862; died of inflammation on the brain, while in service, Jan 12, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.

Ethan Murin, pr 8th hvy art, Co F; enlisted Aug 8, 1862; died of small-pox at the marine hospital, Baltimore, April 4, 1863.

William H. Morrison, blacksmith, 3d cav, Co F; enlisted Aug 15, 1861; wounded by accident and sent to hospital at Newbern, N. C.; dschd Aug 29, 1864.

Frederick McOmber, 8th hvy art; enlisted in 1863 for three years.

George Moore, 2d mounted rifles; enlisted in Jan, 1864, for three years.

T. Jefferson McNeil, 129th inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

Lyman William Northrop, pr 12th bat; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

Jonathan A. Oakley, 3rd cav; enlisted Feb 22, 1864, for three years.

George Washington Phillips, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted in Aug, 1862; promoted 2nd lieut 109th inf in July, 1864, and served through the war.

John Grover Potter, pr 14th hvy art, Co B; enlisted Aug 14, 1863; taken prisoner at Fort Stedman in Mch, 1865, confined in Libby prison seven days and paroled; dschd in June, 1865.

Ira Poole, 5th sergt ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted Aug 11, 1812; killed by a rebel sharpshooter before Petersburg June 22, 1864; buried near Petersburg.

Daniel Poole, pr ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; taken prisoner on the Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug 19, 1864, and remained a prisoner six months; paroled from Salisbury prison in Mch, 1865; dschd July 10, 1865.

Reuben W. Pierce, corp 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; died with typhoid fever at Harper's Ferry, Va.; buried at Harper's Ferry Aug 10, 1863.

Reuben Plummer, 151st N. Y. inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 12, 1862, as a corp; wounded at Monocacy Junction; returned to regiment and was dschd June 26, 1865.

William Pendergrass, ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted in Aug, 1863, for three years.

James Palmer, 151st inf; enlisted for three years, in Sept, 1862.

Alfred H. Parkinson, 4th art; enlisted for three years, in Jan, 1864; died at Andersonville prison.

Arthur H. Prescott, 8th hvy art; enlisted in 1863, for three years.

James P. Ryan, pr 8th hvy art, Co D; enlisted Oct 6, 1864; dschd July 10, 1865.

Ira L. Rollins, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 19, 1863; sent to Harwood Hospital, Washington, June 30, 1864; transferred to Mower hospital, Penn., July 20; never mstd for pay; no descriptive list or duplicate ever found.

Ambrosall Reed, pr 76th inf, Co B; enlisted Aug 8, 1863; taken prisoner, and confined at Andersonville for nearly a year; paroled Apr 28, 1865, and dschd.

George W. Root, pr 8th hvy art, Co A; enlisted Dec 11, 1863; dschd June 9, 1865.

William Moses Root, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 12, 1862; dschd June 26, 1865.

Cassius M. Richmond, 1st mounted rifles; enlisted in Aug, 1862.

B. W. Richmond, 1st mounted rifles; enlisted in Aug, 1862.

Edward G. Rosabach, 129th inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

Milton Robbins, 151st inf; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years.

Charles Henry Robison, pr 14th hvy art, Co B; enlisted June 4, 1864; dschd Sept 5, 1865.

Thomas Smith, pr 115th inf; enlisted Sept 6, 1864, for three years.

Volney Job Shipman, capt ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted in Aug, 1862, as 1st lieut; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 8, 1864; promoted to capt in Dec, 1862; dschd in 1864.

Warren Shingler, corp 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 24, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, and in hospital three months; dschd June 20, 1865.

Hiram Sackett, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted May 21, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863; enlisted Jan 15, 1864, as pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co S; wounded at Dinwiddie Court-house, and sent to hospital; discharged Sept 16, 1865.

John Sargent, pr 4th Mich. inf, Co C; enlisted May 15, 1861; taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and held nearly 14 months; escaped Aug 21, 1864; dschd Oct 21, 1864.

William Monroe Smith, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 4, 1862; lost an eye from cold taken while in the service; dschd Mch 23, 1863.

William Eugene Stevens, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in Dec, 1863; taken prisoner on the Weldon railroad Aug 25, 1864, and died in Salisbury prison Jan 7, 1865.

Samuel Shingler, pr 12th bat; enlisted Aug 31, 1862; dschd June 17, 1865.

Alonzo F. Salisbury, 151st inf; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Elmer Senter, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Jan 29, 1864, for three years.

Frederick Thomas, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 1, 1862; dschd July 5, 1865.

Jerome B. Terrill, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 19, 1863; taken prisoner at Hatcher's Run, sent to Libby prison and kept three months and a half; dschd in June, 1865.

Arctus Terrill, corp 4th hvy art, Co H; enlisted Aug 7, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Henry Fitch Tomblin, 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 1, 1863; dschd June 29, 1865.

Samuel Sprinzett Thorne, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 12, 1862; dschd Mch 7, 1865.

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Julius Thurston, ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted Aug 1862, for three years.

Charles Tripp, 4th art; enlisted Feb 24, 1862, for three years.

Henry Lorenzo Van Dusen, pr 8th hvy art, Co H; enlisted Jan 27, 1864; held prisoner five months and twelve days; re-enlisted and served four months and twenty days; killed before Petersburg, June 19, 1864.

John M. Van Camp, corp 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Oct 18, 1863; wounded at Petersburg, June 17, and died at Mount Pleasant hospital, July 5, 1864.

Benjamin F. West, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 3, 1862; promoted corp Dec 6, 1863, and sergt April, 1865; dschd in Sept, 1865.

Frank E. Willett, pr 8th cav, Co A; enlisted Sept 21, 1861; re-enlisted Dec 6, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner June 29, 1864, and confined at Andersonville for ten months.

George H. Wilson, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania; dschd July 3, 1865.

Horatio S. Wilson, pr 14th inf, Co C; enlisted Aug 24, 1864, for three years.

Jeremiah Winter, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; injured by accident while on a march and sent to hospital; dschd Apr 9, 1865.

James Winter, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 19, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

George Winter, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug 4, 1862; dschd June 6, 1865.

Valentine A. Wilson, sergt 151st in, Co A; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; promoted corp in Jan, 1864, and to sergt May 1, 1865; dschd July 1, 1865.

Alfred A. Welch, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Dec 1, 1863; injured by a shell and sent to a hospital at Washington, where he remained until dschd, June, 1865.

Charles E. Woodruff, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co C; enlisted Sept 10, 1863; injured while building breast-works before Petersburg; dschd from the veteran reserve corps Aug 8, 1865.

John C. Wilson, commissary-sergt, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Oct 18, 1863; dschd Aug 10, 1865.

Leonard Wells, sergt 129th inf, Co C; enlisted Aug 6, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at Ream's Station and held six months; dischd July 5, 1865.

Martin Wells, 12th bat; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

John C. Wood, 129th inf; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years.

George Webster, 129th inf; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years.

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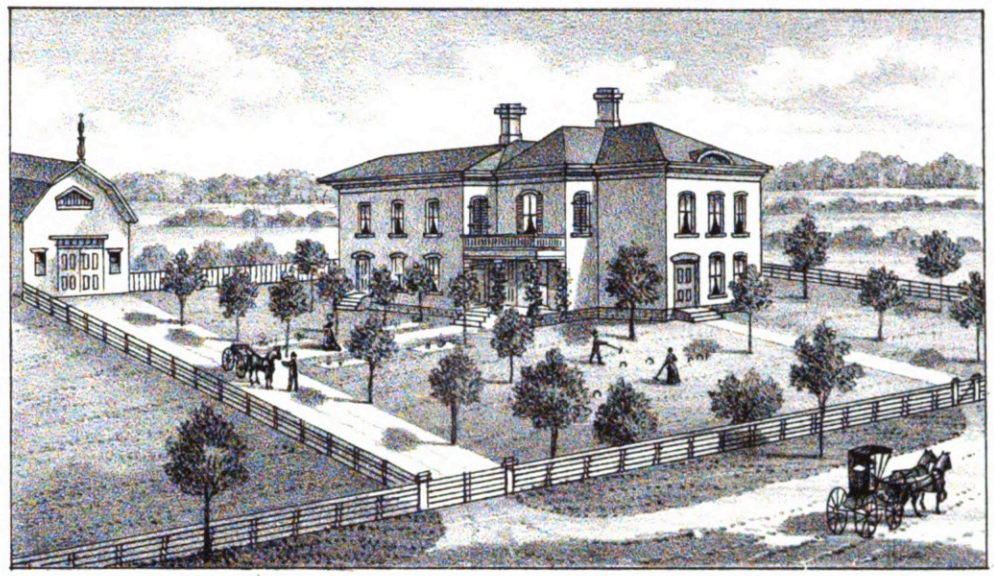
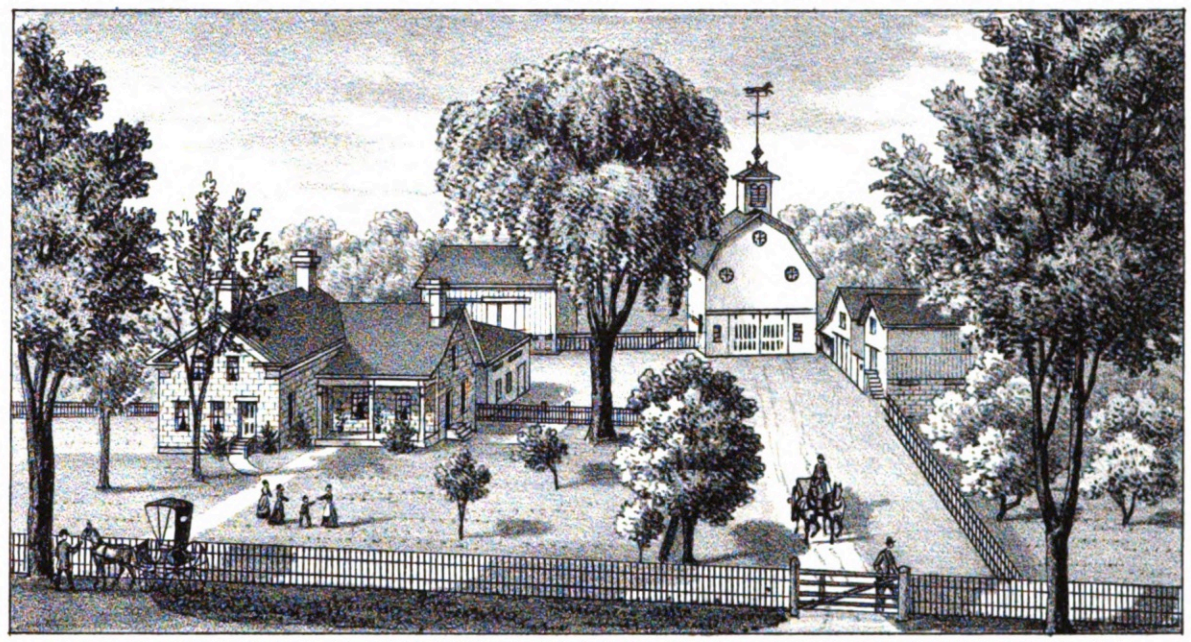
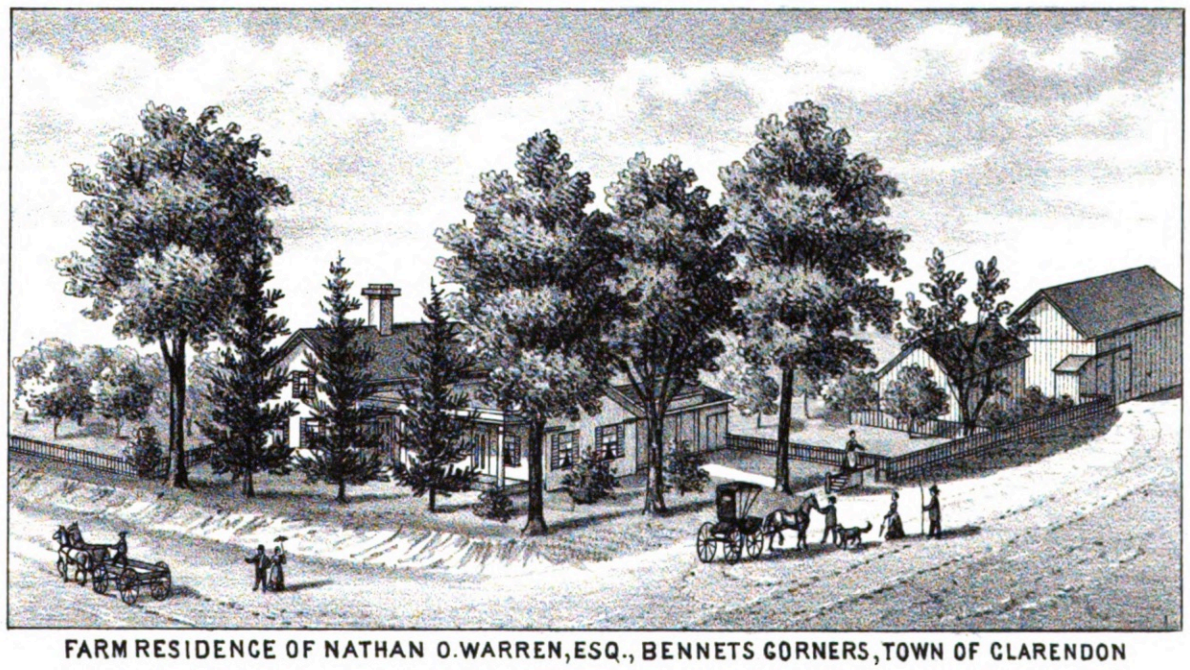


RES. OF ENOS T. SIMPSON, ESQ., TOWN OF CARLTON, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.



FARM RESIDENCE OF MARCUS H. PHILLIPS, TOWN OF MURRY, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.



FARM RESIDENCE OF NATHAN O. WARREN, ESQ., BENNETS CORNERS, TOWN OF CLARENDON

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THE TOWN OF CLARENDON.

THE town of Clarendon is located in the southeast corner of Orleans county, is six miles square and contains about 36,000 acres. It is watered by the east branch of Sandy creek and its tributaries. This stream has its source in the Tonawanda swamp and flows in a northeasterly direction across the town. Upon this creek there are two waterfalls, one at Clarendon village, and another near the north line of the town; both have been put to practical use as mill sites. The surface is gently rolling, except along the mountain ridge, where it is broken. The soil is principally a sandy loam, and in some localities somewhat stony. Lime stone suitable for building purposes abounds near the surface in many places. Hydraulic lime has also been obtained at Clarendon. Between two thousand and three thousand acres in the southwest part of the town lies in the great Tonawanda swamp.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

for many years previous to the first settlements by whites in the town of Clarendon, the Tonawanda Indians had made a permanent settlement on the east branch of Sandy creek, in the northern part of this town. Their principal village was located on lot 88, now owned by Colonel N. E. Darrow. Here they remained for some time after white people began to locate in the vicinity, and it was not until 1818 that the locality was entirely abandoned by them. Lot 88 was not taken up by the settlers until after this date, and it is still known as the "Indian lot."

PIONEERS OF CLARENDON.

For several years previous to 1811, the "one hundred thousand acre tract"—of which Clarendon forms a part—was owned by the State of Connecticut and the Pultney estate jointly; and the difficulty of obtaining a title to the land previous to that date prevented settlers from locating here. In that year the land was divided between its original owners, but the lots which fell to the Pultney estate were not surveyed and placed in market until 1821. Settlers were allowed to take possession of land, however, and make improvements with the expectation of getting a title whenever they were placed in market. Those who did thus settle on the Pultney estate lands were obliged to pay exorbitant prices for their land or lose their improvements.

Eldridge Farwell is reputed to have been the first white settler in the town. He was born in Vermont in 1770. Some time previous to 1811 he located near Clarkson village, on the Ridge road, in Monroe county. In March, 1811, he removed to Clarendon, then an unbroken wilderness. His wife came on horseback and carried a babe in her arms. He located on Sandy creek, where the village of Clarendon now stands, four miles distant from his nearest neighbors. Here he began an improvement, erected a log dwelling, and the same year built a saw-mill on the creek. This saw-mill made the first boards had in all that region. In 1813 he erected a grist-mill on the same stream. On the organization of Orleans county, Mr. Farwell was appointed in 1825 one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held five years. He continued to reside at Clarendon, taking an active part in its business interests until his death, October 15th, 1843.

Benjamin Thomas, from Chenango county, N. Y., located in Clarendon soon after Mr. Farwell came, on the farm now occupied by Josiah Clark, about three miles east of Clarendon village.

Alanson Dudley became a settler in the town in 1812. He purchased a piece of land of Mr. Farwell and built a log house upon it. About 1814 he built a tannery at Farwell's Mills, and carried on the business of tanning and shoemaking.

Broadstreet Spofford came from Connecticut in 1811, and took up lot 91 in the north part of the town. After making a small clearing and filing a "possession heap," he returned, and in the spring of 1812 moved his family into Clarendon, cutting his way through the wilderness from the Ridge road to his new possessions. Soon after settling here his wife died, and in 1815 he was again married, to Mrs. John Darrow, the mother of Colonel N. E. Darrow. Mr. Spofford remained a resident on his lot until his death in 1828. He was the first sawyer in Eldridge Farwell's saw-mill.

David Church, from Ontario county, settled on lot 121, in the north part of the town, in 1813.

Elisha Huntley came from New Hampshire in 1813, and located on the farm now occupied by Orange Lawrence.

John Cone came in the same year from Connecticut, and settled on lot 158, north of Clarendon village.

Chauncey Robinson was born in Connecticut, January 5th, 1792. In 1794 he removed with his father's family to Oneida county, and in 1813 came to Clarendon and

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took up lot 5 of town 2, about two miles south of Clarendon village, which he cleared up and on which he remained until May, 1851, when he sold it and removed to Holley, where he remained until his death, May 8th, 1866. He was an enterprising and influential citizen. He took an active part in organizing the town of Clarendon, laying out and opening highways and locating school districts, and held the office of supervisor in 1829. In 1814 he was called out with the other inhabitants of the frontier, to aid in repelling the British forces, who were then besieging Fort Erie. He was several months in this service, and was in the battle at Fort Erie September 17th, 1814.

John Stevens, from Oneida county, became a resident of this town in 1813. He first settled on lots 68 and 80, town 2, in the south part of the town. In 1814 he purchased lot 41, erected a log house on it and moved his family thither. He was the first to settle in this part of the town. His sons now occupy the farm which he located and cleared up, and on which he remained until his death in 1862.

William Lewis came from Vermont in 1813, and settled on lot 17, town 2. He was the first sheriff of Orleans county.

Daniel Gleason, from Herkimer county, located on lot 29, town 2, in the fall of 1813.

Abijah Dean, from New Hampshire, came to Clarendon in 1813, and took up 100 acres of land in the southeast corner of the town, on which he located and remained until 1831, when he sold and removed to Murray.

Samuel Coy took up his abode in Clarendon in 1814, bought one hundred acres of land, built a house, cleared up his farm, and remained a resident of the town until his death.

Isaac Cady was born in New Hampshire, July 29th, 1793. In 1815 he came on foot from Kingston, Vt., to Clarendon, and took up a farm of wild land. In October, 1816, he married Betsey Pierce, and became a prominent settler here.

Nicholas E. Darrow was born in Columbia county, N. Y., April 1st, 1808, where his father, John Darrow, died, March 22nd, 1813. In June, 1815, Mr. Darrow came with his mother and her family to Genesee county. The same year his mother married Broadstreet Spofford, and the family removed to Clarendon, where Mr. Darrow has continued to reside most of the time since. In 1840 he located on lot 87, where he still remains. He was appointed captain of militia, and promoted to colonel. He has several times held the office of supervisor of his town, and is now the president of the Orleans County Pioneer Society. He is one of the oldest living pioneers in the town.

Linas Peck came from Connecticut in the summer of 1816, took up 50 acres of land, commenced an improvement, and built a log house. In the spring of 1817 he moved his family from Connecticut to his new home. After a year or two he traded this farm for another fifty acres on lot 29, town 2, upon which he located, and remained until his death, June 2nd, 1852.

Benjamin G. Pettingill left Lincoln county, Maine, in the spring of 1817, came to Boston in a vessel, and from there, on foot, to Ogden, Monroe county, carrying a pack containing, among other things, forty silver dollars. He remained at Ogden through the summer, working by the month, and in the fall of 1817 he located in Clarendon, and purchased a farm west of Farwell's Mills, on which he became a permanent resident. He was three times elected supervisor of Clarendon, and also held the offices of town clerk and justice.

Martin Evarts was born in Monroe county, July 21st, 1812, and removed with his father's family to Clarendon in 1817, where his father had previously purchased a new farm, on which Mr. Evarts continued to reside for many years. He was elected supervisor of Clarendon in the spring of 1863 and served one year.

Eli Evarts was born in Connecticut in 1773. He came with his family to Clarendon from Monroe county in 1817, and purchased lot 256, where he located, and remained until his death, in 1834. He detected and arrested the first thief ever sent to State prison from Clarendon.

Lemuel Cook was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 10th, 1763. During the Revolutionary war he entered the army, enlisting November 1st, 1779, and remained until honorably discharged, June 11th, 1783. After leaving the army his poll tax was remitted to him by the selectmen of his town, on account of wounds received while in the service of his country, and he afterward drew a pension during his life. In 1792 he settled in Onondaga county, and about 1835 removed to Clarendon and purchased a farm in the southern part of the town, where he resided until his death, May 20th, 1866, at the advanced age of 102 years, eight months and ten days. He was probably the oldest man that has lived in Orleans county. The following obituary notice is from the *Orleans Republican* of Wednesday, May 23d, 1866:

"Lemuel Cook, of Clarendon, believed to be the last surviving pensioner of the Revolution, died on the 20th instant, at the house of his son, Worthy Cook, aged 107 years, as marked on his coffin. He was buried on the 23d, at Clarendon, with masonic honors and an immense turn out."

Hiram Frisbie was born in Granville, N. Y., in August, 1791. He came to Clarendon in 1821, and located at Farwell's Mills, and in company with his brother-in-law, William Pierpont, opened a general store. They also erected an ashery at that place and made pot and pearl ashes. Mr. Frisbie was one of the first business men of the town. He remained at Farwell's Mills until 1828, when he removed to Holley, where he continued the mercantile business, and engaged in many other enterprises which assisted materially in building up the village of Holley.

Frederick Main was born in Connecticut in 1797. In 1805 he moved with his father's family to Oneida county, and in 1816 he came to Clarendon and located on lot 4, in town 2. In 1819 he married Nancy Hewett. They are both still living in Clarendon, representatives of the first settlers of the town.

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Samuel L. Stevens was born in Springfield, Oneida county, N. Y., January 2nd, 1801. In March, 1813, he came to Clarendon with his parents, who soon after located on lot 41, town 2, where Mr. Stevens has ever since resided. He is one of the oldest living pioneers in the town.

Asa Glidden, from Canada, came to Clarendon in the fall of 1815, and took up lot 2 in town 3. His brother-in-law, James Budwell, came about the same time and located land near him. The following winter they each erected a log shanty on their land, made a small improvement, and in March following Mr. Glidden moved his family to their new home in the forest. In the fall of 1816 they erected a large log house, the windows of which were made of sash cut out with a jack-knife and covered with greased paper. Mr. Glidden remained here until his death, October 3rd, 1828.

Jehial Root was a native of Connecticut. He was the son of Nathan Root, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. He removed from Connecticut with his family to Oneida county, and from there came to Clarendon in October, 1811, and located on lot 56 in town 2, on which he had previously built a log shanty. Here he remained until his death, about 1850.

Nathan Root, a son of Jehial Root, was born in Connecticut in 1798, and came to Clarendon with his father's family October 6th, 1811. He still resides on lot 56, in the southern part of the town, on the farm where his father located in 1811. He is undoubtedly the oldest living pioneer of the town.

David Mattison came with his family from Vermont to Clarendon in 1815. They came with a horse team and covered wagon, and were nearly five weeks performing the journey. He left his family at his brother's, Epaphras Mattison, on the Ridge road in Murray, until he erected a log house on lot 85 of town 3, which with lot 84 he had previously located. Here he took up his abode and continued to reside until his death, which occurred in May, 1876, at the age of nearly ninety-eight years. His wife, Elizabeth, who came with him in 1815, died in November, 1872, at the age of eighty-seven. Their son David Mattison now occupies the old homestead. There are still on this place, alive and bearing, several apple and pear trees which grew from seeds brought from Vermont by Mrs. Mattison, and planted by her soon after their arrival.

John French came from Herkimer county to Clarendon, February 19th, 1819, and became a permanent resident on lot 27 of town 3. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, entering the service June 16th, 1812, under Major Jessup. He participated in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and was present at the taking of Fort Erie, where he was disabled for a time.

Among the early settlers not previously mentioned were Jacob Owen and Jeremiah Ward, who located here in 1815; George Hood and Eleazer Warren in 1816; Jacob Glidden in February, 1817, and Zebuland Packard, Jacob Sawyer and Nathanial Warren in 1819.

Lucas Webb built a saw-mill on Sandy creek, in the north part of the town, on lot 69, in 1813, and two or three years later erected a grist-mill on the same stream a few rods below.

ORGANIZATION—SUPERVISORS.

Clarendon was taken from the town of Sweden, Monroe county, and erected into a town of its present dimensions on the 23d of February, 1821. Its organization was fully completed at the first town meeting, held, in accordance with legislative enactment, on April 4th, 1821, "at the school-house near Eldridge Farwell's." Eldridge Farwell was chosen moderator of this meeting, and Henry Hill clerk, and the following town officers were elected: Eldridge Farwell, supervisor; Joseph M. Hamilton, town clerk; Reuben Lucas, William Lewis and Henry Hill, assessors; David Church, James A. Smith and Cyrus Hood, commissioners of highway; Alexander Annis and Shubael Lewis, overseers of the poor; Robert Owen, Jeremiah Glidden and Aaron Runnell, commissioners of common schools; Asdel Nay, Luther Peck and Samuel Hedges, inspectors of schools; Truman Smith, collector; John C. Remington, Willard Dodge and Truman Smith, constables; Eldridge Farwell, pound master. There were also elected twenty-seven overseers of highways.

Of this town meeting Judge Thomas, in his Pioneer History of Orleans County, relates that "Eldridge Farwell was a candidate for supervisor on the Clinton ticket, and William Lewis on the Tompkins ticket. The meeting was opened with prayer by Elder Stedman. The election of supervisor was considered to be first in order. No chairman had been formally appointed, but on suggestion of somebody the entire meeting went out of doors in front of the school-house. Some one held his hat, and half-a-dozen voters stood by to see that no one voted twice, or cast more than one ballot, and ballots for supervisor were thrown into the hat by all the voters present. Eldridge Farwell was elected the first supervisor."

The following is a complete list of the supervisors elected in Clarendon since its organization in 1821, and the years in which they were elected:

Eldridge Farwell, 1821, 1822; Jeremiah Glidden, 1823, 1824; Henry Hill, 1825, 1828; Hiram Frisbie, 1826; Nathaniel Warren, 1827; Chauncey Robinson, 1829; John Millard, 1830, 1831, 1840; Elizur Warren, 1832, 1833; Zardius Towsley, 1834; Horatio Reed, 1835, 1838; Benjamin G. Pettengill, 1839, 1844, 1845; Jason A. Sheldon, 1841–43; Ira B. Keeler, 1846, 1847; Orson Towsley, 1848; George M. Copeland, 1849, 1850, 1859; Nicholas H. Darrow, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1864, 1865; Daniel F. St. John, 1853; Dan Martin, 1855, 1860; Lucius B. Coy, 1856; Amasa Patterson, 1857; Thomas Turner, 1858; Mortimer D. Milliken, 1861, 1862; Martin Evarts, 1863; Henry C. Martin, 1866–68; David N. Pettengill, 1869, 1870; Darwin M. Inman, 1871, 1872; Albert M. Church, 1873; Peter A. Albert, 1874–76; Albert J. Potter, 1877; Webster E. Howard, 1878.

The following citizens of Clarendon have represented Orleans county in the State Assembly: Horatio Reed, in 1838 and 1839; George M. Copeland, 1852; Nicholas H. Darrow, in 1862.

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FIRST SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The first school-house erected in the town of Clarendon stood a short distance south of Farwell's Mills, now the village of Clarendon. It was built in 1813, of logs, and was fourteen feet by eighteen feet inside. The floor and benches were made of slabs. The writing desks were made by boring holes in the logs, driving in pins and putting boards on them.

The first school in the town was taught here in the summer of 1813, by Amanda Bills.

In the summer of 1818 a frame school-house was built at Farwell's Mills, near the site of the present one, and the following winter Horace Streeter taught the first school in it.

The present stone school-house at Clarendon village was erected in 1846.

The first school-house in district No. 4 was built in the spring of 1815, of logs. The first teacher here was Minerva Towsley, in the summer of 1815. Miss Towsley afterward became Mrs. Henry Smith. The first school-house in district No. 13 was built of logs, in the fall of 1815. It stood just east of the Holley road, near where A. L. Salisbury now resides. Erastus S. Coan taught the first school in this house in the winter of 1815 and 1816. At the formation of the town it contained but nine school districts. It is now divided into fifteen districts and parts of districts, with ten school-houses within its borders. The number of children of school age is six hundred and two

VILLAGES IN CLARENDON.

The village of CLARENDON is situated on Sandy creek, about one mile north of the geographical center of the town. It contains two stores of general merchandise, one hardware and tobacco store, one boot and shoe store, one drug store, one hotel, two churches, one grist-mill, a cider-mill, one saw and planing-mill and stave factory, and a proportionate number of mechanics' and trades' shops. It has a population of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The limestone quarry and large patent lime kiln of Michael Murphy is located here. The first settlement in the town was made at this point by Eldridge Farwell, who erected the first log house and made the first clearing in the spring and summer of 1811, and the same year built the first saw-mill, on Sandy creek. In 1813 he erected the first grist-mill, on the same stream, which he continued to operate for many years.

Mr. Farwell commenced to sell village lots here to those who wished to purchase, and a village soon began to spring up around these mills which was for many years called Farwell's Mills, in honor of Judge Farwell. Alanson Dudley, a tanner and shoe-maker, was the first to follow Mr. Farwell. He came in 1812, bought a piece of land of Farwell, built the second house here, and soon after erected a tannery and opened a shoe shop. In 1815, Joseph Sterges built a distillery here, the first in the town, which he, in company with his brother David, carried on for several years. About the year 1818 John Phelps erected works for wool carding and cloth dressing, which he continued to operate many years. In 1821 Hiram Frisbie and William Pierpont formed a copartnership, built the first store here and began selling goods. They also built an ashery and manufactured and sold pot and pearl ashes.

William Pierpont also built and kept the first tavern, in 1821. After a few years Pierpont sold out the whole business to Mr. Frisbie, who thereafter managed the mercantile, hotel and ashery business alone until 1828, when he closed out and removed to Holley. He was succeeded in the dry goods and grocery business by David Sturges, a shrewd business man, who drove a large trade.

The present grist-mill was erected in 1846 by Eldridge Farwell, jr., and Remick Knowles.

This place went by the name of Farwell's Mills until the establishment of a post-office here, when it was changed to Clarendon.

Judge Eldridge Farwell was the first postmaster in the town. The first physician was Dr. Bussy.

WEST CLARENDON is a hamlet situated about two miles west of Clarendon village, and consists of a church, school-house, a wagon and blacksmith shop, and eight or ten houses, mostly belonging to farmers.

THE CHURCHES OF CLARENDON.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first religious society organized in the town of Clarendon was in connection with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. A class of this persuasion was formed at Clarendon village as early as 1815. Among the early preachers who ministered to this class were Revs. Israel Chamberlain, Hiram May, John Copeland, Josiah Breakman, George Wilkinson, John H. Wallace, Glezen Fillmore, Micah Segar. Meetings were held in the school-house principally, but frequently in private dwellings until 1848, when the society had increased in numbers to such an extent that a more commodious place for public worship became necessary. Accordingly, at a meeting held in pursuance of previous notice, on the 28th day of February, 1848, of which Rev. Reuben C. Foot—the minister then in charge—was moderator and George M. Copeland secretary, a society was legally organized and incorporated under the name of the "First Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Clarendon." The first board of trustees elected at this time were William Gibson, Daniel Carpenter, Norton L. Webster, George M. Copeland and Benjamin G. Pettengill.

This society commenced slowly to make preparations for building a meeting-house, but it was not until 1851 that the building was actually begun. In that year a frame church edifice was erected at a cost of $2,500, on a lot donated to the society by G. M. Copeland, located in the village of Clarendon. The building was finished and dedicated in the latter part of December, 1851, by Rev. Ryan Smith. The pastor in charge of this circuit at that time was Rev. Simeon C. Smith.

The church building was a few years ago turned around, enlarged, remodeled and improved, and an addi-

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tion to the ground bought by the society, upon which sheds were built, the whole of which cost not less than $4,000.

This society is now building a parsonage at an expense of $1,200, upon one acre of land conveniently located and donated by George M. Copeland.

This church has for many years been connected with the charge at Hulberton, the two forming one circuit.

The following are the pastors since the fall of 1860, coming in the order named, and each remaining one year, unless otherwise noted: Revs. I. Kennard, S. M. Hopkins, A. L. Chapin, two years; W. J. Richards, three years; D. D. Cook, two years; E. M. Buck, William Barrett and E. S. Sparrow, G. W. Terry, H. C. Woods, three years; William McGovern, John McEwen and Rev. C. W. Swift, the present pastor, who began his labors in October, 1877.

Henry C. Martin was recording secretary of this churcl. for over thirty years previous to 1877, at which time Dr. C. S. Pugsley was elected his successor.

The present membership numbers one hundred and eight.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

A society of Universalists was formed in this locality as early as 1827. It was composed of persons residing not only in Clarendon but also in the southern part of Murray, who were drawn together by mutual sympathies, desires and aims. Meetings had frequently been held at different places in Clarendon and South Murray for several years previous to the organization of a society, by preachers belonging to this denomination, among whom were Rev. Mr. Samson of Parma, and Revs. Liscomb Knapp and L. L. Flagler.

The first regular pastor employed by this society was Rev. Calvin Morton who remained two years or more and was followed by Revs. Alfred Peck, Isaac Whitwell and Charles Hammond; the latter of whom came in 1832 and continued two or three years.

This society was legally organized and incorporated, und erthe general act of the Legislature for the incorporation of religious societies, as the "First Universalist Society of Clarendon and South Murray," at a meeting held, in pursuance of previous notice, at the school-house in Holley, on the 3d of November, 1832.

Eldridge Farwell was chosen moderator of this meeting, and Levi Hard acted as clerk. The trustees elected at that time were: Eldridge Farwell, David Mattison, James Orr, Eli Bickford, Harrison Hatch and Ezekiel Lee.

The society at that time consisted of thirteen members. Their meetings were thereafter held alternately at the school-houses in Clarendon and Holley until 1837, in which year the society erected a substantial stone church edifice in the village of Clarendon, at a cost of about $2,500. It was built on a lot donated to the society for that purpose by Eldridge Farwell; Levi Davis of Hindsburg was the builder. It was completed in the fall of 1837, and appropriately dedicated by the Rev. Stephen R. Smith. In 1870 this building was repaired, remodeled and improved at an expense of about $2,500, and rededicated in September of that year by Rev. George W. Montgomery, of Rochester, assisted by Rev. Dr. Asa Saxe, of the same place.

After the resignation of Rev. Charles Hammond as pastor, the pulpit was supplied a portion of the time by Rev. William Andrews for one or two years. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Tomlinson and others until 1844, when Rev. Seth Remington became the pastor, he remained two years; when Rev. Charles Hammond returned for one year. He was followed by Rev. Thomas L. Clark, who came in 1847 and continued about one year, after which Seth Remington was recalled to the pastorate.

In 1850 Rev. William B. Clark assumed the pastoral care of the society, and continued his labors here for four years. He was succeeded by Rev. DeWitt C. Tomlinson for two years, when Rev. Mr. Cook returned for a short time, and was followed by Rev. Alanson Kelsey, who remained one year or more.

In the fall of 1860 the society secured the services of Rev. Henry L. Haywood, and retained him for four years, when Rev. Alanson Kelsey returned, and labored with them two years more. His successor this time was Rev. John J. Austin, who remained two years, and was followed by Rev. Nelson Snell, for about three years, after whom came Rev. William Knott for three years. The next pastor was Rev. W. B. Randolph, who remained through 1875 and 1876, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Broeffle.

The present membership of this society is about thirty-five. A Sunday-school connected with this church was organized at an early date. Mrs. G. D. Cramer is the present superintendent. The average number of pupils in attendance is about thirty.

THE "CHRISTIAN" CHURCH.

"The 'Christian' Connection is a religious denomination of recent origin in the United States.

"Its beginning may be dated from about 1800, and the circumstances attending its rise and progress are somewhat peculiar. This sect recognizes no individual as its leader or founder. They have no Luther or Calvin or Wesley to whom they refer as an authority for articles of faith or rules of practice. The denomination seems to have sprung up simultaneously in different parts of the country, without any preliminary interchange of sentiments or concerted plan of action. Their leading purpose at first appears to have been, not so much to establish any peculiar and distinctive doctrine as to assert, for individuals and churches, more liberty and independence in relation to matters of faith and practice; to shake off the authority of human creeds, and the shackles of prescribed modes and forms, and to make the Bible their only guide, claiming for every man the right to be his own expositor of it, to judge for himself what are its doctrines and requirements, and in practice to follow more strictly the simplicity of the Apostles and primitive Christians."

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One of the earliest religious organizations in the eastern part of Orleans county was of this denomination. The preliminary step toward the formation of a church was the holding of a meeting at the house of William Burnham, in the town of Murray, one mile north and half a mile west of Holley, in September, 1865, at which time "it was agreed to form a church." A second preparatory meeting was held at the same place about November 1st following, and in March, 1866, a church was regularly constituted by Revs. Robinson Smith and Joseph Badger with twenty-four constituent members. William Burnham and Elizur Warren were elected deacons at this time. Prominent among the early members of this church were: Elder Landon Hood, William Burnham, Elizur Warren, John Millard, Levi Preston, Helon Babcock, Isaac Smith, Abram Salisbury, Paul King, Jeremiah Austin and Ezra Smith.

The first pastor to minister to this newly formed body was Elder Daniel Brackett. He was followed by Elders Robinson Smith, Joseph Badger and others as supplies. Meetings were held in the locality of Mr. Burnham's, in Murray, for several years. About the year 1824 the place of worship was removed from the town of Murray to the town of Clarendon, principally in the school-house in district No. 11, now known as West Clarendon.

About the year 1826 a small society of this denomination sprung up at East Clarendon, as the result of a religious revival in that vicinity, which sustained an independent existence until October, 1829, when it united with the church at West Clarendon.

In 1838 this society erected a church edifice at West Clarendon on a lot donated for that purpose by Daniel Brackett. The building is of wood, forty by sixty feet in size, and originally cost about $2,000. It was completed in October, 1838, and dedicated by the Rev. Joseph Badger. In the summer of 1874 it was thoroughly repaired, remodeled and improved inside at a cost of $1,000, and rededicated in November following by Rev. J. W. Lawton. The following is the list of ministers who have served this church as regular pastors since its organization, coming in the order named: Revs. Daniel Brackett, Ezra Smith, Aaron Cornish, —— Gates, Aaron C. Parker, W. T. Caton, J. D. Childs, Joseph Weeks, Henry S. Fish, J. R. Hoag, Isaac T. Tryon, Elias Jones and James W. Lawton, the present pastor, who began his labors here in 1870. The present membership is sixty. The church belongs to the New York Western "Christian" Conference, having joined that body upon its organization, September 1st, 1817, at Pittsford, Monroe county.

A Sunday-school in connection with this church was organized at an early day, and has, with but few exceptions, been kept up through the entire year. Mrs. J. W. Lawton is the present superintendent. The average attendance of pupils is about seventy-five. The library consists of one hundred and twenty-eight volumes of carefully selected and useful works.

SECOND FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Free-will Baptist church was organized at East Clarendon at an early day, and retained an existence until about 1850, when it was absorbed by an organization of the same denomination in the southwestern part of the town, known as the Second Free-will Baptist Church of Clarendon, which was formed in 1846. The following is an extract from the records of that church: "Pursuant to appointment a meeting was held at the school-house in district No. 10, in Clarendon, April 7th, 1846, at which time Elder Archibald Bennett, Elder Eli Hannibal and Elder Ferguson formed in union twenty-three members and organized a church." A sermon was preached by Elder Bennett, a covenant read and charge given by Elder Ferguson, and the right hand of fellowship extended by Elder Hannibal. Chester Hawley was elected church clerk and treasurer; Jehial Glidden was chosen deacon, and John Hawley assistant deacon.

Rev. Archibald Bennett became the first pastor of this church, and remained until May 1st, 1851; he was followed by Rev. A. Gilman for a time. The next pastor was Rev. William Peck, who came in the fall of 1855 and continued until April, 1858. In April, 1858, S. Northway was chosen deacon.

Rev. Mr. Peck was succeeded in May following by Rev Charles Cook, for one year.

Up to this time public meetings had been held, for the most part, in the school-house in district No. 10. In 1859 the place for holding divine services was changed to the school-house in district No. 4. In the spring of 1861 Rev. Shubael S. Stevens was engaged to preach for one year.

Rev. Walter Holt came in the spring of 1862 and labored as pastor one year, when Rev. S. S. Stevens again occupied the pulpit for one year, and was followed by Rev. Alfred Olmsted as a supply. Mr. Stevens became a resident in this neighborhood, and in the absence of any other minister supplied the pulpit for several years. Rev. D. L. M. Rollin assumed the pastoral care of this church in May, 1872, which relation he sustained until May, 1877, since which time the church has had no regular pastor, but has been supplied occasionally by Rev. C. Putnam, of Byron, and others.

This church has never erected a house of worship, but continues to hold its meetings at the school-house in district No. 4, in the southern part of Clarendon. It was once quite strong and flourishing, and in 1850—just after the accession of the East Clarendon church—it had over one hundred members. The present membership is about twenty. Richard Babbage is the present church clerk.

UNITED BRETHREN.

This church was organized at the Brown school-house, in district No. 12, in the western part of the town of Clarendon, in the summer of 1862, by Rev. Jacob B. Erb, of Buffalo, with about thirty constituent members. Giles Orcott was chosen the first class leader. The public meetings of this church were held at the above named school-house for several years.

Rev. J. G. Erb became the first pastor, and ministered to the church about eighteen months. He was succeeded

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by Rev. D. C. Starkey and others until 1869, when Rev. Mr. Hodge had the pastoral care of the church.

This church and society were duly incorporated in 1869. The trustees elected at that time were: Horace Coy, Giles H. Orcott and George Lawrence. The society erected a church building the same year near the schoolhouse in district No. 10. The structure is of wood, about twenty-six feet by forty in size. It was built by Daniel P. Albert, and cost about $1,000. It was completed and dedicated in the latter part of 1869 by Rev. John Hill, of Pennsylvania.

Since the erection of the meeting-house the church has been served by the following pastors, coming in the order named: Rev. Messrs. Hodge, Philander Pierce, Parker, Butterfield, I. J. Bower, I. Cole, —— Bennett and George B. Van Waters.

This church belongs to the Erie Conference of United Brethren.

The present church clerk is Horace Coy.

The present board of trustees is composed of F. W. Cook, Horace Coy and Giles H. Orcott.

THE PATRIOTS OF 1861-65.

RECORDS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION FROM CLARENDON.

Charles Avery, pr 13th inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 28, 1862, for two years.

Hiram Allen, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 25, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, and died at Alexandria from effects of his wounds, in June, 1864.

Edward Alexander, pr 50th engineer corps; enlisted Mch 18, 1863, for three years.

Asa S. Allo, enlisted Aug 13, 1863, for three years.

Abraham B. Baldwin, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; died Dec 10, 1864.

Merritt M. Bateman, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 31, 1862; mstd out July 2, 1865.

Thomas Barre, pr 4th art, Co C; enlisted Dec 24, 1863, and served through the war.

John P. Bailey, pr 94th inf; enlisted in Nov, 1861, for three years.

Joseph Burke, 1st art, enlisted in 1863 for three years.

Schuyler B. Bills, 50th engineer corps; enlisted Mch 26, 1863, for three years.

George Bell, enlisted Sept 24, 1862, for three years.

James Brannary, enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

John Brown, enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

Philip Cornell, pr 8th cav; enlisted Aug 17, 1862; mstd out July 2, 1865.

James M. Cook, lieut 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 17, 1862, as corp; promoted sergt Mch, 1864; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, but exchanged in five days; promoted 2nd lieut Mch, 1865; mstd out July 2, 1865.

George D. Church, capt 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; wounded at Ream's Station in the thigh; dschd Nov, 1864.

Orson T. Cook, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 12, 1862; dschd July 2, 1864.

William Cook, corp 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; died in hospital at Harper's Ferry, Va., with fever, in Aug, 1863.

Levi D. Curtiss, 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; promoted corp Mch, 1865; mstd out July 2, 1865.

Charles Cook, 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 31, 1862; promoted corp in 1865; mstd out June 2, 1865.

George Cromer, wagon-master 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; mstd out June, 1865.

Charles D. Cornell, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 14, 1862; mstd out July 2, 1865.

John A. Copeland, pr 27th inf, Co G; enlisted in May, 1864, for two years, and served his time out.

Hiram Cady, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 25, 1861, for three years; died in the service.

David Childs, pr 2nd art; enlisted Mch 28, 1863, for three years.

Matthew Doyle; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

Joseph Dumas; enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

Lewis E. Darrow, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; mstd out June, 1865.

Eugene E. Dutton, pr 4th art; enlisted August, 1862; mstd out, June, 1864.

Frederick Dutton, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 1, 1862; mstd out July 2, 1864.

Patrick Dolan, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; transferred to the veteran corps in Apr, 1864.

Mark Denning, pr 4th art, Co C; enlisted Sept 22, 1862, and served throughout the war.

Thomas Elsom, pr 8th cav, Co F; enlisted in 1862, for three years; died in the service.

James Ennis, pr 9th cav, Co H; enlisted Dec 3, 1862, re-enlisted as pr in the 8th art, Co K, Nov 9, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, and died at Washington, June 10, 1864.

Albert Etherington, pr 8th art; enlisted Dec, 1863.

William Ely, pr 94th inf; enlisted Dec, 1863, for three years.

Samil J. Fincher, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 25, 1862; mstd out June 2, 1865.

Ira J. Finch, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 31, 1862, for three years; died in New York city, July 26, 1864.

Martin Foster, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; deserted in Nov, 1863.

Miles Forbush, pr 24th cav; enlisted in Nov, 1862; dschd on account of wounds received in the service in 1865.

Franklin Furey, 8th art, Co I; mstd Aug 22, 1862; for three years; died in the service from the effects of wounds.

William Farnsworth, pr 89th inf; enlisted in 1863, for three years.

Spencer Ford, 50th engineer corps; enlisted Apr 26, 1863, for three years.

James Farr; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for three years.

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Thomas Farthing; enlisted Oct 5, 1864, for three years.

Squire Goff, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 30, 1862, taken sick and sent to hospital in Feb, 1864; dschd for physical disability, May 2, 1864.

Edward Glidden, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 25, 1862; mstd out in June, 1865.

Leander Gelisbie, corp 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., June 5, 1864, and buried near there.

George E. Gardner, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 6, 1862; dschd in June, 1865.

Oleander Giles, pr 50th engineers corps; enlisted in 1863, for three years.

Aaron Gurney; enlisted Oct 5, 1864, for three years.

Homer C. Holmes, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 1, 1862; mstd out July 2, 1865.

William S. Holmes, sergt 8th art, Co C; enlisted July 25, 1862; taken prisoner at the battle of Ream's Station, Aug 25, 1864, and sent to Salisbury, N. C., where he died of starvation.

Benjamin Hines, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 25, 186?; mstd out July 2, 1865.

W. P. Hallock, corp 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; dschd in June, 1865.

Henry J. Hunt, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 20, 1862, for three years; died at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Nov 20, 1862.

Patrick Hayes, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862, for three years; died June 5, 1864.

Michael Heits, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 25, 1862; mstd out July 2, 1865.

Clinton Hood, pr 13th inf, Co F; enlisted May 27, 1861, for two years; deserted in Aug, 1861.

Luther Hickey, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted in Nov, 1861, for three years; died in the service.

Hamilton Hoag, pr 21st cav; enlisted Sept 16, 1863, for three years, and served through the war.

Martin Herrin, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted in Nov, 1861, for three years.

Nathaniel Hammer, 105th inf, Co C; enlisted in Nov, 1861, for three years.

William H. Hastings, 17th bat; enlisted Mch 9, 1863, for three years.

John Hart, pr 1st art; enlisted in Mch, 1863, for three years.

J. L. Harper; enlisted Aug 15, 1863, for three years.

Joseph Clapp; enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

William Joiner, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted in Nov, 1866, for three years, at Holley.

Irving Jenkins, drummer, 14th art; enlisted in Sept, 1863; died at North Anna River, Va., May 27, 1864.

George Johnson; enlisted Sept 20, 1864, for three years.

Henry Johnson; enlisted Sept 26, 1862, for three years.

James Jones; enlisted Sept 10, 1864, for three years.

John H. Kerby; sergt 4th art, Co C; enlisted Aug 4, 1862; taken prisoner at the battle of Ream's Station and sent to Salisbury, N. C., where he remained until the close of the war; dschd June, 1865.

Peter Lawlor, pr 3rd cav, Co M; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years.

John Larkins, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 20, 1861, for three years.

William H. Lowering; enlisted Sept 22, 1864, for three years.

John McFarlane, sergt 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 31, 1862, for three years; died near Petersburg, Oct 15, 1864.

Matthew McFarlane, sergt 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 31, 1862; mstd out July 2, 1865.

William Mepstead, jr., pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; mstd out July 2, 1865.

Chauncey Matsom, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; dschd Aug, 1865.

Edward Merril, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 26, 1862; dschd June, 1865.

Charles Minnie, 94th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 25, 1862; dschd Nov 25, 1864.

William Mulligan, corp 94th inf, Co C; enlisted Dec 10, 1866, for three years; died at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb 6, 1864.

Owen McAllister, 14th art; enlisted Sept, 1863, for three years.

Robert L. Morgan, pr 50th engineers; enlisted April 1, 1863, for three years.

Richard McLord; enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

Leonard Morris; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

George McFarlane; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for three years.

Augustus Martin; enlisted Oct 8, 1864, for three years.

Patrick Murphy; enlisted Oct 4, 1864, for three years.

Alanson McCord; enlisted Sept 20, 1863, for three years.

Lewis Pierce; enlisted Aug 16, 1863.

James Platt; enlisted Sept 20, 1863, for three years.

Alexander Peal; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years

John North, pr 13th inf, Co F; enlisted April 22, 1866; dschd May 14, 1863.

John J. Odikirk, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted April 1, 1863, for three years; died April 27, 1864, at Washington.

Daniel T. Phillis, pr 8th cav, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; died March 27, 1865, at Clarendon.

Albert J. Potter, capt 151st inf; enlisted Nov 22, 1862 for three years; dschd in the fall of 1863 for disability.

Charles Pridmore, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; dschd June, 1865.

Marion Patterson, U. S. colored troops; enlisted May 10, 1862, and served through the war; promoted and transferred from the 4th art to a colored regiment.

Warren S. Peek, pr 13th inf, Co F; enlisted Apr 27, 1861; dschd May 14, 1863.

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William H. Peterson, pr 94th inf, Co C; enlisted Dec 5, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted in Nov, 1863, as a sergt in 1st art; mstd out June, 1865.

William Preston, pr 94th inf; enlisted Dec 5, 1863, for three years.

Charles Putnam, pr 17th bat; enlisted Mch 1, 1863, for three years.

Albert G. Reed, corp 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years; died at Federal Hill, Baltimore, with camp fever, Aug 11, 1863.

Charles E. Reynolds, pr 8th art, Co I; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Daniel Root, 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862, for three years.

Peter Riley, pr 89th inf; enlisted in 1863, for three years.

Alcolin Ross; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

William Ross; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for three years.

Henry Ryan; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

Hammond Salisbury, capt U. S. colored troops; enlisted Aug 26, 1862; transferred from the 151st inf to a colored regiment in the spring of 1863, and promoted to capt; dschd Sept, 1865.

James M. Sherman, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 25, 1862; mstd out June 25, 1865.

James B. Shed, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862, for three years.

John W. Stephens, pr 140th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years.

George J. Singler, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; mstd out in June, 1865.

Erastus Stiver, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 17, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, in hip and neck; dschd in June, 1865.

Benjamin Swan, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 6, 1862; mstd out June 25, 1865.

Cornelius Sullivan, sergt 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 31, 1862; mstd out July 5, 1865.

George Smith, pr 50th engineer corps; enlisted Mch 12, 1863, for three years.

James Smith; enlisted Sept 29, 1863, for three years.

George Sutherland; enlisted Aug 22, 1863, for three years.

Frederick Smith; enlisted Sept 25, 1864, for three years.

John Snyder; enlisted Sept 17, 1864, for three years.

Alanson Salisbury, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 11, 1862, for three years; died Sept 16, 1863.

Herbert Taylor, 140th inf, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years; wounded at Gettysburg, and died July 2, 1863.

Gifford S. Tuff, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 8, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, and died at White House, Pa., June, 1864.

Joseph Thompson, pr 13th inf, Co F; enlisted Apr 27, 1861, for two years; dschd Aug, 1861, for physical disability.

Edward True, pr 94th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 15, 1861, for three years.

George True, pr 94th inf, Co C; enlisted for three years.

Adin Taylor, 8th cav; enlisted in 1861 for three years.

Nathan Venton, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years; died at Salisbury prison, N. C., of starvation.

Antwerp A. Van, pr 8th art, Co I; enlisted Aug, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; dschd June, 1865.

William Valan, pr 8th cav; enlisted Apr 14, 1863, for three years.

Thomas Westcott, lieut 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 10, 1862, as sergt; promoted 2d lieut Feb 17, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor by a ball through the chest; dschd Oct 4, 1864, from the effect of said wound.

William H. Westcott, lieut 4th art, Co C; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; promoted sergt Feb, 1864; 2nd lieut Dec, 1864, and 1st lieut Jan 29, 1865; dschd Oct 5, 1865.

Luther M. Wiess, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 30, 1862, for three years; transferred to the veteran reserve corps, Apr, 1864; dschd July, 1864.

Henry W. Wier, 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 30, 1864; deserted in the fall of 1864.

Anoor Wetherbee, sergt 8th art, Co K; enlisted July 25, 1862, for three years; died at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, of camp fever, Aug 26, 1863.

John M. Wetherbee, sergt 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; wounded at the battle of Mine Run, Va., in the leg, causing it to be amputated.

Albert Weller, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 20, 1862; mstd out June, 1865.

W. H. Wetherbee, pr 12th inf; enlisted in 1861, for three years; dschd in the fall of 1863 for disability.

George Weed, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Dec 20, 1861, for three years; was missed in action, and no one knew what became of him.

James Welch; enlisted Sept 21, 1864, for three years.

Herbert Webster, pr 105th inf, Co E; enlisted Nov 2, 1861, for three years.

Nathan Warren, pr 94th inf; enlisted Nov 25, 1861, for three years.

John Williams; enlisted Sept 30, 1864, for three years.

James Walker; enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

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THE TOWN OF GAINES.

THE town of Gaines was set off from Ridgeway by a special act of the Legislature, passed February 14th, 1816, the dividing line being drawn between the second and third ranges of townships and all that part of Ridgeway lying on the east, including the present towns of Gaines, Barre, Albion and a part of Carlton.

The town of Barre was set off from Gaines in 1818 and a portion of Carlton in 1822.

The town of Gaines received its name in honor of General E. P. Gaines, who, with General Ripley, distinguished himself in the last war with England by holding Fort Erie for nine days against a siege by the British forces under General Drummond. It is the central town of the county. The surface is generally level and the soil sandy. The ridge extends east and west through its center.

The first election for town officers was held at the log tavern of Oliver Booth at Gaines Corners since the village of Gaines), April 2nd, 1816, at which the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Samuel Clark; town clerk, Daniel Pratt; assessors, Silas Joy, John Proctor, Oliver Benton; overseers of the poor, Nathan Whitney, John Proctor; commissioners of highways, Nathan Whitney, Gideon Freeman; collector, Eleazer T. Slater; constables, Eleazer T. Slater, Henry Luce, John Proctor; school commissioners, Samuel Clark, Lemuel Daniels, Gideon Freeman; school inspectors, Jesse Beech, Festus Giddings, Oliver Booth.

The following are the names of the successive supervisors of the town of Gaines, with the dates of their election:

1816, 1817, Samuel Clark; 1818–26, Robert Anderson; 1827, Daniel Pratt; 1828–30, Arba Chubb; 1831, William J. Babbitt; 1832, John J. Walbridge; 1833, Russel Gillett; 1834, William J. Babbitt; 1835, Arba Chubb; 1836, William M. Ruggles; 1837–40, Joseph Billings; 1841, Palmer Cady; 1843, William W. Ruggles; 1844, Daniel Brown; 1845, 1846, Samuel Bidleman; 1847, Arba Chubb; 1848, Henry Miller; 1849, Benjamin Chester; 1850–52, Aram Beebe; 1853, 1854, Samuel Bidleman; 1855, Gersham R. Cady; 1856, Jonas Sawens; 1857, Samuel Bidleman; 1858–60, Nahum Anderson; 1861, Almanzor Hutchinson; 1862, Nahum Anderson; 1863, 1864, Charles T. Richards; 1865, Nahum Anderson; 1866, 1867, Matthew T. Anderson; 1868, 1869, Samuel W. Smith; 1870, 1871, Elijah B. Lattin; 1872–74, Gates Sherwood; 1875, 1876, Jonas Sawens; 1877, 1878, Gates Sherwood.

The following interesting statistics are derived from the proceedings of the board of supervisors of Orleans county for the year 1877, and other reliable sources: Number of acres in the town, 21,380.38; assessed valuation of real estate, $1,338,144; assessed valuation of personal property, $104,340; amount of State tax, exclusive of school tax, $2,540.48; State tax for schools, $1,399.85.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Undoubtedly the first settler in the town was a man named Gilbert, who, previous to 1819, located about two miles east of the village. The precise date of his settlement cannot be ascertained. His family consisted of his wife and a niece named Amy Scott. Gilbert is said to have been subject to fits, in one of which he is supposed to have died, as he was found dead in the road one winter's day in 1809, and no other explanation of his sudden decease presented itself. He was buried further east, in the town of Murray, and it is related as one of the most interesting of many pioneer incidents, that on their return from the funeral Mrs. Gilbert and her niece discovered that the fire had gone out, and despite repeated trials, all means of rekindling it failed. A man who accompanied them promised to send them fire, and they were obliged to wait, keeping warm as best they could, while he went to the house of the nearest neighbor, Elijah Downs, ten miles distant, and sent the latter's son, David, with some fire. The two women remained, cutting browse during the winter for a yoke of oxen, several cows and some young cattle. In 1811 or 1812 Mrs. Gilbert sold out and removed to Canandaigua. An early settler in the town was Noah Burgess, who came from Canada not long after the death of Gilbert. Crossing the St. Lawrence river below Kingston, he made his way along the shore of the lake to the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, which he ascended to Stillwater. The widow Gilbert, with her ox team, removed his goods from there to the place of his settlement. Mr. Burgess was sick at the time and unable to assist in the erection of a cabin; but Mrs. Burgess and the widow Gilbert were equal to the emergency, the former cutting the logs and the latter hauling them to place, where they were notched and rolled up by some men who were passing and volunteered their aid as builders. Not long afterwards Burgess sold out his betterment to William Bradner, and settled about half a mile east of the village of Gaines, where he kept a tavern for several years and remained till his death.

Elijah Downs, Samuel Crippen and two men named Elliott and Sweet came about the same time, the two latter

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living in a log house about three miles east of the village. Crippen located about two miles further west and sold out to John Proctor in 1811 or 1812. Proctor had made a clearing and erected a cabin in "Nine-mile Woods" in 1810. In the spring of 1811 he had cleared three acres of land and planted it to corn, and in the fall he had sowed about five acres of wheat. In the winter he went to Massachusetts on foot, and in February, 1812, was married to Miss Polly Cummings, of Dunstable. The day after the wedding they started for Gaines in a sleigh drawn by two horses.

About 1809 Moses Bacon came to Gaines from Connecticut, and located on two hundred acres of the southern part of lot No. 37. He worked for the Holland Land Company, assisting in opening the Oak Orchard road, his services being received in partial payment for the land. He returned to New England in the fall, and came back the following spring and commenced improvements as a permanent settler.

In 1810 Walter Fairfield, William Burlingame, Samuel Razier, Dyer Sprague, Newburg Chaffie, Robert Leach, Cotton Leach, Joseph Adams, Anderson Adams, Henry Wilcox, Reuben Rowley, Daniel Pratt and Macy Pratt located in various parts of the town.

Fairfield and his wife came from Pittsford, Vt., and located land on lot No. 5, for which he paid at the rate of $2.50 per acre. They came in February, and in the following June Fairfield erected a log house eighteen by twenty feet square, with a bark roof. There was a floor of split basswood at one side large enough to set their bed on. In August Mrs. Fairfield was taken sick, and remained in a helpless condition for six weeks, during which time Fairfield was obliged to remain with her, being unable to obtain female assistance. He was compelled to leave his work during this time, and his interests suffered much in consequence, as he was obliged to work out by the day in order to gain a livelihood. In a narrative of these early events, written at a later and a more prosperous day, Mr. Fairfield said: "I did not take off my clothes during this time except to change them. I came very near being homesick then, but I stood it through." The next winter he chopped the trees on two or three acres of land, and in the spring burned off the brush and put in some corn between the logs. The birds and squirrels harvested the greater portion of the scanty crop, and they got but little corn that year. Thus were the early settlers disappointed, their plans frustrated and their hopes blasted. Among the poorer classes the provisions were, until 1813, fish, turnips and potatoes, with an occasional meal of hulled corn. A weary trip to mill on the Genesee often resulted in a grist too small to pay the expenses.

William Burlingame settled three miles west of the village of Gaines, Daniel Pratt on the Ridge road, two miles east of Burlingame, and Macy Pratt a mile north of Eagle Harbor.

Samuel Rozier settled two miles west of the village, where he purchased four hundred and thirty-seven acres on the ridge, of the Holland Land Company, at $2.25 per acre. He built a log house and barn during the year, and continued to make improvements till 1832, when he sold out and went to Crawford county, Pa., where he died in 1853, at the age of eighty-six.

Henry Drake settled in Gaines in 1811, and afterwards became identified with the leading business interests of the town, of which he remained a resident until his death, at the age of ninety-three. Wilson Bullard also came about that time.

One of the clearest headed and farthest seeing pioneers of the town was James Mather, who first came on a prospecting visit in 1810, and became a permanent settler in 1811. For some years he had been a resident of the town of Russia, Herkimer county, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of potash, which he shipped to Canada by way of Ogdensburg. When the embargo was proclaimed, declaring non-intercourse with Great Britain, his occupation was apparently gone; but he was not a man to hesitate at obstacles, especially such obstacles as were interposed by the embargo. He continued to manufacture potash, and by a judicious distribution of money among the government officials he secured the passage of his merchandise to the Canadian shore, thus reaping the benefit of an increase in price in consequence of a diminution of supply caused by the witholding of the consignments of less enterprising shippers. With keen foresight he noted the advantageous location for a thriving town at the point where the Oak Orchard trail crossed the Ridge road, and with this idea in mind he purchased of the Holland Land Company about four hundred acres of land lying south of the Ridge and on both sides of the Oak Orchard road, on which he afterwards settled, as has been stated, and remained during life.

A younger brother, Rufus Mather, assisted him in his journey from Herkimer county by driving two yokes of oxen, attached to a sled on which were loaded such movable effects as he brought along, including three potash kettles. There was at that time no bridge across the Genesee river, and in an attempt to cross on the ice with the cattle and the loaded sled, the ice broke, letting the latter into the river. Rufus succeeded after much trouble in getting ashore without any great loss, and made his way along the Ridge road to Gaines, where he was welcomed and entertained in true pioneer style at the house of Colton Leach.

Mather at once began to make improvements on his land. He made a small clearing on the Oak Orchard road, near the present residence of his son, George Mather. His brother Rufus remained to help him during the following summer, and felled the first tree where the village of Gaines now is—a tree that stood on the west side of the Oak Orchard road. They erected a house on the corner during the year, where they kept "bachelor's hall." In the spring of 1813 James was married to Fanny Bryant, and in the following winter they commenced house-keeping. No sooner was he fairly settled in this new home than he set the potash kettles he had brought from Herkimer county with so much trouble, and as settlement began to advance, purchased "black salts" of the pioneers,

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paying for them in iron, fish, salt, leather, axes, chains and such other merchandise and tools as were in demand. He manufactured potash from the salts, which he conveyed to the mouth of the Genesee, or Oak Orchard creek, and shipped to Montreal, where he had already established a market for it.

Finding that their supply of provisions was getting low in the spring of 1811 Mr. Mather went to Oak Orchard creek, accompanied by two men, and in a few hours by the use of a seine they caught three barrels of fish. The fish, with a partial cash payment, he exchanged for wheat and pork at the Black creek mill, south of Rochester. As soon as the wheat was ground he returned to Gaines with his purchases, which constituted a liberal supply of provisions, which was not exhausted during the year.

Mr. Mather is remembered as a pleasant and hospitable man. Although he did not profess to keep a tavern in any sense of the word, his house was always open for the entertainment of travelers or emigrants, who, to use a phrase which had its birth in those days, found the "latch-string always out." Many of the early settlers in the vicinity were sheltered beneath his roof and fed at his board until their own cabins were erected and ready for habitation. Of the number was Oliver Booth, who afterward became the pioneer tavern-keeper of the town.

Another who came in 1811 was Eleazer McCarthy, who settled two miles west of the village.

Levi Atwell took an article of the Holland Land Company for a portion of lot 44 in 1811. His brothers-in-law, Joseph Stoddard and Gideon Freeman, took up land in the town at the same time. In February, 1812, Atwell brought his family out from Cayuga county. The house into which they moved was without doors, windows or floors. It was made entirely of logs or pieces split from them, and there was not a board in any part of it. The logs forming the walls had been merely rolled in place, and the crevices between them were not chinked. The roof was of slabs split from logs, and held down by heavy poles laid crosswise. There was no chimney, a hole in the roof answering the double purpose of a smoke escape and a skylight. The snow lay on the ground to the depth of three feet. A blanket was hung over the doorway and the crevices between the logs were stopped by the insertion of chips. It was necessary to keep a large fire burning at one end of the cabin, which melted the snow on the roof and set the water dripping down in all parts of the room. In the spring a stone hearth was laid and a stick chimney built. These were considered great improvements in those days. Mr. Atwell's stock, consisting of a yoke of oxen and several cows and young cattle, arrived a few days after the family. He brought along a few bushels of corn in the ear, which he fed sparingly to the cattle, which had no other food except "browse" until the grass started in the spring.

Nathan Shelley came to Gaines with his father's family in May, 1812. In 1821 he took up part of lot 45. He built a log house and moved into it in the winter of 1821 and 1822.

Gideon Freeman came from Ledyard, Cayuga county, and settled in the southwest part of the town in March, 1812. In after years a settlement grew up around him, which was known as "Freeman Settlement."

Brigadier William and Judith Bullard, children of David Bullard, who came later, settled in the town in the spring of 1812.

David Bullard came from Vermont in September, 1814, and settled west of the village of Gaines, on lot No. 23, on a farm previously taken up by his son William; but a year or two later he removed south of the ridge, on lot No. 21.

In February, 1816, Samuel C. Lewis, Gideon Lewis and Roswell Lewis, brothers, and Elias and Amos Clift, and their sister, Esther Clift, started from Poultney, Vt., and, traveling with a lumber wagon, arrived in Gaines March 19th, having been twenty-five days making the journey. Arba Chubb arrived in the town with his wife and child on the 15th, and, finding no better accommodations, they quartered in the old log house built by Mrs. Noah Burgess, which had not been inhabited for some time, and about which the snow was piled to a considerable height. The Lewis brothers, having no other shelter, occupied this house with them. On the night after their arrival, and while they were all asleep, the stone chimney, which had been unsettled by the thawing of the earth at its base, fell in with a loud crash, but fortunately none of the party were hurt. Samuel and Gideon Lewis bought an article for a hundred and twenty-five acres of land of Lansing Bailey. This lot was located in Gaines Basin, and Bailey had erected a log cabin on it, which they occupied while they cleared a portion of the land, getting their cooking and washing done by Mrs. Bailey, and working for Bailey every seventh day in payment for the service. Roswell Lewis returned to Vermont after a three years' residence in Gaines.

Matthew Anderson settled in the town in 1816, and died before the close of the year. Robert Anderson came about the same time, having previously located one hundred and fifty acres of land in lot No. 22.

John Anderson, sen., settled on lot No. 29, in 1821. He was accompanied by such of his children as had not preceded him. Of the number was Dr. Thomas A. Anderson, who located at Proctor's Corners, now Fair Haven.

Perry Davis came from Palmyra, N. Y., in 1823, and settled on land near the mouth of Otter creek; and in the winter of the same year Samuel Hill came from New Hampshire. Many other settlers, whose names are familiar, came at later dates, but their advent and experiences do not possess the interest which always attaches to the pioneer settlement of a town.

EARLY MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The first marriage in Gaines was celebrated in 1810 or 1811. The contracting parties were Andrew Jacobs and Sally Wing. Another early marriage was that of Cyrus Daniels and Elizabeth Freeman, July 4th, 1812. The first birth was that of Samuel Crippen, jr., in 1809; and the first death of the early settlers that of Gilbert, in the fall of the same year. As an evidence of the hardships and

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inconveniences of pioneer life, it will only be necessary to state that a man named Crofoot died in Gaines in the fall of 1812, and that no boards could be found out of which to make even the rudest kind of a coffin for his burial. A board which Levi Axtel had brought with him when he came into the town, as a side-board to his sled, and which was at the time in use as a shelf in his cabin, and another board which was doing similar service in the house of one of the other settlers, were finally used for the purpose, in the absence of better lumber.

SCHOOLS.

A log cabin, twelve feet square, which had been built by a settler to secure exemption from the payment of interest on installments during the first two years of occupancy, on the premises since known as the Ezra Hunter farm, was the first building used for school purposes in the town of Gaines. In such a building Orin Gleason taught the first school in the winter of 1813. The first summer school was taught by Miss Rebecca Adams.

The first school in East Gaines was taught in a log house erected for that purpose, south of the Ridge road, on the west branch of the creek, near the present residence of William Billings, by Hannah Strickland, in 1815. The next term was taught by Ira H. Beach. The first school-house in the adjoining district on the south was located on Albert Randall's farm. Among the early teachers in that district were Hull Tomlinson, Culver and Joseph Tomlinson, Betsey Gillett, Laura Terrell, Ziba Ruggles, Maria Beardsley, Sarah Cooper, Nancy Holland, Phoebe Bennett and Helen Hoyt.

A log house, built in 1816, was the first school-house in the Bullard district. It was located on the farm of John Hyde, north of the Ridge road. The first teacher was Miss Anna Frisbie. In 1822 a new site for a school-house was chosen on the division line between the farms of William Bullard and Daniel Pratt, and a brick building erected. Afterward this building was removed, and the present stone school-house erected a little further west. John Pratt, Lewis Gates, Almon Backus, Lauren K. Hewitt, Orson Tomlinson, Lyman Lovewell and Scott Bacon were among the earlier male teachers in this district; and Nancy Bullard, Caroline Chubb, Cynthia Daniels and Emily Hale are the best remembered of the lady teachers.

A school was opened in Frederick Holsenburgh's corn-house, at Five Corners, by Miss Ruth Haywood, in 1817. The first school-house in the district was erected four years later on the site of the present building. Walter Fairfield taught the first term in it.

In Fair Haven, near the site of the present stone building, a school-house was built in 1817. John McOmber was one of the first teachers. About this time a school-house was erected a short distance west of the Burgess residence, by the citizens of the Gaines and Fair Haven districts, for the use of both districts.

A board school-house, 18 by 22 feet square, on the ridge, a few rods east of the crossing of Otter creek, was the first erected in district number five. It was rudely finished, and had two windows at each side and a door at one end, while at the other end was a chimney. After Gaines was organized into school districts, in 1819, this house was removed further west, and afterward destroyed by fire, and for a time subsequent to that event school was taught in a log building at Sheldon's Corners, as West Gaines was called at that time.

The first school-house at Gaines Basin was built in 1823. It was a log shanty with a slanting "shed-roof," and a floor of loose boards, which was located on the east side of the road, just below where the canal now passes. The first teacher was Miss Nancy Bullard.

The schools of Gaines at the present time are among the best in the county.

LUMBER AND GRIST-MILLS.

Henry Drake built the first saw-mill in the county, on Otter creek, in the town of Gaines, in the year 1812. Not long afterwards Justus Welch put up a saw and shingle mill in the same vicinity. David Smith built a saw-mill on Otter creek, near Eagle Harbor, at a later date. In 1825 N. Pratt, J. Dealne and L. Northrup erected, near the site of the last mentioned mill, what is termed the lower dam and saw-mill. James Mather built another mill, about the same time, near the town line. Other saw-mills below these were erected and operated at various times by Johnson Brown and David Farnham, Matthew Anderson and others. The old mill built by Drake was run for a time by I. V. Saunders and Noah Broadwell. About 1823 a mill was built by Elias & Bacon, on a small creek which rises in the town of Barre and flows in a northeasterly direction, crossing the Albion road near the five corners. Formerly there was a grist-mill on Otter creek north of the ridge, which, on account of its color, was familiarly known as the "Old Red Mill." It was a small wooden building, two and a half stories high, with two runs of stones. The mills built at Eagle Harbor and Gaines are referred to in the histories of those villages. While it has been impossible to mention all of the mills built in the town, enough have been adverted to to show how important was the lumber business in the days gone by. Since the clearing away of the timber the saw-mills have gradually gone to decay from neglect, while only one of the flour mills remains as a monument of the business thrift developed by the water power of Otter creek. There have been nine lumber and four grist-mills in the town.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

The first inn-keeper of whom there is any account north of Le Roy, in Genesee county, was William Sibley, who located on the Ridge road near the present village of West Gaines in 1810. By some of the early settlers it has been stated that he made a beginning in 1809 in a booth of hemlock boughs with a thatched covering, and afterward erected a log house by the side of the pathway, the road not having been fully cleared and bridged till 1813.

The next hotel in that part of the town was built by Robert C. Green, in 1825, on the southeast corner of the cross-roads at West Gaines. Another was erected on the

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opposite or southwest corner about the same time, by Zelotus Sheldon, and afterwards kept by John Bannister and Ebenezer Durkee. About the year 1829 Harvey Noble built a larger house a few rods further east, which was kept for a time by Walter Durkee, and lastly by the proprietor. These were all wooden buildings, and have since been closed and occupied as private residences.

The first tavern at Fair Haven was kept by Noah Burgess, who was succeeded by William McCollister, Ebenezer Hutchinson and Gershom Proctor. Samuel Percival built the present hotel in 1824. It has been improved from time to time. The succession of landlords has been as follows: Jeremiah Bennett, Orange Butler, John Hutchinson, Harry Gould, Riley Butler, William Woolston, Hamilton Rose, Mr. Kendall, Ira Clark, W. W. White, Mr. Hathaway, Philo H. Mann, George Smith, Manly & McOmber, Ozro Carey and James Burns. Mr. Gould afterwards kept the Platt House, at Albion. The "Five-mile House," at East Gaines, was erected by John Huff, in 1816. William Huff, Jerry Dunn and Horatio N. Ball were subsequent occupants. The mail-carriers between Canandaigua and Lewiston used to stop there over night. For many years the "Five-mile House" and the adjoining farm were owned by Hon. A. Hyde Cole. After the death of Mr. Ball, in 1873, this hotel was closed, and it has never been re-opened.

The East Gaines hotel, better known later as the Perry House, was erected by Peter Runion, in 1826, and subsequently kept by Silas Perry, Hugh Doyle and D. S. Rockwell. This hotel, which in its best days was one of the most popular stopping places along the Ridge road, was a two-story wooden building, with a verandah in front. It has been long abandoned, and is rapidly going to decay. Its remains are yet to be seen east of the corners.

We have not included in this sketch the different hotels at Gaines village and Eagle Harbor. Sibley's primitive inn and Booth's tavern, at Gaines, were among the first in western New York.

AN OLD-TIME HORSE RACE.

Perhaps many of the older men who read this will remember a famous horse-race that came off in Gaines in 1835, or thereabouts. The race course was on James Mather's farm, south of the village, on the elevated land east of the Albion road. The grand stand and starter's stand were located at the east part of the field. Five or six horses contended for the stakes. The race is thus described by an eye-witness: "The horses were not started as is the custom now, but they were ranged in line across the track and started off at the tap of a drum. It was a running race and was attended with good deal of excitement. There was a great crowd in attendance, and many came from distant places. The road leading to the race ground was lined with booths and hucksters' wagons, and the village streets filled with teams and horses hitched to fence posts and trees. One of the features of the race was the great number of gamblers who came upon the race ground with their roulette tables, dice tables, and other instruments of their profession, and tempting little piles of gold and silver coin were displayed upon the tables. This race was the first and last of its kind, we believe, ever held in Gaines. Following this race, much attention was paid to the improvement of speed in horses, and for years the favorite ground for trying their speed and training trotting horses was the stretch of hard road on the ridge next east from Proctor's Corners, and the straight mile stretch from East Gaines to the Five-mile House. Election days generally brought the horses out in full force. There were running races, trotting under the saddle, and trotting before light wagons; and although there was no recognized organization to direct the conduct of the races, as they were wholly impromptu, yet order was observed, and there was quite as keen an interest in the result as though all the machinery of the race-course as now understood had directed the contest."

HUNTS.

Among other means of amusement were shooting matches, fox-chases, wrestling matches and hunts. In those days great hunts were of frequent occurrence, in which sides were taken, an equal number being chosen on each side, and after a day's hunt the entire party met at the tavern in Gaines and counted the game. That party which had had the least good fortune stood the expense of a supper for all, and they usually had a frolic which was remembered till the next of the same kind. "There is a tradition," says the authority quoted above, "of a big hunt that took place forty to forty-five years ago, embracing a line of hunters extending entirely across the town of Gaines from Ridgeway to Murray along the Ridge road, who struck north in the woods with the object of driving the game towards the lake and bringing the line of hunters in a concentric circle around the mouth of Oak Orchard creek. The prime object was to exterminate the wolves that infested the forest and killed the farmers' sheep. It was spoken of as a very successful undertaking; great quantities of large and small game were killed; the sport was very exciting, and as the focus of the hunt was approached it became somewhat dangerous to the hunters on account of close quarters and rapid shooting." The result of this hunt is said to have been very satisfactory, and for a number of years it was a topic of never failing interest among the participants.

CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

A Universalist society was organized in the town of Gaines as much as forty-five or fifty years ago, and a church was erected at Fair Haven by John Proctor, at his individual expense, and presented by him to the society. In consequence of deaths, removals and other causes, the membership finally became very small, and at length services ceased to be held. A new organization was effected, however, July 1st, 1877, the new society starting with a membership of one hundred and twenty-five or thirty, under the title of the Church of the Good Shepherd. The pastor is Rev. T. D. Cook.

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FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

At East Gaines there is a society of the above mentioned denomination, having a commodious church edifice. There are no stated services held there at the present time, but the organization is kept up.

THE VILLAGE OF GAINES.

The village of Gaines was incorporated by act of Legislature, April 26th, 1832. The territory embraced within the corporate limits was rectangular in form, extending about a mile along the Ridge road and half a mile north and south.

The first election of village officers was held May 28th, 1832, at the Mansion House. The following is the list of the first officers: Trustees, James Mather, Orange Butler, John J. Walbridge, Perry Davis and Alfred Babcock; assessors, Chauncey Woodworth and Levi Gray; clerk, W. W. Ruggles; constable and collector, William Hayden; treasurer, Eldad S. Butler; overseers of highways, Elijah Foot and Jacob D. Chandler; pound-keeper, Eldad S. Butler; justice of the peace, Elijah Foot.

June 1st, 1832, an adjourned meeting was held, at which Orange Butler was elected president of the board of trustees for the ensuing year.

Soon after the incorporation of the village, measures were taken for the construction of a pound, the drainage of low land and the excavation of a reservoir, and the purchase of ladders to be employed in extinguishing fires. The pound was a substantial enclosure on the west side of Albion street, at a point nearly two hundred feet south of the ridge. Along the southern side of the village a wide and deep ditch, known as the "Great Ditch," had been dug previously, to drain a depression in the land on that side of the ridge and to serve as an outlet for the water issuing from a series of springs at the base of the slope. This artificial drain began at the large spring on the west side of Academy avenue, and extended along the rear line of the village lots, uniting with a similar drain from the east, and crossing the Ridge road near the residence of A. S. Colton, from which point its course lay through the burying ground to the low lands on the north. The reservoir was located about fifty feet north of the ridge, on the east side of the Oak Orchard road, and was supplied with water conveyed in log pipes from one of the above mentioned springs on the land of James Mather. The "Great Ditch" is yet in existence, but the reservoir was filled up when the road through the John J. Walbridge farm was opened, and all traces of it are obliterated.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in the village was erected near the site of the present hotel by Oliver Booth in 1811. It is said to have been a one-story and attic log structure, with a large chimney in the middle and two front entrances, one of which led into the bar-room and the other into an apartment that served the purpose of a general reception, dining and sleeping room. Besides these there were three other smaller rooms. This building was soon replaced by a frame tavern with two large chimneys at each end, which was subsequently lengthened on the east end, taking on the form with which the citizens of the village have since become familiar. The names of the early landlords at this house are well remembered. Booth was succeeded by Chauncey Woodworth, and he by Pemberton. Martin, Starr and others followed, the first named being well remembered as the possessor of a musical parrot, which afforded much amusement to frequenters of the house. "Mine host" of the present time is Mr. Alonzo Thurbur.

The Mansion House, which stood on the northwest corner of the Ridge road and the Oak Orchard road, was erected by William Perry in 1816. It is described as having been "a large three-story wooden building, with high Grecian columns, and one of the oldest and most imposing structures of the kind between the Niagara and Genesee rivers." This hotel was, during the most prosperous days of the village, the leading place of entertainment. It was the stage house and the principal resort for the leading citizens of the village, and at different times its roof sheltered many distinguished visitors from abroad, among others General Scott and Henry Clay, the latter of whom gave an informal reception in its parlors to many leading men of the county. Among those who did the honors of the Mansion House in the days gone by may be mentioned William Perry, its builder and owner, Selah Bronson, P. McOmber, E. Curtis, Bronson & Collins, Samuel Scoville, ex-sheriff E. S. Butler, H. C. White and S. D. Walbridge, formerly proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, of Rochester. This house was kept open until 1842. In the following year it was burned.

A house built in 1825 or 1826, west of the Albion road on the south side of the ridge, and known as the "Pioneer House," was kept open as a tavern by Mrs. Agrippa M. Furman for some time, and a public house was kept in the brick dwelling erected about the same time on the southwest corner of Academy avenue, by Dr. Edwin Babcock. The latter building was also occupied to some extent for lawyers' offices.

EARLY PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The pioneer physician was Dr. Jesse Beach. In the fall of 1815 he visited the village of Gaines and was induced by James Mather and other leading citizens to remain and establish himself there in the practice of his profession. He bought some land for a home near the "Corners," as the village was then called, and during the following spring brought his wife there. The doctor's practice extended over a considerable territory, and he often visited Clarendon, Murray and other towns round about. The charges of physicians in those days were very moderate. In a brief memoir of the doctor written by his son, the latter says: "I find on page seventy-one of his day-book, previous charges being lost, a large amount of business charged for so small a population. Leonard Frisbee is charged 'to visiting and setting leg for self, $2.50,' and subsequent visits and dressings from thirty-seven and a half to seventy-five cents each, and so

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in other cases." Dr. Beach was a total abstainer in the matter of intoxicating liquors, not allowing the use of any in his house, in defiance of the custom of those days. He was extremely particular as to his dress and appearance, and it is said that he habitually wore a shirt which was elaborately ruffled. He was a proficient horseman, and was sometimes chosen marshal of the day on important occasions. He was a high mason, an influential citizen, and an ornament to his profession at that time. He met with an accident in the spring of 1826, from which he never fully recovered, and he died March 4th, 1829, at the age of forty-two.

The first attorney was Orange Butler; Judge Elijah Foot and W. W. Ruggles came soon after.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the village was taught in a log house by Ira H. Beach. About 1820 a new school house was built near the residence of Simon Kemp, and Miss Lucretia Downer taught the first school there. The first teacher in the present village school-house was Paris Dolley. His assistant was Miss Mary Short. Among the early select school teachers were Miss Clarissa Burbank, Mr. Hovey and Hon. Almanzor Hutchinson. Later, an academy was established in the village, through the exertions of a few of the most enterprising citizens, prominent among whom was William J. Babbitt, who was instrumental in securing the charter. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, April 14th, 1827, and by the regents of the university January 26th, 1830. It was for several years a flourishing institution and had a healthful existence under different principals, best remembered of whom are Professor Julius Bates and Professor Gazley. The public school of the village at the present time is second to that of no other village of its size in the county.

BUSINESS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

From a mere settlement, the place grew in a few years to be a thriving village, and at the time of the formation of Orleans county was the most prominent place within its borders. There the first county court convened, at the Mansion House, then kept by Selah Bronson. Gaines was by many regarded as the most eligible location for the county buildings and looked upon as the probable county town; but owing to the superior claims of Albion the latter place was chosen. Efforts were made to still farther advance the business interests of the village notwithstanding this disappointment, and for some years it competed with Albion as a point of commercial enterprise. According to a schedule on file in the office of the town clerk, dated March 1st, 1835, the village at that time contained four hundred and twenty inhabitants. The professions were represented by four lawyers and two physicians; the trades by one saddler, two tailors, one painter, four blacksmiths and one cabinet-maker; the manufacturing interest by three tanneries, three wagon and carriage factories, three scythe snath factories, and an ashery; the business and commercial interests by four shoe stores, four dry goods stores, two groceries and two hotels, and the religious and educational interests by two churches and an academy. The buildings numbered about seventy.

The *Gazette*, the first paper published in Orleans county, was started at Gaines in 1822 by Seymour Tracy and issued four years. In July, 1827, the publication of the *Orleans Whig* was begun at Gaines by John Fisk. It was published regularly for several years.

Through the efforts of Judge Thomas and Dr. Mason the main street of Gaines was in 1835 ornamented by locust trees, planted at regular distances on both sides of the street. The walk west of the center of the village was finely shaded, and on account of its peculiar attractions for young people, who made it a frequent resort on summer evenings, it came to be known as "Flirtation Walk." Part of these trees remain at the present date, but many of them have died, partially for want of proper care.

A steam grist-mill was in operation in the village for a number of years. It was a two-and-a-half-story building with two runs of stones. There was a foundry connected with it. About 1850 Anselmo Tenney built a steam saw-mill in the village below the ridge, on a patch of land known as the "old flat-iron lot."

The Farmers' Bank of Orleans was incorporated October 29th, 1838, and was in existence as one of the business institutions of the place for a number of years. It finally failed, however. The influx of laborers and capitalists to Albion after the completion of the Erie Canal, and the rapidly increasing business of that village, drew away much trade from Gaines; and as two large villages could not grow up so near together, Albion, by virtue of her location and the prestige and commercial advantage gained by the possession of the county buildings, rapidly outstripped her less favored neighbor. Gaines has ceased to exist as a corporation, having lost its corporate franchises through non-use.

The first chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Orleans county was organized at Gaines in 1826, by Dr. Jesse Beach, in the old brick tannery standing on the south side of the street, nearly opposite the present hotel, which was built by Elihu Mather for his brother James in 1823, and purchased by Samuel Bidelman in 1835.

This lodge, among others, during the anti-masonic storm was closed, and never re-organized.

A lodge of Sons of Temperance was sustained in the village for several years.

SHOWS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

One of the first notable shows of any kind that visited the county was an elephant, believed to have been the renowned Tippo-Sultan, which was on exhibition in the village of Gaines in 1825. It attracted much attention, as it is probable that not one in fifty of those who lived in the county at that time had ever seen an elephant. The first circus that ever pitched its tent in the county was Hunter's, which stopped at Gaines in 1824, exhibiting on the farm of James Mather, east of the Albion road and

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about twenty rods south of the ridge. The next was Turner & Co's., which spread its canvas near where the pound was afterward located. These circuses differed greatly from the mammoth exhibitions of the Barnums and Robinsons, and Forepaughs of the present. They would be deemed but insignificant shows now, yet they were considered fine attractions then and the people generally turned out to see them.

"Sickels's Wax Figures," a puppet show representing the story of the "Babes in the Woods," which was for a number of years a popular entertainment in the frontier settlements, first came to Gaines and was exhibited in the assembly room at the Mansion House in 1820 or 1822, and made frequent visits to the village for some time afterward. Another early showman was a ventriloquist and character actor named Winchell, who, judging from the descriptions of his performances given by some of his patrons, must have belonged to the class of comic actors since designated as "change artists." Winchell made a number of stops at Gaines, his last exhibition there having been given in a vacant store. Some years later a traveling theatrical company under the management, as we have been informed, of the since popular Frank Mayo, gave a few performances at the present village hotel.

Lecturers paused in the village ever and anon to enlighten the citizens on the sciences of astronomy and physiology, and to explain the mysteries of electricity, phrenology and animal magnetism; and magic lantern exhibitors and sleight-of-hand performers were not infrequent caterers for the amusement of the people. Among the many itinerant showmen and lecturers of this class were Dr. Cutcheon, David Farr and others equally well remembered. A favorite entertainment in those days was the school exhibition, which, though generally well patronized now, as a means of aiding the cause of education, has dwindled into comparative insignificance by comparison with the studied efforts of professional actors, readers and recitationists. It is said that the first entertainment of this kind which took place in Gaines, under the management of Professor Gazley, in 1829, was a grand effort. The "Lady of the Lake" was produced on that occasion in a manner which, in the opinion of the audience, would have done no discredit to theatrical veterans. The well known characters of Roderick Dhu, Fitz James and Ellen having been taken respectively by Hon. Alfred Babcock, Richard McOmber and Miss Laura Davis afterward Mrs. Babcock, while other persons since equally well known were cast for prominent parts in the play.

CHURCH HISTORY.

First Church in Orleans County.—From an address by Hon. Almanzor Hutchinson, delivered at the semi-centennial celebration of the erection of the first church edifice in Orleans county, at Gaines, August 26th, 1874, we extract the following interesting particulars:

The majority of the early settlers were of New England origin. Fifty or sixty years ago the Congregationalists were to a great extent supplied by missionaries sent out by the Connecticut Domestic Missionary Society, and afterward by the American Home Missionary Society; the Baptists either by missionaries sent out by the older churches or by local elders; and the Methodists early established circuits, supplied by the traditionary circuit man with his saddle-bags. The anxiety to hear the gospel was greater than at the present day, if we may judge by the distance traveled to attend meeting.

The necessity of a place of public worship was early felt and discussed by the religious portion of the community, but as the different societies were small and not able to build alone, the matter had ended in talk. The prospect that the portion of Genesee county lying north of the Tonawanda swamp would be organized into a separate county, and the hope that the county buildings might be secured to Gaines, at length roused the attention of the business men and property holders to the subject. They desired to show the locating commissioners that the most important thing necessary to the building up of a prosperous community was not wanting in their thriving village. A building association was formed, and in 1824 the house now occupied by the Free Methodists at Gaines was erected. It was the first house built for public worship north of Batavia, as it was the first on the Ridge road between Rochester and Lewiston. The building association consisted of Elisha Nichols, Elijah D. Nichols, James Mather, Van Rensselaer Hawkins, Elijah Blount, Jonathan Blount, Oliver Booth, Zelotus Sheldon, John I. Walbridge, Romeyn Ostrander, and Asahel Lee. Ostrander & Lee took the contract to build the house, the committee to furnish materials. The entire cost was $1,200. The heavy materials were all produced in this county: the shingles and other pine lumber from the south part of the county; the quarry stone of which the foundations are laid from the banks of Sandy creek in Albion; the whitewood and other lumber in the vicinity. There was some difficulty about the location. The matter was settled by the gift of the present site by Squire Booth. The pews and slips were sold at auction, and brought enough to pay for the house and leave six slips for the public. The pulpit right was given to the Congregational and Baptist denominations, to be occupied by each on alternate Sabbaths, and by other denominations when not used by them. In 1834 the Congregational society, having built the meeting-house in the east part of the village, transferred their interest to John Stevens and John Hinckley in trust for the Methodist Episcopal society. The society failing to pay Messrs. Stevens and Hinckley the money they had advanced in payment for the house, they, in 1840, deeded their interest to John Proctor for $250. During the next seven years it was used part of the time by the Universalists. Mr. Proctor was very liberal in granting the use of the house to all applicants.

About 1848 Robert Anderson and Almanzor Hutchinson bought the house of John Proctor for $150, giving their note therefor and holding the premises in trust for the First Free Congregational society of Gaines. Soon afterward the building underwent extensive repairs, and in 1853 Anderson and Hutchinson quit-claimed the premises to the society.

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In 1869 the trustees of the First Free Congregational society deeded the property to the trustees of the Free Methodist society.

First Presbyterian.—The First Congregational Church Society of Gaines was organized on the 9th day of August, 1821, with the following named officers: Zelotus Sheldon and William Perry, moderators; J. W. Averill, clerk; Samuel Percival Moses Bacon, Daniel Gates, Oliver Booth, Zelotus Sheldon and Jacob Moore, trustees.

The church was received under the care of the Presbytery of Rochester, April 16th, 1822, and transferred to the Presbytery of Niagara on its organization. In 1825 it consisted of thirty-one members; in 1832 of 126; in 1836, of 187, and the following year of 135 members. In 1832, 103 members were reported as having been added to the church the previous year by profession.

The church received aid one year in the support of Mr. Goodyear from the American Home Missionary Society. The Carlton church, organized in 1831 or 1832, consisting of sixteen members, formerly under the care of the Presbytery of Niagara, was united with the church of Gaines on January 26th, 1836. On the 13th day of October, 1840, the Gaines church took a dismission from the presbytery for the purpose of uniting with the "Genesee Consociation."

On the 30th day of January, 1834, a meeting was held to take into consideration the feasibility of erecting a suitable building for a place of worship, and at an adjourned meeting on the 4th of February, 1834, for a further consideration of the subject, Mr. Wright Lattin being chosen moderator, it was unanimously voted to build a meeting-house; whereupon a "building committee" was appointed, and duly authorized to select from their number a sub-committee of four to secure plans of the proposed structure, and superintend its construction. The church steeple was originally ornamented with a large gilded vane and two globes attached to an iron spire. During its construction Spencer Conant, one of the workmen, was killed by the accidental fall of a mallet from one of the upper stories. It was erected upon a plan furnished by Mr. Patrick, the estimated cost being $2,500. In 1869 it was repaired at a cost of $2,400, the contract having been awarded to Mr. E. H. Burgess, the residue of the sum of $3,884.24, raised for that purpose, having been expended in refurnishing and making some necessary alterations on the parsonage. The church was organized under Rev. Mr. Fairbanks. The other preachers in charge previous to 1833 were Rev. Messrs. Cook, Winchester, Rawson, Evans who officiated at the dedication of the house, Goodyear and Bates. In 1833 Rev. Joel Byington was called to the charge. He was dismissed June 8th, 1835, and Rev. Hiland Hulburt engaged to fill the vacancy. February 28th, 1837, Rev. J. P. Hovey was ordained and installed pastor, and dismissed May 1st, 1838, Rev. Milton Buttolph succeeded him in 1839. Rev. Horatio N. Short was installed as pastor June 11th, 1843. In 1848 Rev. Milton Buttolph was recalled, and succeeded in 1850 by the Rev. J. S. Barrs, who occupied the pulpit most of the time until 1854, with the exception of a short interval by the Rev. Mr. Judson, when the Rev. D. J. B. Hoyt was installed pastor, occupying the pulpit until 1859. In 1859 Rev. C. A. Keeler became pastor, and remained a few years. Rev. Mr. Erdman, a student from the Auburn Theological Seminary, followed and was succeeded by Rev. M. H. Wilder, who continued as pastor until November 15th, 1865, and was then successively followed by the Rev. H. M. Higley and by the Rev. R. S. Eggleston in 1869.

A reorganization of the church was effected in 1814, by which many of the members of the First Free Congregational Society became connected with it. The present parsonage stands on the east side of the avenue leading north from the Ridge road, in the western part of the village, and was originally purchased by Hon. Robert Anderson for the use of the First Congregational Society.

First Free Congregational.—The discussions upon the subjects of slavery, temperance, church government and some other questions among the members of the Presbyterian church in Gaines terminated in a division of the society. Some members had withdrawn in the spring of 1847. More separated in the fall of the same year. Some of these in December, 1847, formed themselves into a society under the title of the First Free Congregational Society of Gaines. The word "Free" in the title was to distinguish it from the other society, which was the First Congregational Society; also to show their views on the subject of slavery, etc. A church was organized at the same time by the following named persons: Robert Anderson, Anson Backus, Flavel Loomis, Mrs. Margaret Loomis, Rev. A. S. Shafer, Mrs. Almira Shafer, Miss Amaretta Ketchum, Miss Clarissa Burbank, Mrs. Abigail Willard, Daniel G. Sherman, Samuel Scovil and Mrs. Betsey Lovewell. The articles of faith were in accordance with views held at Oberlin, Ohio. The church also adopted the following preamble and resolutions.

"Believing American slavery a sin of the blackest hue, and in consequence of the relation sustained to the institution by the professed Church of Christ, we feel called upon as a branch of that church to adopt the following resolutions in regard to it:

"*Resolved*, That we will not fellowship as Christians either the slaveholder or his apologist or supporter.

"Believing the making, vending and use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage to be sin, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we will not fellowship as Christians or support in office any who are engaged in this work of death."

Rev. A. S. Shafer was the first minister of this church, and remained in that relation about twelve years. Robert Anderson and Almanzor Hutchinson purchased the old church of John Proctor. It was repaired and altered so as to render it more commodious and convenient, and in 1853 the owners gave the society a quit-claim deed of the property. The pastors in charge at different periods were: Revs. A. S. Shafer, William Dewey and William Richardson.

The society held a number of protracted meetings, at all of which there were more or less additions, in which

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Rev. Messrs. Lyon, Streeter, Fox, Mahan, Butler and Avery labored as evangelists. The Congregational church having been considerably reduced by death and emigration, and the Presbyterian church having been more than a year without a minister, some conferences were held with a view to the union of the churches, which resulted in the action of the Congregational church recorded in the following extract from the minutes, February 3d, 1864:

"*Whereas*, The providence of God has prepared the way for a harmonious union of the members of the Presbyterian church in Gaines in a new Congregational church; and,

Whereas, Fifty-one of the members of this church have asked letters of dismission and recommendation, that they may unite in the formation of a new church, to be called the Congregational Church of Gaines; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the First Free Congregational Church cordially approve of the proposed organization."

In 1869 the trustees of the First Free Congregational society deeded the property to the trustees of the Free Methodist society.

Baptist.—The Baptist society of Gaines was organized at an early day, probably prior to the organization of the Presbyterian church in the summer of 1821. Deacon Lemuel Daniels, Archibald and Ebenezer, his sons, Rufus Reed, Mr. Durkee and his wife, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hale, wife of Levi Hale, and Hull Tomlinson are recollected as the earliest Baptists. Elders Dutcher, Davis, Irons, Blood and Beckwith were some of the ministers.

A portion of the members of the Baptist church at Albion were formerly connected with the Gaines society, and their withdrawal to form the latter church, in 1830, and subsequent deaths, removals and other causes not necessary to mention, so weakened the Baptist church at Gaines that it finally ceased to exist. The place of worship of this society was the old church which the society occupied in common with other denominations.

Free Methodist.—This society was organized in 1868 or 1869, by Rev. George P. Marcellus, the first pastor. In the latter year the old church at Gaines village was purchased by the trustees of the First Free Congregational society. The Free Methodists repaired the house by carrying the partition up so as to close the gallery, putting in stained glass windows, putting in an altar, painting and papering the inside, painting the outside and building a stone platform in front.

In the early part of the year 1870 a protracted meeting was held, in charge of Rev. Mr. Marcellus, participated in to a greater or less extent by members of other churches. There were more than a hundred conversions, and the membership was more than doubled.

The names of the pastors who have served the church since its organization are as follows: Rev. George P. Marcellus, Rev. William Jackson, Rev. N. A. More, Rev. Joseph Travis and the present pastor, Rev. Samuel Chesbrough.

The names of the present board of trustees, as furnished by one of the number, are, Chester Harding, William Hill, Gilbert Bullard, Robert Wilson and Starr Chester; Frank Brown, clerk. The members number about fifty.

EAGLE HARBOR.

This village received its name from the fact that a huge bird's nest, supposed to have been built by an eagle, was found in a tree growing there at the time the canal was surveyed.

The first clearing at this point was made in the winter of 1812, by Stephen Abbott, who took up the land afterwards deeded to Harvey Smith, and commenced making improvements on it.

All the land on which the village stands was in earlier days for some years held under articles from the Holland Land Company. The names of the purchasers and the dates at which deeds were given are as follows: November 1st, 1819, Harvey Smith took a deed of eighty acres, on the southeast corner of lot No. 36. September 6th, 1834, Stephen N. Chubb took a deed of fifty-three acres north of Smith's tract. November 29th, 1819, Macy Pratt took a deed of one hundred and thirty-eight acres next north. February 20th, 1821, Asahel Fitch took a deed of one hundred and twenty-five acres, part of lot No. 26. November 27th, 1829, James Mather took a deed of two hundred acres next north. January 31st, 1838, Robert Hunter took a deed of one hundred and seventy-six acres, lying north of Mather's tract. South of the canal, fifty acres of lot No. 35 were deeded to Amos S. Samson, December 22nd, 1836.

No improvement worthy of mention was made until after work on the canal was begun. The high embankment over Otter creek was thrown up by a man named Richardson, who opened a store for the accommodation of his workmen. This was the first store there. It was afterwards purchased by Hicks & Sherman, who continued the business for some time. Hicks was prominently identified with the early business interests of the place. He built the old red warehouse, which was the first in the village. It stood south of the canal, and afterwards passed into the hands of A. S. Samson. In 1832 it was sold to Mr. Willis P. Collins, who occupied it about six years as a dry goods store, finally building a store and warehouse on the east side of the street and removing there.

The first saw-mill at Eagle Harbor was built by David Smith on Otter creek, about forty rods north of the canal. In 1826 James Mather erected a saw-mill on the south side of the canal. The previous year Pratt, Delano & Northrup built the lower dam and saw-mill. James Leaton and Willis P. Collins built the north flouring-mill in 1837. It was destroyed by fire in 1849, and rebuilt at once. A large grist-mill, which has since been burned, was erected south of the canal in 1847 by General E. S. Beach. It was afterward rebuilt by other parties, and again burned, in the winter of 1877–78. A large mill has just been erected on the same site by C. A. Daniels.

Among the pioneers in different trades and business enterprises may be mentioned Colonel Jonathan Delano,

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the first carpenter and joiner; David Smith, the first tavern-keeper; Samuel Robinson, the first shoemaker; ——— Hurd, the first blacksmith, and Samuel Robinson and Jonathan Delano, the first grocers. The first physician was Doctor James Brown. The first postmaster was Willis P. Collins, who was appointed at the establishment of the post-office, in 1837 or thereabouts.

The first school-house, which stood on the west side of the street, was built in 1822. In 1841 a second school-house was erected, on the lot now owned by the district and occupied by the present school building, which superseded the second in 1846.

CHURCHES.

The first church at Eagle Harbor was a brick edifice erected about 1827 through the joint exertions of resident members of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian denominations. It was owned one half by the Methodists, and the other half interest was equally divided between the Presbyterians and Baptists. This building was taken down in 1845, and replaced by another which was built and owned in the same manner.

The Methodist church was organized at an early day, the earlier preachers being circuit riders. The charge is now connected with that at Knowlesville, the present pastor being Rev. E. K. Furman.

The Wesleyan Methodist society was formed in the early part of July, 1843, with the following trustees: H. J. Wirt, Aaron Phipps and Nathan Shelley. Among the pastors who have ministered to the congregation the following have been conspicuous: Rev. Asa Warren the first pastor in charge, Rev. Samuel Salisbury, Rev. ——— Masten, Rev. Jonathan Sibley, Rev. Joseph A. Swallow, Rev. Benjamin Rider, Rev. D. B. Douglas, Rev. P. Glanson, Rev. C. W. Swift, Rev. D. B. Baker, Rev. L. W. Krahl, Rev. John Randolph, Rev. A. F. Dempsey, and Rev. H. S. Besse, the present pastor. The church edifice of this society, a wooden building south of the canal, was erected in 1845 and 1846.

GAINES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

PERSONAL RECORDS OF THE VOLUNTEERS FROM THIS TOWN.

Charles Ashby, pr 27th inf; enlisted in Sept, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863; re-enlisted July, 1865, as a pr, in the 14th hvy art, for three years; died while a prisoner.

Jacob Anderson, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted Jan, 1863, for three years.

John Bannister, corp 27th inf, Co K; enlisted in Apr, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

Albert L. Bean, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted Apr, 1861; dschd in June, 1863.

Benjamin Barker, pr 28th inf; enlisted Apr, 1861; dschd in June, 1863.

James Bowen, sergt 27th inf; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years; died in the service.

Victor M. Ball, sergt 105th inf; enlisted in Dec, 1861; shot at the second Bull Run battle through the shoulder; dschd in 1864.

William Bowman, pr 27th inf; enlisted July, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

Orrin D. Beach, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863; re-enlisted Sept 23, 1864, as a pr in the 3d cav, Co F; dschd May 31, 1865.

William Barber, corp 3d cav, Co G; enlisted July, 1861; dschd Aug, 1865.

Merrett Brackett, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted Apr, 1861, for three years; dschd on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, June 18, 1861.

Joseph Burrill, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted Nov, 1861, for two years.

John Ball, sergt 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years.

——— Burbanks, pr 11th inf; enlisted Dec, 1861; dschd Oct 25, 1862.

Albert Brown, capt 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 1, 1862, for three years; died at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, Aug 25, 1864.

George A. Burnett, 1st inf; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; taken prisoner Aug 19, 1864, and died Jan 4, 1865, at Salisbury prison.

Martin H. Burnett, 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; taken prisoner Aug 25, 1864, and died Dec 4, 1864, at Salisbury prison.

Henry J. Babbitt, musician 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1861; taken prisoner Sept 2, 1864; paroled in Feb, 1865, and dschd in July, 1865.

John W. Bradley, 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years.

Gairahan Ball, 17th bat; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years.

Edwin Broomfield, pr 157th inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years.

Levi Bentley, 4th art; enlisted July, 1862, for three years.

Charles Bassinett; enlisted July, 1862, for three years.

Philip Brown, pr 188th inf; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for one year.

Henry Baker, 188th inf; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for one year.

Charles Blakely, pr 161st inf, Co B; enlisted Aug 6, 1864, for three years; taken prisoner Aug 25, 1864, and died in Salisbury prison, Dec 30, 1864.

Alfred Bailey, pr; enlisted Aug 3, 1864, for three years.

William J. Buchanan; enlisted Aug 13, 1864, for three years.

George Buzzing; enlisted Sept 22, 1864, for three years.

William Blunt; enlisted Sept 21, 1864, for three years.

William Brown; enlisted Sept 23, 1864, for three years.

George Barry; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

Henry Burbanks, 2nd lieut Penn inf; transferred Apr 3, 1864, to 188th Penn; promoted 2nd lieut Dec 3, 1864; resigned June 13, 1865.

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Orrin E. Babcock, sergt 129th inf; enlisted Aug 17, 1862, for three years; died Oct 8, 1864.

Frank Ball, pr 105th inf; enlisted Jan, 1862; taken prisoner June 13, 1864, but paroled soon after; dschd June 19, 1865.

Graham Ball, pr 19th bat; enlisted Aug 27, 1862; dschd June 18, 1865.

Galusha Chapman, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

Amos Cliff, jr., pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years; dschd on surgeon's certificate of physical disability in 1862.

William Collins, pr 28th inf; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years; dschd June 16, 1862.

Jefferson Chapman, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years; killed while on picket.

Dwight Cook, capt 27th inf; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years; killed in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Warren H. Crego, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years; dschd on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, June 11, 1862.

William H. Chapin, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years; killed Aug 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, Va.

William Canhan, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted Apr, 1861; dschd June, 1863.

Thomas Coleman, pr 12th inf; enlisted Aug 20, 1862, for three years.

Charles Churchill, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor.

Lewis Clukey, sergt 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862; dschd May, 1865.

George Cunningham, Eagle Harbor, 1st inf; enlisted Aug 15, 1862; taken prisoner Aug 19, 1864, on Weldon Railroad; paroled Feb 11, 1865; dschd June 3, 1865.

Charles Cole, Eagle Harbor, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; died Sept 26, 1862, in hospital at Baltimore.

Patrick Crane, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July 23, 1862, for three years; dschd at Fort McHenry, Md, on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, Apr 16, 1864.

Oliver C. Clark, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Va; paroled in spring of 1865, and soon after discharged.

Amassa Cupps, Eagle Harbor, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862; dschd with regiment in June, 1865.

Robert Canhan, 3d hvy art; enlisted Feb, 1862, for three years.

Orland Clark, corp 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July, 1862, for three years; killed at Cold Harbor, Va, June 3, 1864.

Charles Cupps, 2d mounted rifles; enlisted Dec, 1863, for three years.

Arnold Cole, Eagle Harbor, pr 19th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept, 23, 1864; dschd June 3, 1865.

William Connolly, pr; enlisted in 1864, for three years.

David Cowan; enlisted Sept 22, 1864, for three years.

Thomas Connors; enlisted Sept 23, 1864, for three years.

Robert Crombie; enlisted Mch 11, 1865, for three years.

Charles Dwinell, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years; dschd at the expiration of his term of service.

Dempster Doane, Eagle Harbor, 31st inf, Co D; enlisted Apr, 1861; dschd with the regiment after three years' service.

Oscar L. Doane, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863; re-enlisted Dec, 1863, as private in the 8th art, Co C, for three years; killed on picket in front of Petersburg, Va., and buried on the picket post.

George Dey, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years; dschd on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, at Baltimore, Feb 26, 1863.

Thomas Donohue, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1861, for three years; deserted Sept, 26, 1863.

Daniel Deveraux, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in Aug, 1862; dschd in May, 1865.

John H. Dunn, Eagle Harbor, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 1, 1862, for three years; dschd Sept 23, 1863.

Albert Dinehart, Eagle Harbor, pr 114th inf; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years.

Hugh Doyle, East Gaines, sergt 114th inf, Co B; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; wounded and taken prisoner June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, and supposed to have died at Andersonville prison.

Daniel Doyle, pr 8th cav, Co B; enlisted Sept, 1861, for three years; dschd in 1862; re-enlisted as corp in the 8th hvy art, Co K, in Dec, 1863, for three years; dschd Sept, 1865.

Thomas Doyle, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted in Dec, 1863; transferred to 4th hvy art when the regiment was discharged, and served through the war.

William Dickerson, 19th inf; enlisted Sept 22, 1864, for one year.

Frederick Decker, 188th inf; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for one year.

John Dayley, 22nd cav; enlisted Mch 1865, for three years.

Barnard Doughland, pr; enlisted Aug 5, 1864, for three years.

William Dailey; enlisted Sept 21, 1864, for one year.

William Davies; enlisted Sept 23, 1864, for three years.

Charles O. Dota; enlisted Mch 1, 1865, for three years.

George Everett, East Gaines, corp 151st inf, Co A; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., suffered amputation, and died at Washington.

John Everett, pr 17th bat; enlisted Sept 26, 1864; dschd June 19, 1865.

Edmond Furdon, 28th inf, Co G; enlisted in Apr, 1862, for two years; died of sickness July 30, 1863.

Charles G. Furdon, 27th inf, Co G; enlisted in Apr, 1861, for two years; dschd Sept 29, 1862, owing to severe wounds.

John C. Fowler, pr 27th inf, Co H; enlisted in Apr, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

William Fields, 151st inf, Co M; enlisted in Dec, 1861.

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Daniel B. Frisby, 17th bat; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Jarvis Ford, 17th bat; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Cass Fuller, 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years; transferred to Co K; died at Baltimore.

Michael Fields, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., and not since heard from.

Patrick Flaherty, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; honorably discharged.

Thomas Flansburg, Eagle Harbor, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec, 1863, for three years.

Patrick Flanda, 151st inf; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years.

Nicholas Flansburg, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 6, 1864, for three years; dschd Aug 10, 1865.

William Fisher; enlisted Dec 20, 1864, for three years.

Richard H. Forman; enlisted Dec 20, 1864, for three years.

Robert Goaring, 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

Jerome Gummer, sergt 8th hvy art, Co. C; enlisted Aug, 1862; dschd June 9, 1865.

John Graham, 4th hvy art, Co B; enlisted July, 1863, for three years.

Peter Goodrich, 14th hvy art, Co B; enlisted July, 1863, for three years.

Thomas Gilmore; enlisted Aug 4, 1864, for three years.

Job Gibson; enlisted in Dec, 1861, for three years.

Horace J. Harding, corp 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863; re-enlisted as corp in the 8th hvy art, Co C, Dec, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor and lost the use of his right arm; dschd July 12, 1865.

Frank Hayden, corp 27th inf, Co K; enlisted in Apr, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

John Hemietta, 28th inf, Co G; enlisted in Apr, 1861, dschd June 18, 1863.

William Harrington, 106th inf, Co F; enlisted Dec, 1861, for three years.

John Hurburger, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1861, for three years; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

George S. Hutchinson, capt 151st inf, Co D; commissioned in Sept, 1862, for three years.

George A. Hoyt, capt 8th hvy art; commissioned in Aug, 1862, for three years; promoted July 8, 1863; wounded June 25, 1864, before Petersburg, and died July 5, 1864, at home.

Chester Harding, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

Horace Hayden, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1861, for three years; dschd on surgeon's certificate of physical disability.

Horace House, pr 1st N. Y.; enlisted Sept, 1862; dschd at the close of the war.

James Hammon, 1st lieut 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years; promoted to sergt and 1st lieut; taken prisoner July 30, 1864, and died Feb 18, 1865, at Dansville prison.

Charles Hills, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864,

George W. Hewitt, pr 4th hvy art, Co B; enlisted Jan, 1864, for three years.

William Hubbard, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; killed May 21, 1864, at Mechanicsville, Va.

Harvey Harding, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Sept 26, 1864; dschd June 16, 1865.

William Hayman, Eagle Harbor, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 15, 1864; dschd Aug, 1865.

Martin Henry; enlisted Aug 6, 1864, for three years.

George Halphinte; enlisted Aug 17, 1864, for three years.

James Healey; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for three years.

Thomas Kyne; enlisted Sept 21, 1864.

George S. Iden, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; mstd Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Edwin Johnson, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years.

Henry G. Jackson, Eagle Harbor, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; dschd Dec 31, 1864.

Edwin D. C. Jones, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted July, 1862; dschd June, 1863; re-enlisted as pr in the 14th hvy art, Co D, July, 1863; dschd May 31, 1865.

John June; enlisted July 30, 1864, as private, for three years.

Levi S. Johnston; enlisted Aug 13, 1864, for three years.

James Kennella, sergt 47th inf, Co K; enlisted July, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

William Kemp, 24th inf; enlisted April, 1861, for two years.

Frederick Kruse, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted in April, 1861, for two years; killed Aug 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, Va.

Norman Kneeland, East Harbor, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; dschd June 17, 1863.

Albert Kingman, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted April, 1861; dschd May 1, 1863.

Daniel Kimball, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862; dschd June, 1865.

Alanson Kimball, 18th bat; enlisted Sept, 1862; dschd June, 1865.

William Kelly; enlisted Sept 22, 1864, for three years.

Joseph Kehoe; enlisted Dec 16, 1864, for three years.

John Kesler, private.

George Lawrence, pr 47th inf, Co K; enlisted in April, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

Milton Ludwig, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; killed at Fisher's Hill, Va., in 1864.

Thorne Laphan, 17th bat; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Henry Levins, Gaines, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 6, 1862; was in the battle of Locust Grove, Va;

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taken sick soon after, and sent to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C.; transferred to the invalid corps, and dschd July 13, 1865.

Elnathan Lynden, 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July, 1862; dschd in the summer of 1865.

Nathaniel Lattin, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862; dschd June, 1865.

Orrin P. Loomis, 17th bat; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years.

Major Lemont, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec, 1863, for three years; killed June 17, 1864, on picket.

Ora B. Mitchell, 48th inf; enlisted in April, 1861, for two years.

Orra H. Moore, pr 47th inf, Co K; enlisted Sept, 1861, for three years; dschd May 31, 1863; re-enlisted as pr in the 8th cav, Mch, 1865, for three years; dschd July, 1865.

Jay Mudge, pr 77th inf, Co K; enlisted April, 1861; taken prisoner in the first battle of Bull Run; dschd May 31, 1863.

Volney Mudge, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted April, 1867; dschd May 31, 1863.

Benjamin Marsh, 11th inf, Co E; enlisted Dec, 1861, and served three years.

Clinton Murphy, corp 77th inf, Co K; enlisted April, 1861, for two years; died of sickness in 1862.

Henry Maxwell, 49th inf.

Ernest Mansfield, 28th inf, Co G; enlisted April, 1861; dschd June, 1863.

Jacob Myers, 105th inf, Co F; enlisted Dec, 1861; dschd Jan, 1865.

Samuel Merritt, 28th inf, Co G; enlisted April, 1861, for two years.

Shepard R. Malone, 28th inf, Co G; enlisted April, 1861, for two years; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug 9, 1862.

Darius Maxwell, jr., pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years; died at Baltimore, Nov 20, 1863.

Alexander McClandish, Eagle Harbor, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Jared W. Martin, Eagle Harbor, 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted July, 1862, for three years.

Ichabod Mansfield, 26th bat; enlisted July, 1862, for three years.

Patrick McSweeny, 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years; deserted Oct 13, 1862.

James T. Maxwell, 14th hvy art, Co D; enlisted July, 1863, for three years.

Dick F. McComber, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in Dec, 1863, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor; dschd Sept 7, 1865.

George Moore, pr 2d mounted rifles; enlisted in Nov, 1863, for three years; dschd in 1865.

Frederick McOmber, musician 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Dec, 1863; dschd May, 1865.

Edward Murray, 2d mounted rifles; enlisted Dec, 1863, for three years.

Galveis Martin; enlisted March 25, 1865, for three years.

Thomas Morrisey, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec, 1863, for three years; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

James Mahoney, pr; enlisted Aug 4, 1864, for three years.

Charles A. Miller, pr; enlisted Aug 13, 1864, for three years.

Alexander McGuire; enlisted Aug 10, 1864, for three years.

John Mongowins; enlisted Sept 23, 1864, for three years.

James Maloney; enlisted Dec 28, 1864, for three years.

Thomas McDonough; enlisted Dec 28, 1864.

Charles Nash, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr, 1861; taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run; dschd May 31, 1863.

John Normile, corp 17th bat; enlisted Sept, 1862; dschd June 15, 1865.

John R. Neyn; enlisted Mch, 1865, for three years.

David W. Onderdonk, maj 18th Maryland; enlisted in July, 1863.

Michael Omal, pr; enlisted July 30, 1864, for three years.

William Patterson, 28th inf; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years.

Arthur Preasant, 28th inf; enlisted Apr, 1861, for two years.

Daniel E. Pratt, Eagle Harbor, sergt 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years; dschd Jan, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of physical disability.

Harrison Pangburn, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862.

Charles Pangburn, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Sept, 1862, for three years.

George M. Pangburn, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862; dschd in 1865.

Edward Pangburn, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Nelson Pierce, capt colored troops; enlisted Sept, 1861; promoted capt of colored troops from the 151st inf; served through the war.

Orlando Pride, 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years.

Frank Packard, 8th cav, Co F.

William Phillips, artificer 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years; mortally wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.; lay on the field three days, and died on the way to Washington; buried at Washington.

Smith Pratt, corp 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; dschd Dec 21, 1864, on consolidation of the regiment.

Joshua Payne, Eagle Harbor, corp 151st inf; enlisted Sept, 1862; dschd Dec 21, 1864, on consolidation of the regiment.

James Paul, pr 27th inf, Co C; enlisted July, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

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Andrew A. Patnode, pr; enlisted Aug 17, 1864, for three years.

Albert Rykeman, Eagle Harbor, pr 24th cav, Co H; enlisted Dec, 1863, for three yeers; taken prisoner June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.

Jacob Radner, 1st cav; enlisted in 1862, for three years.

Reuben Reed, 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years.

Frank Ruggles, capt 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in July, 1862; dschd in May, 1863; promoted to corp Jan, 1864; wounded on the march from North Anna river to Cold Harbor, Va.

Edward Rookey, 17th bat; enlisted Sept 22, 1864, for one year.

Henry Robinson, pr; enlisted July 30, 1864, for three years.

Wallace M. Sterling, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted in Apr, 1861, for three years; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., and paroled; dschd June, 1861; re-enlisted as lieut, but resigned in Aug, 1864.

Selam Squires, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted in July, 1851, for two years; died in service.

Alfred Sargeant, 79th inf; enlisted in 1862.

Hiram Shingler, 27th inf, Co K; enlisted in Apr, 1861, for two years.

Aaron W. Shelly, corp 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 1, 1862, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, and dschd Dec 21, 1864.

Andrew S. Shelly, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862, and served through the war.

Jacob Stephens, 14th hvy art, Co C; enlisted for three years.

Sampson Samuel, Eagle Harbor, enlisted in Dec, 1863, for three years.

Appleton Starkweather, Eagle Harbor, sergt 1st N. Y. sharpshooters; enlisted in Aug, 1862, dschd in June, 1865.

William Scotney, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

Terril St. Clair, Barre, 151st inf, Co A; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Selam G. Squires, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; was wounded and died while in service.

Samuel W. Smith, 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years.

Judah M. Smith, sergt 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862; was wounded; dschd in 1865.

William H. Smith, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Nov, 1861, for three years.

Hiram Starkweather, pr 12th bat; enlisted in Oct, 1861; dschd in the summer of 1865.

John H. Soper, Waterport, pr 90th inf, Co B; enlisted Sept 22, 1864; dschd in June, 1865.

George Starkweather, pr 40th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 23, 1864; dschd June 3, 1865.

Charles Stilson; enlisted Sept 23, 1864, for three years.

George W. Kelly, pr 120th inf, Co H; enlisted Sept 3, 1865, for three years.

Charles H. Tibbits, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted in Apr, 1861, for two years; taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run and shot while in prison at Richmond, Va., in the fall of 1861.

William H. Terry, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; mstd Aug 22, 1862, for three years; missing in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Orville H. Taylor, pr 8th hvy art, Co C; mstd Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Aretins Terril, 4th hvy art, enlisted in July, 1862.

Laphan Thorne, 7th bat; enlisted in Sept, 1862.

Daniel W. Ticknor, 8th hvy art, Co B; enlisted for three years.

Benjamin P. Ticknor, 8th hvy art, Co A; enlisted in Mch, 1863, for three years.

William Taylor, 8th hvy art, Co C; mstd Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Henry D. Taft, 12th U. S; enlisted in 1861 for three years.

Rathburn Tousley, corp 27th inf, Co K; enlisted in Oct, 1861.

Patrick Tunney, pr; enlisted Aug, 1864, for three years.

John Velie, 104th inf.

Henry Velie, 27th inf; enlisted in Apr, 1861, for two years.

Abram Van Arman, Eagle Harbor, pr 151st inf, Co. A; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; dschd July 2, 1865.

Henry L. Vandresser, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted in Apr, 1861; made prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, taken to Richmond, kept five months, and exchanged May 31, 1863; re-enlisted in the 8th hvy art in Jan, 1864, for three years; killed before Petersburg June 17, 1864.

Mark Woolston, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted in Apr, 1861, for two years.

John Welch, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted in Apr, 1861; dschd June 1, 1865.

Charles Washburn, 105th inf, Co F; enlisted in Dec, 1861; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

Asa Williams, 105th inf, Co F; enlisted in Dec, 1861.

William A. Waters, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; wounded at Monocacy, Md., in the arm; dschd June 25, 1865.

George W. White, 4th hvy art; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years.

John G. D. Whipple, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted in Sept, 1862; dschd Aug 2, 1865.

Nelson Wickham, pr 17th bat; enlisted for three years.

John A. Wheeler, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Sept 13, 1862, for three years; killed June 9, 1864, at the battle of Monocacy, Md.; buried on the field.

Peter R. Williams, pr 108th inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 6, 1862; dschd Aug 10, 1863; re-enlisted as corp in the 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; dschd Aug 10, 1865.

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Datus Wright, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; dschd with the regiment.

Edward S. Wage, sergt 151st inf, Company D; mstd Sept 9, 1862, for three years.

George Weaver, pr 151st inf, Co D; mstd Sept 9, 1862, for three years.

Leonard Wells, sergt 8th hvy art, Co E; mstd Aug 22, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Va., and paroled; dschd in 1865.

John C. Wood, pr 8th hvy art; mstd Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Anthony J. Weaver, 17th bat; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Albert Waters, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Gilman Warner, pr 4th hvy art, Co H; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; wounded in the left leg before Petersburg, Va., Apr 25, 1865.

Luther D. Williams, pr 162nd inf, Co E; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; taken prisoner, exchanged on the field, and served through the war.

Edmund N. Wood, 49th inf, Co H; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Chandler Welton, 15th engineer corps; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for one year.

Edmond G. Weller, pr 17th bat; enlisted Sept 22, 1864; dschd June, 1865.

William Willis; enlisted in Mch, 1865, for three years.

Wellington Wiltsey, Eagle Harbor, pr 76th inf; drafted in 1863, for three years; taken prisoner May 1, 1864; paroled Dec 5, 1864; died Jan 12, 1865, of starvation while a prisoner.

William Wilson, pr; enlisted July 30, 1864, for three years.

Thomas Whalen; enlisted Aug 13, 1864, for three years.

William Willicks; enlisted Aug 4, 1864, for three years.

George Washington; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

John White; enlisted Sept 21, 1864, for three years.

Charles S. Whipple, pr 11th U. S. inf; enlisted July 9, 1865, and remained in the service.

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THE TOWN OF KENDALL.

NEXT to the last town formed in Orleans county was the one above named. It is situated in the northeast corner of the county, and is wholly embraced in the "hundred-thousand-acre tract." The territory of which Kendall is formed lies wholly on the lower plateau north of the lake ridge, and was originally covered with a dense forest. "The swale," which extended north from one to two miles into this town from the base of the ridge, was a heavy growth of black ash, elm, and other vegetation indigenous in such localities. It was not unfrequently filled with water to the depth of from two to four feet, and the early settlers below the ridge were sometimes obliged to cross this swamp when their wagon boxes would either float or fill with water. North of the swale and extending to the lake the forest was of unusual growth and density, so much so that the light of a blazing summer sun at noon-time could scarcely penetrate it, and never illumined it beyond the dusk of an evening twilight. From this fact it received, from the early settlers along the ridge, the soubriquet of "Black North," and came to be known by that name far and wide. The question was once asked, in a public town meeting, held at an early day at Sandy Creek, on the ridge, who was there to represent Black North; whereupon Captain H. W. Bates, one of the first pioneers in the section referred to, arose and responded to the call, at the same time informing the interrogator that, although he spoke derisively of that part of the town, some present would live to see Black North become the front of this region,—a prophecy which has literally proved true, as the superior farms, the lake ports and navigation, the watering places and pleasure resorts along the lake shore fully testify.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Much of the land in the southern part of Kendall was originally very low and wet, and considered almost worthless; yet many of the lots which were shunned at first by the settlers, because they were so low and wet, have, upon draining the water off and clearing away the forest, become good farming land.

The long "swale" below the ridge, and the almost impenetrable forest beyond it, together with the facts that the location was off the line of travel and that the land was not surveyed into lots and formally placed in market as soon as lands on the Holland Purchase, all combined to retard the early occupation of this territory, and settlements were not made as early in Kendall as in towns further west. The lands were owned by the State of Connecticut and the Pultney estate, each holding an undivided one-half interest, and for a considerable time they remained undivided. In July, 1810, Dr. Levi Ward became agent for the State of Connecticut for the sale of its lands on the 100,000 acre tract, of which Kendall forms a part. In 1811 a formal division of the land was made between the State of Connecticut and the Pultney estate, and Joseph Fellows was appointed agent of the latter. Land offices were opened by these agents, and settlers were invited to come in and take up land. But few, however, came into Kendall until after the cold season of 1816, and for some time after that they had difficulty in procuring a good title to lands bought of the Pultney estate.

The principal settlements in the town were, for several years, at first confined to the eastern part.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Judge Thomas, in his Pioneer History of Orleans County, says: "The first settlers of Kendall were chiefly from Vermont, bred among the Green Mountains, and the change of climate, air, water, food and occupation they experienced in this new and comparatively level country was attended with the usual consequences. They were almost all sick at times, and although the utmost kindness prevailed, and every one did all they could to help themselves and others to alleviate suffering, yet so few were well, and in their little rude huts, furnished only with a most scanty stock of conveniences, short of provisions, and no place near where the common necessities for the sick could be obtained, some of the people suffered great misery. If they sometimes felt discouraged and wished themselves away, when they were sick they could not go, and when they got better they would not go, for they came here to make them homes; and with the stubborn resolution of their race they persisted in the work they had begun, till their fondest hopes were more than realized in the beautiful country their toils and sacrifices made out of the wilderness."

Samuel Bates was the first white man to settle in what is now Kendall, locating on lot 111 in the spring of 1812. He was born in Hadlin, Conn., August 9th, 1760. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war during the last three and a half years of its continuance, serving in a New Hampshire regiment. He wintered with General Washington at Valley Forge, and participated in several

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important battles. He served under General Sullivan in his memorable expedition against the Indians in western New York.

After leaving the army Mr. Bates resided several years in Randolph, Vt., subsequently removing to Burlington, Vt. From what he saw while with General Sullivan he early formed a desire to settle in the Genesee country. Accordingly, in the spring of 1812, leaving his family at Burlington, he came to what is now Kendall, and took up lot 111, town 4 of the 100,000 acre tract, having the land "booked" to him, that is, having the agent of the State of Connecticut note on his books that he had gone into possession with a view of securing his right to the land when it should come into market for sale, a process common in an early day, and costing the settler twenty-five cents.

The first year he cleared several acres of land, and built a rude log cabin on it. In the fall of 1813 he sowed two acres to wheat, returned to Burlington after his family, and brought them to Kendall in June, 1814. They lived the first six months in the log cabin previously erected by Mr. Bates. The following winter he erected a substantial log house and moved his family into it. The first few years after coming to Kendall Mr. Bates and his entire family suffered severely from fever and ague. They were all sick at times, and Mr. Bates himself never fully recovered from his acclimating fever. He died August 21st, 1822.

On account of ill health Mr. Bates was unable to make the necessary payments and secure the title to his land, and his son, Henry W. Bates, who came with the family in June, 1814, then nearly twenty-one years of age, after recovering from a nine months' siege of the ague, went to work in April, 1815, by the month for Dr. Levi Ward, the Connecticut land agent, to pay for an article of lot 111, which he took in his own name. He afterward secured a deed from the State of Connecticut, and still continues to reside on the farm. He is the oldest living pioneer in Kendall, having resided here nearly one year before any other settler located in the town, and is the only person in the county who owns and lives on land taken up by the occupant direct from the land office.

In the spring and summer of 1815 some half dozen or more pioneers settled in Kendall, among whom were Amos Randall, Adin Manley, David Jones, John Farnsworth, Benjamin Morse, Nathaniel Brown and Zebulon Rice, the latter coming in December of that year.

Among those who located in the town in 1816, were Rev. Stephen Randall, Felix Auger, Ansel Balcom, George Balcom, Stephen Bliss and James Weed.

Amos Randall located on lot 123 in the spring of 1815. He was born in Ashburnham, Mass., January 3d, 1788, and in 1814 was married to Fanny Tabor, a native of Vermont; soon after which he removed to Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., and from thence to Kendall, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 28th, 1830. He was a public-spirited man, and entered zealously into every undertaking for the benefit of his neighborhood. He was supervisor of the town of Murray before the county of Orleans was organized. His son, Hon. Gideon Randall, occupies the homestead.

David Jones was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, July 17th, 1792, and came to America with his father's family in 1801. They settled in New Jersey, where David remained until eighteen years of age, when he came to Ontario county, N. Y., residing there four years. In the spring of 1815 he came to Kendall, then a single man, and the following year located on lot 145. He subsequently purchased and settled on lot 33, in the northern part of the town. This lot, of one hundred acres, he bought for four hundred dollars, but owing to sickness in his family, and the want of a market for farm produce, it was fifteen years before it was all paid. He was married February 24th, 1824, to Catharine Whitney. He was a man of strong native intellect, and of sound judgment in matters that came within his observation or experience, although he never had the benefit of much instruction at school. He continued to reside in Kendall, and became a wealthy man. He died January 26th, 1869.

John Farnsworth was born in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1795, and remained in that State until about twenty years of age, when, in February, 1815, he came to Kendall and took up, by article, lot 130, upon which he located. He was the first settler in this part of the town, and was at first nearly three miles from any settlement. Upon this lot he made for himself a permanent home, and continued to reside here until his death in 1873. The first school-house in this section was built upon his land.

Benjamin Morse came to Kendall in 1815, and took up two lots of land of one hundred acres each from the land office, at three dollars per acre. He located with his family on lot 122, where he still resides, in his eighty-sixth year, being one of the few first pioneers who are yet living.

Adin Manley was born in Taunton, Mass., March 19th, 1793. In the latter part of 1815 he, in company with three, started from his native State, with a horse and wagon, for the Genesee country. He arrived at Avon in September. From thence he came to Rochester, where he sold his horse, taking in exchange what proved to be worthless paper. From Rochester he continued west along the Ridge road to Murray Corners, now Clarkson. In his autobiography, published in Judge Thomas's Pioneer History, he says: "From Murray Corners we struck off northwest to what was then called 'Black North,' a region where, the probability was, what the musquitoes did not eat up, the fever and ague would kill. On we went, nothing fearing, until we came to what was called 'Yanty creek,' where we found three families located, who, I believe, were the only white inhabitants in what is now the town of Kendall. They were H. W. Bates, Amos Randall and Benjamin Morse, and their families. I concluded to make a 'pitch' here. I now had to learn the customs and employments of the people among whom I was going to reside, which consisted mainly of chopping, rolling logs, raising log houses, drinking whiskey to keep

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off the fever and ague, hunting deer, bear, raccoons and bees, and catching fish."

Mr. Manley arrived in Kendall in the latter part of September, 1815, took up land in the neighborhood above mentioned, made a clearing, and in the spring of 1816 planted a piece to corn, which, however, was destroyed by frosts, as were all other crops in western New York that season. The following fall he returned to Massachusetts, where in January, 1817, he was married to Miriam Deming, and in February following, accompanied by his brother and Eri Turtchell and their families, and Nathaniel Brown, he again set out, with three yoke of oxen and a huge covered wagon, for his new home in Kendall, where they arrived after a perilous journey of twenty-two days' duration, over mountains covered with snow and ice, sidling roads with yawning gulfs below, crossing streams on ice, and floundering through snow drifts, with constant head wind blowing in their faces. They all moved into a small log hut with only one room, the fireplace against the logs at one end, with a stick chimney and a bark roof and floor. They had three yoke of oxen, but nothing for them to eat. They turned them into the woods and cut browse for them. The next spring they had to pay one dollar a bushel for potatoes, and a like sum for oats; wheat brought two dollars and a half per bushel, and pork was worth twenty-five cents per pound. They had no money to buy with, even at those prices. They, however, continued here, and managed to sustain an existence. The third year Mr. Manley raised wheat and other crops enough for the comfort of his family, and also built a frame addition to his log house. He became a permanent resident on the farm on which he first settled. He died July 25th, 1867.

Zebulon Rice came from Vermont, and settled first on lot 56 in December, 1815. At the time he located here there was not a house within five miles of him. In the wilderness he began a settlement. After improving about twenty-five acres he disposed of this lot and bought and located on lot 68, where he still resides.

But few families located in Kendall in 1816. Among those who did settle that year were Felix Auger, Rev. Stephen Randall, Asahel Balcom, George Balcom, Stephen Bliss and James Weed. Felix Auger came from Vermont, and bought lot 144, south of Kendall village, of the State of Connecticut at three dollars per acre, upon which he located. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Rev. Stephen Randall, from Williston, Vt., settled on lot 135 on the east line of the town. He was a Methodist minister, and in an early day was in the habit of holding religious services at the dwellings of the settlers.

Asahel and George Balcom, brothers, located in 1816 on lot 159, on the east side of the town. Their descendants still reside in the same neighborhood. Asahel Balcom took up from the land office several lots in this vicinity, and afterward sold them to other settlers.

Stephen Bliss, from Vermont, located on lot 129.

James Weed came from Vermont in the winter of 1816 and 1817, bringing his family and all his worldly effects on a sled with an ox team, and located on lot 117, where he remained until his death, and where his widow, Mrs. Hannah Weed, still resides.

Zebulon Goodrich settled on lot 110, one mile east of Kendall village, in the spring of 1817, erecting a log house the same year and moving his family into it.

John H. Thomas was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1794. In the fall of 1817 he came to Kendall and bought lot 107, just west of Kendall village, made a small clearing and put up the body of a log house. He then went to Geneva, Ontario county, where his family were residing, and in February, 1818, returned with his family and effects to Kendall, living in the house with Mr. Goodrich until he could finish his log tenement on lot 107, into which, when completed, the family moved, and on which place Mr. Thomas remained until his death in 1841. When Mr. Thomas located here his nearest neighbors were Felix Auger on the south, Zebulon Goodrich on the east, and James Weed on the west, all a mile or more away, with no one between him and the lake.

Caleb and James Clark settled in 1816, and William Clark and his son Robert in 1817, in what was afterward known as the Clark Settlement. Although they all at first settled just east of the present east line of Kendall, they were then included in the immediate neighborhood of the Bateses, Balcoms, Manley, Morse and Randalls, and interested in and identified with all the interests and transactions in that part of Kendall at an early day. Robert Clark subsequently became a permanent settler in Kendall, and in 1826, in company with Alanson Whitney, built a distillery on lot 133, which they owned and operated until 1830, when Mr. Clark sold out and turned his attention exclusively to farming. In his autobiography, published in Thomas's Pioneer History of Orleans County, Mr. Clark says: "I worked some on my land, worked out some by the day and by the job; but as grain brought but a small price I concluded that it was a pretty hard way to get a living, and built a distillery near my farm. At this time settlers had come in in numbers. Grain was raised in plenty, with no cash market for it. Money was scarce, and the little we had was what we received for ashes. We cut and burned our timber and made black salts from the ashes, which brought cash. I have carried ashes on my back to market until my shoulders were blistered, to get a little money to buy necessities for my family." Mr. Clark also says: "The year 1828 is well remembered as 'the sickly season' through this country. The sickness began in July, and in August there were not well ones enough to take care of the sick. In this neighborhood there was but one well man, Ammon Auger, and not one well woman that could get out of the house."

Asa Ross, a son-in-law of Asahel Balcom, came to Kendall in 1816 and settled on lot 171, on the east border of the town.

Alanson Soule came from Greene county, N. Y., to Kendall in 1817, and located on lot 47; Ethan Graham, from Vermont, located the same year on lot 33, in the northern part of the town.

Reuben Wellman came from Franklin county in the

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spring of 1817, bringing his family with him. He settled on lot 140.

Orrin Doty located on lot 108, near what is now the village, of Kendall, about 1819. Reuben Roblee and Lyman Spicer came in company from Washington county, N. Y., in the spring of 1821, and together took up and located on lot 119, erecting a double log house near the four corners in Kendall village. After clearing a few acres Mr. Spicer went to Clarkson and engaged in brick making. In the fall of 1821 Mr. Roblee returned to Washington county, and was married to Mary Spicer, and in the spring of 1822, in company with his brother-in-law, Orman Spicer, came back to Kendall. Orman Spicer, buying his brother's interest in lot 119, occupied the double log house with Mr. Roblee. To this building they put up a frame addition, and in 1823 opened it to the public as a tavern. They also built and operated the first blacksmith shop in the town about the year 1825, which they soon after sold to William R. Bassett. Mr. Roblee remained a resident of the town until his death in March, 1871, following latterly the occupation of a farmer.

Orman Spicer was born in Granville, Washington county, N. Y., December 7th, 1804. He has resided at Kendall village since his first coming, in 1822, and has been a prominent man in many respects. He was among the first town clerks of the town, was one of the leading members of the M. E. Church at the first organization of the class in Kendall, and has always taken an active part in the religious interests of the town. He is one of the few survivors of the early pioneers of the town.

Ose Webster, a native of Connecticut, came to Kendall about the year 1822, and located on lot 197. He soon after erected a saw-mill on Sandy creek, about half a mile west of the present village of Kendall Mills, and also built a grist-mill on the same stream, near the site of the present one owned by his son, Ebenezer K. Webster. The latter came from Saratoga county to Kendall in 1826, and settled on lot 214, buying fifty acres of David Arnold, who had come from Saratoga county and located on that lot two years previous. In 1832 E. K. Webster sold his farm to Mr. Arnold, and that year the latter erected a saw-mill on Sandy creek on his farm, which is still operated by his sons. Mr. Webster removed to Kendall Mills, where he still resides. He was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., January 1st, 1795, being now in his eighty-fourth year.

About the year 1825 a company of Norwegians, numbering fifty-two, settled near the lake shore in the northeast part of the town. They came from Norway together and took up land in a body. They were an industrious, prudent and worthy people, held in good repute by the citizens in that vicinity. The road running south from the lake through their settlement, one mile west of the east line of Kendall, is still locally known as "Norway street." After a few years a majority of them moved to Illinois; several of them, however, or their descendants, still remain in that part of the town.

PIONEER EVENTS IN VARIOUS LINES.

The first clearing in the town of Kendall was made by Samuel Bates, who broke the first ground, sowed the first wheat, and built the first log house.

The first saw-mill was built by Ammon Auger and Ebenezer Boyden in 1819. It was located on what was then known as "Yanty creek," about a mile south and east of Kendall village.

The first grist-mill was erected on Sandy creek, at what is now known as Kendall Mills, in the southeast part of the town, by Ose Webster, about 1824.

The first school-house in the town was built of logs on lot 123, in the spring of 1819. The first school was taught by Gurdon Balcom.

The first minister of the gospel who preached in the town was Elder Stephen Randall, a Methodist preacher. The first marriage in the town was that of James Aiken to Esther A. Bates, March 2nd, 1817, at the house of the bride's father, Samuel Bates. Mr. Aiken resided on the Ridge road, in what is now Clarkson.

The first birth was that of B. Bartlett Morse, a son of Benjamin Morse, on November 23rd, 1816. Both the father and son are still residents of the town.

The first death was that of a young son of George Balcom in 1816. A man named Herrington selected a burial place for this child, and gave his only fine shirt for a shroud. In four weeks time Mr. Herrington was buried on the same spot, which was afterward established as a burying ground, the first one in the town, on lot 123.

The first store was kept by Gideon W. Burbank, at Kendall village, about the year 1829.

The first tavern was opened and run by Orman Spicer and Reuben Roblee, at Kendall village, in 1827. They also built and ran the first blacksmith shop in the town, at Kendall village, about 1825.

The first ashery in town was built on lot 111 by Major William Allis, as agent for John W. Strong, of Rochester.

The first and only distillery in the town was built by Robert Clark and Alanson Whitney on lot 133, about 1826.

Among the first physicians to practice in the town were Drs. Theophilus Randall, Carpenter, Spalding and John Beach. Dr. Carpenter was probably the first one to locate in the town.

The first post-office in Kendall was established in 1835. S. Kinney was the first postmaster.

The first religious organization was formed in 1828, in connection with the Free-will Baptist denomination, by Elder Eli Hannibal.

The first meeting-house in the town was built in 1834, at Kendall village, by the Baptist and Congregational denominations.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

On the 7th of April, 1837, an act was passed in the State Legislature providing for the erection of the town of Kendall from the northern portion of the town of Murray. Webster & Peasley, who were then merchants at what is now Kendall village, were instrumental in

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securing the passage of this act. They were wide-awake politicians, favoring the administration of the United States at that time, and through their influence the town was named in honor of Amos Kendall, then Postmaster-General.

The act of the Legislature was ratified and the organization of Kendall fully completed at a town meeting held in accordance with the provisions of the act, at the tavern kept by John S. Winn at Kendall village, on the third Tuesday in May, 1837. At this meeting Ryan Barber presided as justice, and Theron Soule acted as clerk, and the following first town officers were elected: Alanson Whitney, supervisor; Theron Soule, town clerk; Henry W. Bates, William R. Bassett, and Thomas W. Ellis, assessors; William Griswold, collector; Jacob Hardenbrook, and Alaxes Crane, overseers of the poor; John W. Crandall, Peleg H. Bassett and Willard Stearns, commissioners of highway; Moses B. Gage, Daniel McConallee and Alfred Riggs, commissioners of common schools; Jacob Hardenback, Walter R. Sanford and Jonathan Wilsea, inspectors of common schools; William Griswold, John Keeler and Rodney Webster, constables; Alfred Riggs, Numann Spicer, and Paul Kendrick, justices of the peace; Salmon Webster, sealer of weights and measures. Sixteen overseers of highways were also elected.

SUPERVISORS FROM THE FIRST.

The following is a complete list of the supervisors since the organization of the town, showing the years in which they were elected:

Alanson Whitney, 1837, 1851; Joseph Mann, 1838, 1843, 1844; Ryan Barber, 1839-41; Henry Higgins, 1842; Levi Hard, 1845, 1846; Abram Odell, 1847, 1848; William R. Bassett, 1849, 1850, 1853, 1854; Reuben Roblee, 1852; Pierre A. Simkins, 1855, 1862, 1875, 1876; Philo S. Prosser, 1856-59; Marvin Harris, 1860, 1861; William R. Townsend, 1863; Nathaniel S. Bennett, 1864, 1865; Augustus W. Barnett, 1866; Gideon Randall, 1867, Oscar Munn, 1868 70, 1872; William O. Hardinbrook, 1871, 1877, 1878; Levi Barrows, 1873, 1874.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

At the organization of the town of Kendall in 1837 there were within its geographical limits thirteen school districts, four of which, however, were fractional, a part of these districts lying in other towns. The report of the commissioners of common schools made July 1st, 1837, for the year ending on that date, shows that the number of children taught during that year was six hundred and thirty-one. The number of children in the town between the ages of five and sixteen was four hundred and eighty-nine. The amount of school money paid to the different districts was $207.61, and the total amount of wages paid to teachers was $500.86.

In 1850 the number of children taught was six hundred and sixty-two, and the number between the ages of five and sixteen was six hundred and four. The amount of school money received by the districts for that year was $415.03. There was at that time in the town a public school library containing fourteen hundred and forty-eight volumes.

The commissioners' report made in March, 1878, shows the number of children of school age between five and twenty-one to be four hundred and ninety four, and the amount of school money paid to the several districts $1,333.70.

In January, 1840, the school districts were renumbered in regular order, beginning with number one. Up to this time they had retained the numbers attached to them while Kendall was a part of Murray.

The town is now divided into sixteen school districts, seven of which are joint districts, and contains within its borders ten substantial frame or stone school-houses, in which are usually employed eleven teachers.

The first school-house in district number eight was built of logs in the spring of 1819 on lot 123. This was burned down after a few years and a frame one erected on the same lot. In the spring of 1839 the latter was replaced by the present substantial stone building. The first teacher in the log school-house was Gurdon Balcom. His successor was Wesley Randall.

The first school-house in district number five was constructed of logs about the year 1820. It stood on lot 130, then owned by John Farnsworth. Miss Sarah Rice—afterward Mrs. Simeon Cole—taught the first summer school here, and Owen Miner the first winter school.

The first school in what is now district number nine was kept in an old shed which William R. Bassett bought, moved on to his farm, lot 35, and converted into a school-house. His sister, Emily Bassett, was the first teacher here. Daniel McConly was afterward employed to teach at eight dollars per month, and board himself.

The first school taught at what is now Kendall village was kept in one part of a double log house located on the northeast corner of lot 119, about the summer of 1823. Anna Auger is believed to have been the first teacher. The first school-house here was a frame building erected about the year 1824, and stood on the site now occupied by the Baptist church. Among the first teachers in this school-house were Orrin Miner, Saloma Roblee and Cornelia Merrill. Orman Spicer taught here in the fall and winter of 1827. The following is a copy of a certificate which he received before engaging in that school:

"This certifies that Orman Spicer and Brownell Everts have attended school under my instruction for two weeks past. I have no hesitation in saying that they will do credit to themselves and their employers in any school in which they will engage.

"Clarkson School, 24th Nov., 1827.

"WM. DEAN, Principal."

Mr. Dean kept a select school at Clarkson.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

As early as 1822 a public library association was formed in the eastern part of the town by the settlers. Among the prominent actors in this movement were Henry W. Bates, Adin Manley, David Jones, Amos Randall, Dr.

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RESIDENCE TENNANT HOUSES AND BARNS OF SETH JONES ESQ. TOWN OF KENDALL, ORLEANS CO. N.Y.

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Theophilus Randall, Orrin Doty, Benjamin Morse, Nathaniel Brown, Caleb Clark and James M. Clark. A fund was raised for the purchase of books by the sale of shares at two dollars each, some individuals taking two or more shares. By purchase and by contributions among themselves quite a respectable library was in time collected, which was well read throughout the neighborhood. Amos Randall acted as librarian. This organization was kept up until the introduction of district school libraries, when the volumes were distributed among the share-holders, and the common library abandoned.

SALT SPRINGS AND SALT WORKS.

Salt springs were early discovered in different localities in Kendall, and the scarcity and high price of salt in this vicinity induced two or three parties to make a practical use of these springs by the manufacture of that article. In 1821 H. W. Bates and Caleb Clark dug a well and planked it up to obtain brine, on the farm of the former. They set up six kettles and commenced boiling, making about five bushels per day, which they readily disposed of at one dollar per bushel. They continued these works for about one year, when the United States government passed an act levying a tax of one shilling per bushel on the manufacture of salt, which caused them to suspend operations. The kettles were subsequently sold to a Mr. Owen, who opened a spring and commenced making salt on lot 138, in the southwest part of the town; but the enterprise proved unprofitable to him and he discontinued it after a short time. The opening of the Erie Canal entirely dispelled the idea of salt-making in Kendall.

POST-OFFICES IN KENDALL.

Previous to 1835 the inhabitants of Kendall were obliged to travel long distances for their mail. At first the nearest office was at Murray Corners, now Clarkson. Subsequently some of the settlers were better accommodated by getting their mail at Sandy creek, on the Ridge road. In 1835, through the influence of William R. Bassett and a few others, a mail route was established between Sandy creek and what was then known as North Murray, now Kendall village, and a post-office under the name of Kendall established at the latter place. S. Kinney was appointed postmaster, and William R. Bassett was awarded the contract for carrying the mail, who made his trips once a week, either on foot or on horseback.

About the year 1844 a post-office was first established at Kendall Mills. Cassius Marvin was the first postmaster.

The first post-office at West Kendall was established in 1848. Norville J. Aplin was the first postmaster.

The post-office at East Kendall was established in the spring of 1861, at which time Andrew Clark was appointed postmaster, and still holds the office.

THE R., W. AND O. RAILROAD.

The Lake Ontario Shore division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, which runs through this town east and west, near its center, was completed from the east to the village of Kendall and trains commenced to run to that point in the fall of 1875. In the spring of 1876 the track was completed through the western part of the town.

In 1872 the town of Kendall was bonded to the amount of $60,000 for the construction of this road, the interest only to be paid annually for the first five years, after which time five per cent. of the principal was also to be paid annually until the bonds were canceled. Until recently these bonds were held largely if not wholly by the Teutonia Savings Bank of New York city.

THE VILLAGE OF KENDALL.

The principal village in the town is Kendall. Until the establishment of the post-office here in 1835 it was known as North Murray. The construction of a railroad through this village has made it quite an important market for country produce. It once contained a steam frame grist-mill, located in the western part of the village. This mill was erected about 1860 by Mr. Campbell, of Rochester, who operated it two or three years, when it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

A man named Reuben Shoals, from New Hampshire, made the first clearing on the site now occupied by this village. He cut and piled the timber on a small piece of land in the northwest corner of lot 220 in the fall of 1816, but made no further improvements, and subsequently sold his interest in the lot to Orrin Doty.

The first building on the present village site was the double log house erected by Reuben Roblee and Lyman Spicer in 1821. This building was converted into a tavern about 1827, and run by Roblee and Orman Spicer until 1830, when Lyman Spicer succeeded Roblee, and the tavern was kept by the Spicer brothers for a few years. John S. Winn also kept tavern here as early as 1835. In 1843 Orman Spicer erected a frame building and opened a temperance hotel.

The first store at Kendall village was kept by Gideon W. Burbank about 1829, in one corner of a dwelling-house which stood on the site now occupied by John C. Wall, then owned by Rufus McDonald. Among the early merchants here were Lewis L. and William W. Peet, Webster & Peasley, and Henry Higgins.

FRATERNITIES.

Sons of Temperance.—In the early part of 1848 a Sons of Temperance lodge was organized at Kendall village, with about twelve charter members. Among the first officers were: N. B. Barker, W. P.; Dr. W. R. Sanford, F. S.; —— McCullough, W. A.; C. C. Johnson and General Henry Higgins. About the year 1850 Captain John Hull gave to this lodge a lot of land containing about one-fourth of an acre, in the village of Kendall, upon which the Sons of Temperance built a stone building for their use. The farm including this lot was afterward sold to Alanson Whitney, who on May 29th, 1852, deeded the lodge lot to C. C. Johnson and C. H. Barnum for the use of the lodge only. The organization was kept up until

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about 1858, when it ceased to exist, and the lot reverted to the heirs of the Whitney estate.

Good Templars.—A Good Templars' lodge was organized at Kendall village about the year 1853. Its meetings were held in the Sons of Temperance hall. It maintained an existence for about four years, when it became extinct as an organization.

Kendall Lodge, No. 538, I. O. of G. T. was organized February 12th, 1868, by N. Z. Sheldon, of Albion, with twenty-eight charter members. The first officers were: D. W. Conklin, W. C. T.; Libbie Smith, W. V. T.; Rev. William Barrett, chaplain; James K. Griswold, secretary; Josephine McConnelle, W. A. S.; William N. Spicer, W. F. S.; John W. Simkins, treasurer; Amos Randall, W. M.; Mary A. Bridgman, W. D. M.; Amelia A. Sanford, W. I. G.; A. B. S. Saunders, W. O. G.; Walter R. Sanford, P. W. C. T. Their meetings were held for the first year or more in the M. E. church, after which they rented the Masonic Hall, and removed thither, where they continued to meet until the spring of 1878, when, the Presbyterian church having been abandoned by that society, the lodge repaired and fitted up that building for their use, and now occupy it. Regular meetings occur on Saturday evenings. The present membership is about seventy.

Social Lodge, No. 713, F. and A. M. was instituted January 28th, 1871, with thirty-eight constituent members, under a special dispensation granted by Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, Deputy G. M. The first officers were William S. Jewett, W. M.; Oscar Munn, S. W.; John W. Simkins, J. W.; James Whitehouse, S. D.; Ira B. Bates, J. D.; Sumner Austin, secretary; Samuel A. Bates, treasurer. This lodge was incorporated under the general act of the Legislature in 1874. The first board of trustees were, William S. Jewett, Alonzo Eggleston and Samuel A. Bates. The lot and stone building formerly owned by the Sons of Temperance were deeded to the trustees of Social Lodge on December 14th, 1874. The masons have occupied this building as a lodge room since their organization. It is a substantial one-story structure, the hall consequently being on the ground floor.

The present officers of the lodge are: James Whitehouse, W. M.; Ira B. Bates, S. W.; E. Chandler Derrick, J. W.; W. S. Jewett, treasurer; Charles S. Bridgman, secretary; A. E. Smith, S. D.; George Daughton, J. D.; M. C. Lake, tiler. The present membership is seventy-six.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Samuel H. Wood kept the first store at WEST KENDALL, as agent for General Henry Higgins, who built and stocked the store about 1840. The first blacksmith to locate here was Peter L. Smith, in 1840. The first church here was erected by the Methodist Episcopal denomination in 1846.

EAST KENDALL.—The first store at this point was managed by Major William Allis, who acted as agent for John W. Strong, of Rochester, the real owner of the store and stock. Gideon W. Burbanks, also carried on the mercantile business at this place in an early day.

At KENDALL MILLS, Ose Webster erected a grist-mill on the creek about the year 1823. He also built a saw-mill here soon after. These mills formed the nucleus around which the little village has been built. In 1832 the old saw-mill was torn away and a new one built on the same site, by E. K. Webster and his brother, Salmon Webster. They also, in 1840, erected the present stone grist-mill on the site of the first one, built by their father It was put in operation June 1st, 1841, and is still owned by E. K. Webster.

The first store here was kept by Benjamin Copeland about 1842. The first hotel was opened about 1862 by Isaac Amsden, who converted a dwelling house to that use.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Methodist Episcopal class was formed in the school-house at Kendall in the summer of 1831 by Revs. Knapp and Wallace, with over fifty members, as the result of an extensive religious revival, still known in that vicinity as the "big barn revival," from the fact that the meetings were in a farm barn belonging to Ezra Spicer, on lot 120, near Kendall village. This revival was begun in May, 1831, and conducted by Elders Knapp and Wallace, who after the organization of a class remained as its pastors, holding divine services regularly in the above-named house. Orman Spicer was chosen the first class leader. The class at that time included members from all parts of the town. Among the pastors who ministered to this class previous to 1846 were Revs. Hiram May, Anderson, Story, Wesley Cochran, R. C. Foot, Egbert Selleck, William Sever, Striker and Whited.

In 1857 this society erected a frame meeting-house at Kendall village, on a lot donated for that purpose by Silas Simkins. The building is about thirty-four by fifty feet in size, and originally cost about twenty-five hundred dollars. It was completed and dedicated in April, 1858, by Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn.

The society was legally incorporated at a meeting held in accordance with previous notice at the new church on March 1st, 1858. The trustees elected at that time were Orrin J. Smith, Jacob Kocher, N. M. Requa, Nelson Coe, Anthony Blake, P. A. Simkins and L. B. Felt.

About the year 1840 the society purchased one acre of land opposite the present school-house, upon which they erected a parsonage. It stood on the site now occupied by Alanson Soule's dwelling. This place the society sold in 1868, and the same year erected the present parsonage adjoining the church, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars.

Since 1845 this church has been served by the following pastors, in the order named, with the time of service: Revs. R. C. Foot and Ralph Clapp were the pastors in 1846, followed (in the fall of 1847) by R. C. Foot and E. Clement, for one year; J. B. Lanckton, two years; W. D. Buck, two years; J. J. Gridley, two years; J. H. Wallace, one year; W. F. Conable, two years; William Cooley, two years; Alfred W. Abell, one year; J. Kennard,

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one year; A. L. Buck, one year; Mylo Scott, N. Jones and J. McEwen, two years each; William Burnett, three years; G. W. Terry, one year; H. L. Newton, two years; A. L. Maryott, one year; S. S. Ballou, one year. Rev. John Ager became pastor in the fall of 1876, and remained until his death, which occurred in February, 1877. He was soon after followed by Rev. G. E. Ackerman, whose labors here still continue.

The present number of members, including the entire charge which embraces the classes at Kendall, East Kendall and West Kendall, is ninety-eight, about sixty-five of whom belong to the class of Kendall. The stewards here are Eugene Simkins, recording steward; Anthony Blake, A. T. Bush, C. M. Walfrom. The present class leaders are P. A. Simkins and Abner Hinman. The present board of trustees consists of Abner Hinman, W. L. M. Mead, M. Harris, A. Blake, P. A. Simkins, S. K. Odell and A. T. Bush.

A Methodist Episcopal class was organized at East Kendall in 1830, at the school-house in that district, where it continued to hold its meetings for two years. In the spring of 1833 this society joined with the Free-will Baptist society of that locality in the erection of a meeting-house, which has ever since been known as the Union church of East Kendall. This building is located on the Hamlin side of the county line, and is constructed of wood, thirty by fifty-two feet in size, and cost about two thousand dollars. It was completed in the fall of 1833, and dedicated by the Methodist denomination. Until recently both societies have occupied this structure, every alternate Sabbath, without detriment to the Christian spirit or harmony of either.

This class has always been included with the Kendall charge, the same pastors holding service at the Union church, at stated periods, until about 1876, when the appointments here were taken up and the members requested to attend church at Kendall.

The stewards of the East Kendall class are Henry W. Bates and Gideon Randall. The present class leader is A. J. Randall.

The class at West Kendall is a branch of the Kendall class, included in the same charge and ministered to by the same pastors. A frame church edifice was erected here by this society in 1846, at a cost of about two thousand dollars, and dedicated the following winter by Rev. John Dennis, of Rochester.

The present stewards of this class are Isaac Stimus and George Smith. H. C. Fish is the present class leader.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF KENDALL.

This church was first constituted as the North Murray Baptist Conference, by a council of ministers and delegates from neighboring Baptist churches, called for that purpose, which met on August 31st, 1831, at the house of Reuben Roblee, in what is now the village of Kendall.

Rev. Zenas Case acted as moderator of the council; Rev. Jirah D. Cole, clerk; and Rev. H. Davis preached on the occasion. The constituent members of the church were eighteen in number, viz.: Cyrus Barker, Elisha Rice, William Reed, Francis Drake, Reuben Roblee, Stanton Burdick, Mrs. —— Barker, Mrs. —— Rice, Mrs. —— Reed, Mrs. —— Lee, Mrs. —— Drake, Mary Roblee, Lucinda Burdick, Deborah Densmore, Phebe N. Everts, Laura Burnett, Sophia Spencer and Armanda Collar.

On the 7th of September following, the first covenant meeting was held, at which Rev. Zenas Case was present, and articles of faith and practice, and a church covenant, all in conformity with regular Baptist churches, were unanimously adopted.

Rev. Jonas Woodard, then a licentiate, laboring as a missionary in that section, served as the society's first pastor, and was ordained in June, 1831. In October, 1831, G. W. Burbank was chosen the first clerk of the conference. This conference was duly recognized as a regular Baptist church by a council of delegates from neighboring Baptist churches, which met on February 1st, 1832, in the school-house at Kendall. On March 7th following, Cyrus Barker and Reuben Roblee were chosen the first deacons of the church, and on April 1st the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time, by Rev. Z. Case.

This church was received under the care of the Monroe Baptist Association in September, 1832. The first delegates to that association were: Rev. J. Woodard, S. P. Soule and Byron Densmore.

On January 21st, 1833, at a meeting held at the school-house, a legal organization was effected, under the title of the "First Baptist Society of North Murray." Five trustees—John Beach, Cyrus Barker, Reuben Roblee, Elisha Rice and G. W. Burbank—were elected. This organization was in view of the speedy purchase of a lot on which to erect a meeting house, which was built in 1834, on the ground occupied by the school-house, in which they had worshiped for several years, which was moved off for the purpose. At the annual meeting of the society in January, 1835, the name was changed to the "Congregationalist and Baptist Society," and Reuben Roblee was elected the first president of the joint society. This joint corporation labored together to build this meeting-house, —the first in the town—owning it in partnership and worshiping alternately, which arrangement continued for several years, when the Baptists bought out the interest of the Congregationalists.

At the commencement of the year 1834, the church numbered fifty-five members.

Rev. J. Woodard closed his labors as pastor April 1st, 1834, having continued them two years and seven months. After a vacancy of three months, Rev. Edmund Goodnough supplied the pulpit until February, 1835, a period of eight months. In May following, Rev. Daniel Dye assumed the pastorate, and continued until April, 1837. He was followed in May by Rev. Eleazer Savage, who remained until December, 1838, after which Elder A. Mason supplied the church a portion of the time until July, 1839, when Rev. George Walker became pastor. How long he remained is not known, as no records of the church were kept from September, 1839, until January,

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1846. The first pastor after him was Rev. Mr. Robinson, who served one year, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Inman, for two years. His successor was Rev. J. J. Fuller, who served two years, after which the church was destitute of a pastor for nearly a year, but supplied occasionally by Rev. Charles Clutz, then pastor at Holley. In February, 1849, Warham Mudge, who had been a private member of this church, and assisted by the church in pursuing his studies at Hamilton, was licensed by it to preach; and in March following he was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry, and became pastor of this church, remaining in that capacity two years. After his resignation a vacancy of nine months occurred. In December, 1851, Rev. Eleazer Savage accepted a call to the pastorate of this church the second time, and took up his residence in the place.

This church had joined the Orleans Baptist Association upon the formation of the latter in 1844. In June, 1852, this association held its annual meeting with it for the first time.

Elder Savage resigned the pastorate in January, 1853, and after a long vacancy was followed, in November, 1853, by Rev. William Putnam, who continued nearly two years, resigning in October, 1855. For six months thereafter the society was without a preacher. In March, 1856, Rev. Benjamin Warren became pastor, and continued until December, 1857. After another vacancy of seven months, J. D. Clark, a young licensed preacher, studying at Rochester, was invited to supply the church with preaching. After laboring six months he was duly ordained, January 11th, 1859, and settled as pastor, but resigned in August following. From this time until January, 1861, the church had no pastor, but was supplied a portion of the time by A. J. Ball, a licentiate.

In January, 1861, Rev. L. Brasted entered upon the pastorate, and continued his labors until April, 1864, at which time the church had become so reduced in numbers that it felt unable longer to support a pastor.

In September, 1865, the now little church secured the labors of a former pastor, Rev. William Putnam, who engaged to preach one sermon every two weeks, while laboring as pastor of a church in Monroe county. He continued to preach here until April, 1867, when he moved to Michigan. The following summer Rev. J. L. Smith assumed the pastorate, and remained until April, 1871. He was the last to minister to this church, which, on account of deaths and removals of all its prominent members, has become almost extinct. The church building is now occupied by the Advent society.

The deacons of this church have been, Messrs. Barker, Roblee, Baker, Dunks and Kniffen. The church clerks have been, Messrs. Burbank, Densmore, Barlow, Higgins, Kniffen and Wilson.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KENDALL.

This church was first organized as a Congregational church, on January 14th, 1833. On the 10th of August, 1844, it adopted the Presbyterian form of government, and placed itself under the care of the Rochester Presbytery. In 1834 and 1835 the society joined with the Baptists and erected a meeting-house at Kendall, in which it worshiped alternately with the latter society until 1844, when it sold its interest in the church property to the Baptists, and began the erection of a new church building at the same place. This building was enclosed and furnished with rude benches and occupied for religious services for several years before it was fully completed.

The records of the society previous to 1850 are lost, and but little of its early history is obtainable. The ruling elders in 1850 were, Steuben S. Forbes, elected December 16th, 1848; Seth Cook and W. L. M. Mead, elected July 12th, 1850. The deacons were, Samuel Pettibone, Seth Cook and Leman N. Smith. The number of members on the 1st of January, 1851, was sixty. W. L. M. Mead was clerk at this time. Rev. Mr. Kinmore was pastor of the church at the time it became Presbyterian in 1844. He was followed, about 1845, by Rev. Joseph Buttolph for about two years. His successor was Rev. Roswell Brooks, who remained several years, preaching his farewell sermon on August 14th, 1853. After this the church was without a minister for three years, but supplied at intervals from different sources. In August, 1856, Rev. David Powell became the pastor, and remained until February, 1860.

S. S. Forbes was elected church clerk September 1st, 1856, in the place of Mead, and in September, 1859, Isaac Allen, jr., was chosen clerk.

In November, 1861, Rev. G. D. B. Miller assumed the pastoral care of the church, and continued one year, after which the church was supplied at irregular intervals by various ministers for four or five years, when preaching ceased entirely, the church ran down, and at length, by deaths, removals and other causes, ceased to exist as an organization. The church property is now in the possession of the Good Templars, who occupy the building for lodge purposes.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF KENDALL.

The Universalist society of Kendall was legally organized at a meeting called for that purpose, held at Campbell's hotel in the village of Kendall, October 30th, 1854. Abraham Odell was elected chairman of this meeting, and Rev. J. J. Austin clerk. W. R. Bassett and David Jones were chosen tellers, and the following board of trustees was elected: Abraham Odell, William R. Bassett and Alanson Whitney. The society at this time numbered about seventy members. On December 2nd, 1854, A. Odell was elected treasurer, and Rev. J. J. Austin permanent clerk.

In the spring of 1855 the society secured a lot of Alanson Whitney, and let the contract to Carlton Bridgman for the erection of a church edifice, which was completed at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars, and dedicated the following fall.

A Universalist society had existed here informally since about 1832, and meetings were held at intervals in the Baptist church. In 1840 Rev. Stephen S. Miles was set-

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tled as pastor of this society, and preached regularly for two years. In the fall of 1854 Rev. John J. Austin assumed the pastorate of the society, and assisted in its legal organization. He remained until 1862, after which the society had no regular preaching until the summer of 1872, when Rev. Nelson Snell was engaged to labor here one-half the time. His services were continued for two summers, since which the pulpit has been vacant most of the time.

THE ADVENT CHURCH OF KENDALL.

This church was legally and ecclesiastically organized at the Baptist meeting-house in Kendall village on the 3rd of June, 1873, with twenty-three members, who were constituted a church and received the right hand of fellowship from Elder A. P. More. The trustees of the society elected at that time were: D. C. Higgins, Burre Naess, Andrew Labar, A. B. Townsend, and Noah Elwell. James Vandermark was elected treasurer of the society, and D. C. Higgins church clerk. The first deacons of the church were Judson Knight and Orman Spicer. The society at once took possession of the Baptist church, repaired it at an expense of nearly five hundred dollars, and still occupies it as a place of worship.

The first preacher—and the person who was instrumental in the establishment of an Advent society here—was Mrs. L. M. Stoddard. She labored here one-half the time for one year from the organization of the church; the balance of the time she preached at the Leonard school-house on the ridge in Murray. The second pastor was Elder Stevens, who began his labors on March 22nd, 1875, and resigned in October following. His successor was Elder Milton R. Miles, who came in September, 1876, and remained until April, 1877, since which time the church has had no regular pastor. It is now supplied by Elder Morris Owen, a member of this church, who preaches once in two weeks.

The present membership is about fifty. The present officers of the church are: Orman Spicer, resident elder; A. P. Crane, Burre Naess, John Ferguson, A. B. Townsendand Andrew Labar, trustees; W. H. B. Rowe, clerk.

A Sunday-school was organized soon after the church was instituted, with Orman Spicer as superintendent. It was reorganized in the spring of 1877, when W. H. B. Rowe was elected superintendent. The present attendance, including Bible class and teachers, is about one hundred.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF KENDALL MILLS.

A Methodist Protestant class was first organized in the spring of 1844 at the school-house in district number ten on Norway street, by Rev. Mr. Payne, with about twenty-five members, prominent among whom were William Thomas, James Johnson, John Cary and William Burdeck. The latter was chosen the first class leader. Rev. Mr. Payne was the first pastor, laboring here a year or more, and was followed by Rev. Isaac Fister. Meetings were held at the above mentioned school-house for several years, when a class was formed by Elder Fister at Kendall Mills, which seems to have absorbed the class in the Norwegian district, as their meetings were thereafter held in the school-house at Kendall Mills. John Bovee was the first class leader of the latter class, which in 1861 numbered forty-one members.

The Methodist Protestant society was legally organized at the school-house in Kendall Mills on February 18th, 1868, at which time the following persons were elected trustees, viz.: G. C. Bridgman, Matthias Ladue, Robert McCreary, Martin Webster, Alexander Cary, Chandler Manley, Philander Buckley, William T. Brooks and Simon Van Geiser. The society at once proceeded to erect a meeting-house upon a lot donated for that purpose by Clinton Perry. The building was completed at a cost of about three thousand dollars, and dedicated in January, 1869, by Rev. E. A. Wheat. In the spring of 1878 it was remodeled and repaired, and again dedicated on the 18th of July following, by Rev. T. B. Dodd, of Wolcott, Wayne county, N. Y. The Free Methodist society assisted somewhat in the erection of this church, and has since occupied it on alternate Sabbaths.

Rev. Seymour D. Kingsley was pastor of this church in 1861, since which it has been served by the following ministers: Austin O. Hutchinson, Chester K. Akeley, W. H. Farnam, Bert Partridge, William Richards, H. L. Bowen and A. L. Bloomfield, the latter of whom commenced his labors here in September, 1877, and still continues.

The present number of members is about fifty. The society owns a parsonage and lot.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST SOCIETY OF EAST KENDALL.

This society was organized in 1828 by Eli Hannibal, in the school-house in that vicinity, where the religious services were held until the completion of the Union church at that place in 1833.

Elder Hannibal, the organizer, and for many years a pastor in this church, was the pioneer preacher of this 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 hundreds, built up religious organizations and consecrated churches. He was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, March 18th, 1780; ordained a minister of the Free-will Baptist Church June 12th, 1824, and died at his home in Waterport, Orleans county, August 27th, 1876, at the great age of ninety-six and one-half years.

The present pastor of this church is Rev. J. B. Randall, who commenced his labors in April, 1878.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF WEST KENDALL.

This church was organized at the M. E. meeting-house in 1860, by Rev. Loren Styles. It was composed of persons who had formerly been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but feeling aggrieved by the administration of that church withdrew from its communion.

Stephen Jenks, G. W. Thomas, J. H. Burt and G. W. Holmes were elected the first class leaders, and Jesse

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Fountain, N. S. Bennett and G. W. Holmes were chosen stewards.

Their meetings were held in the M. E. church every alternate Sabbath. Rev. Moses N. Downing was their first pastor. At the close of the first conference year the church numbered nearly one hundred members.

The society was legally incorporated at a meeting held for that purpose at the M. E. church in West Kendall, on October 18th, 1866, at which Nelson Coe and G. W. Thomas presided, and G. W. Thomas, N. S. Bennett and Nelson Coe were elected trustees.

In 1867 the society purchased a parsonage, paying $778 for it. They subsequently bought one and a half acres of land adjoining, for $250. In 1876 they thoroughly repaired and enlarged the dwelling at a cost of $750.

In 1869 the society erected a substantial frame church edifice on a lot given to the society for that purpose by Rev. John W. Reddy, then pastor of the church. It was completed at a cost of $3,700, including sheds and church furniture, and dedicated on the 11th of November, 1869, by Rev. Benjamin T. Roberts, general superintendent of the Free Methodist Church. The following ministers have served this church as pastors since its organization, coming in the order named, and each remaining one year, unless otherwise mentioned: Moses N. Downing, Albert G. Terry, Henry Hornsby, George W. Coleman, Cornelius D. Brooks, Henry Hornsby, Ichabod C. White, two years; John W. Reddy, three years; George W. Marcellus, two years; William Manning, two years; Otis O. Bacon and M. D. McDougal, the present pastor, who came in the fall of 1877.

The present number of members on the circuit is one hundred and thirteen; the number at West Kendall is seventy-one.

A Sunday-school in connection with this church was organized in May, 1870, with Addison H. Bennett as superintendent. The present average attendance is one hundred and twenty.

The government of the Free Methodist Church being connectional, the Free Methodist society of Kendall Mills has been united with the West Kendall society in church work, and is served by the same pastors. The society at Kendall Mills was organized in 1860. William Nichols was chosen class leader, and Samuel Ladue was elected steward. The society occupies a church jointly with the Methodist Protestant church of that place. The present membership is twenty-one.

SOLDIERS OF THE UNION FROM KENDALL.

Lewis Amsden.
Lewis Ashley.
George Ashley.
Richard Bookey, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Dec 9, 1863.
George C. Bridgeman, pr; 21st cav.
William A. Boyce, 4th cav.
Theodore Batch.
James Bokey, 8th art.
Thomas Brown.
William Burnett.
Theodore Barlow.
Orrin Beach, 29th reg inf.
Longinus Barber.
George Bedell, 12th bat.
James M. Berry, 12th bat; died in prison.
Frank Bahma, 8th hvy art, Co K.
Robert Brakens, 8th hvy art.
Melvern Bailey, 8th hvy art, Co K.
Charles Bacon, 108th reg, Co C; killed in battle.
Willard W. Bates, 113th inf, Co C, pr; dschd as capt; re-enlisted in the 8th hvy art, Co K; promoted lieut-col; killed at Cold Harbor.
Frank Bruce, 108th inf, Co C.
Myron H. Bacon, 8th art, Co K; died in the service.
Samuel W. Barnum, 8th art, Co K; died in hospital at Baltimore.
Royal Bates, 8th art, Co K.
Albert Bitts, 8th art, Co K.
George W. Blythe, 108th inf, Co C.
Thomas Brakens, 151st inf, Co K.
Ryan Barber, 8th art, Co K.
Hollister Bacon, 12th bat; has never been heard from.
Vernon Bennett.
Marcus H. Chappell, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Nov 28, 1863; lost one arm.
Charles Cowell, jr., pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Dec 28, 1863; died in prison, at Andersonville.
John W. Cooley, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Dec 15, 1862.
James P. Collins, 104th cav, Co B; re-enlisted.
Cornelius Churchill, 8th art, Co K.
John Carl, 8th art, Co K.
James Caley, 108th inf, Co C.
Alfred S. Covill, 12th bat.
Ira J. Clark, 8th art, Co. K.
Edward Douglas; killed at the first battle of Bull Run.
John Darwin, pr; killed by the cars on the way from Baltimore.
John Dixon, 151st inf, Co G.
Alexander Dixon, 151st inf.
Benjamin F. Eggleston, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Nov 28, 1863.
Seneca Eggleston, 8th art, Co K; enlisted Jan 4, 1864.
Allen Feathers, 3rd cav; enlisted Jan 5, 1864; re-enlisted.
Jeremiah Feathers, 12th bat; enlisted Jan 5, 1864.
Byron Finney; 17th bat.
Peter Guelf, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted May 6, 1861, for two years; promoted corporal and dschd; re-enlisted as pr and promoted sergt.
John Halverson, 8th art, Co K; enlisted Jan 5, 1864.
William H. Higgins, 12th bat, was a prisoner at Salisbury.
John Hard, Albion, 8th art; died in hospital.
John Ireland, 8th art, Co K.
Ezra King, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Dec 17, 1863.
Charles Kinney, 108th inf, Co E.
George W. King, 108th inf, Co H.

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George Kendrick 108th inf, Co H.
Vincent P. Kelley, 108th inf, Co C; lost one arm.
Merrit W. Kidder; lost one arm.
Joseph Lee, 3rd cav; deserted and went to Canada.
Robert G. Lewis, 3rd cav.
William Lee, 108th inf, Co C; killed at the battle of Antietam.
William Lovell, 8th art, Co K.
James Morrisey, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Dec 17, 1863.
Lyman McDonald, 4th cav.
A. M. McDonald, 4th cav.
Samuel A. Mulford, 4th cav.
John McPherson, 27th inf.
Ira Maxon, 8th art, Co K.
George Maxon, 12th bat.
Thomas Moffit, 3rd cav.
Milo McDonald, 8th art, Co K; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
David Miller, 151st inf, Co G.
Ransom Owens, 151st inf, Co G.
Harrybrand Osland, 151st inf; was a prisoner at Salisbury.
George Plumley, 151st inf; died at home.
Franklin K. Palnotte, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Dec 12, 1863.
John Radler, pr 8th art, Co K.
Merrit H. Raymond, 12th bat; enlisted Jan 5, 1864.
John M. Russel, pr 12th bat; re-enlisted.
Edgar Rice.
Oliver Rowley, 27th inf.
Willis Raymond, 27th inf.
Marlow S. Spicer, pr 12th bat; enlisted Jan 5, 1864, and re-enlisted.
John Sullivan, 2nd rifles.
Leonard Simmons, 4th cav; died after being dschd.
James Seitser, 4th cav.
A. H. Smith, 4th cav.
Elisha Smith.
Reuben Sitser.
Charles Simkins, pr 12th bat.
John W. Simkins, 151st inf.
Martin Smith, 8th art, Co K.
Claus Sulested, 8th art, Co K.
Daniel Smith, 8th art, Co K.
Peter L. Smith, drummer, 151st inf.
James Stragogan, 12th bat.
Alexander Telan, 12th bat; enlisted Jan 5, 1864.
Isaac Tooley, 12th bat.
Abram Vansant, 151st inf.
George W. White, 2nd rifles.
Elijah White, 2nd rifles.
Jerome Webster.
Joseph White, 8th art, Co K.
Henry White, 8th art, Co K.
James Weeks, 151st inf.
John Wallace, 19th bat.
Milburn Whited, 12th bat.
Albert Warring, 151st inf; died after being dschd.
Manford Walker, 8th art.
Andrew White, 12th bat.
Simeon Webster, lieut 8th art, Co K; promoted capt.
Albert Wilcox, pr 105th, Co F; enlisted Jan 15, 1862; died in hospital at Annapolis and was buried there.

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THE TOWN OF MURRAY.

THE first settlements within the present boundaries of the town of Murray were made along the Ridge road, which at that time was merely a passage-way cut through the forest, and running in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction across the northern portion of the town. Epaphras Mattison was undoubtedly the first man to settle here; he located with his family on the ridge, near the east line of the town, in 1809, and erected a good sized log house, which he afterward opened to the public as a tavern. He was followed, in 1810, by Peleg Sisson, who settled on lot No. 244; Daniel Wait, who located where Charles Cooney now resides; and Joshua Rockwood, who settled on the farm now owned by David Hatch. Simeon Daggett located, in 1810, near the present village of Sandy Creek, where he soon after erected a saw-mill—the first one in the town. Chauncey Woodworth took up his abode the same year on lot No. 286. Darius Sprague came on foot from Vermont to Murray in the summer of 1810, and located by article 400 acres of land lying about two miles northwest of Holley. After making a small clearing on lot No. 98 he returned to Vermont. In the spring of 1811 he came back to continue his improvements and build a log house; but before the tenement was completed he accidentally cut himself with an axe, which caused him to again return to his home in Vermont, where he remained until the spring of 1812, when he and his father's family moved on to his new farm in Murray, where he continued to reside until his death in March, 1868. Previous to canal navigation, Mr. Sprague had walked the entire distance between his old home in Vermont and this place seven times, a journey of over four hundred miles.

John Johnson, from Vermont, came to this town with his family in 1811 and located on lot No. 38. After a residence here of about ten years he sold his interest in the lot and removed to other parts. John Stivers, from Cayuga county, became a settler the same year on lot No. 57, where Martin King now resides. After a stay of about two years, he disposed of his betterments here and returned to the place from whence he came.

Ira Carter was the first settler in the vicinity of Holley. He came from the Black river country in the fall of 1811, and built a log house on lot 74, where L. D. Ferrey now lives, into which he moved his family. At the end of two years he sold out and removed.

William Rice, from Onondaga county, N. Y., came to this town in May, 1812, and, obtaining an article of 100 acres of land on lot 73, commenced a clearing. Ira Carter was at that time the only settler within a mile and a half of his lot. In the fall of 1812 Rice brought his family from Minden, Monroe county, whither he had removed the year before, and lived the following winter in the house with Mr. Carter's family. In the spring of 1813 he built a log house near the present residence of Abner Ray, into which he moved his family and where he remained until about 1830, when he went to Ohio to reside with his children and there died. Stephen Lewis, from Onondaga county, a brother-in-law of Mr. Rice's, came here at the same time and took up lot No. 72, adjoining Mr. Rice on the south. His family came in the fall, and also lived through the winter in the house with Mr. Carter. In the spring of 1813 he put up a log house and settled on his new farm.

Artemus Daggett was among the first to locate in district No. 8. He came in 1813 and settled on lot No. 163, having previously obtained an article of 100 acres, now owned by B. F. Smith. Here he remained until his death in 1831. Daniel Reed was born in Chesterfield, Hampshire county, Mass., July 26th, 1786, where he married Lucy Bates. In 1813 he removed with his family to this town, took up 68 acres of land on lot 78 and began to make for himself a permanent home. His wife dying the next year he returned to Massachusetts, where he again married, and in the spring of 1816 he again set out with an ox team for his new home, which after a journey of two weeks' duration he reached, and where he continued to reside until his death in 1864. He was one of the founders of the Baptist church of Holley, of which he was always a leading and influential member. He was its first deacon, in which capacity he served for over thirty years.

Alanson Mansfield was born in Vermont March 9th, 1793. In 1814 he came to Murray and hired out to work, chopping until he earned enough to take an article of lot 219, near Balcom's Mills, when he returned to Vermont to bring his father's family, which consisted of his parents and six children, Alanson being the oldest. They came on with a pair of horses and sleigh, leading a cow behind, bringing their household effects and a supply of provisions. They arrived in the winter of 1815, put up a log house and began cutting the timber from a piece of land, which the next spring they planted to corn, raising a good crop. Mr. Mansfield continued to reside here until his death, which occurred September 30th, 1850. He was one of the first members of the Gaines

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and Murray Baptist church, and was chosen its first deacon

Aretus Pierce was born in Vermont March 27th, 1799. He came with his father's family to Murray in the spring. of 1815, arriving here April 7th of that year, and located on lot No. 262. The family at first lived in a log schoolhouse until a tenement could be erected. In two weeks' time they had a log dwelling up and ready for occupancy, which they moved into on the 24th of April, 1815. They brought in with them their first year's provision. The next year, being the cold season, they were obliged to pay one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel for rye, and at the rate of twenty-five dollars a barrel for pork; and for a time before harvest in 1817 their only subsistence was green wheat boiled in milk. Mr. Pierce settled on land owned by the Pultney estate, which did not come into market before 1821, when he was obliged to pay eight dollars per acre for his farm, or leave it and lose the improvements which he had made. In May, 1823, Mr. Pierce married Matilda Stedman, and continued to reside on the lot where they first settled until his death The homestead is now occupied by his son, Joseph B. Pierce.

Ebenezer Fox settled in 1815 one and a half miles east of Murray station. The next year his family barely escaped starvation: all they had to eat for a number of weeks was what they could pick up in the woods.

Austin Day came into the town of Murray in the winter of 1815, when he was soon after elected constable, in which capacity he served his townsmen for many years He also did quite a business as pettifogger and as counsel in justices' court at an early day. He also held the office of judge in the old Court of Common Pleas of Orleans county, by appointment, for five years, and in 1847 was elected sheriff of the county, which office he held for three years.

Horace Balcom, from Ontario county, came to Murray in 1812, secured an article of lots 192 and 217, about one mile west of Hulberton, and in the fall of that year made a clearing of twenty-two acres. This was the first clearing in the western part of the town south of the Ridge road. In the spring of 1816 Mr. Balcom settled on this lot, where he remained until his death.

Abner Balcom was born in Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y., September 15th, 1796. When quite young his parents moved to Hopewell, Ontario county, where he was reared. In the fall of 1812 he came to Murray and assisted his brother Horace in making the first improvements on lot 192. In March, 1816, he married Ruth Williams, of Hopewell, and that year moved to Orleans county, first settling in the town of Ridgeway, but about the year 1820 he sold out in Ridgeway and removed to Murray, locating on lot 218. In 1834, in company with Hiel Brockway, he bought the site and erected a stone grist-mill on the west branch of Sandy creek, on lot 220. A saw-mill was soon after built here, and these mills and the immediate locality have ever since been known as "Balcom's Mills." Mr. Balcom continued to reside in this locality until his death. He was always an influential and respected citizen, held many offices of trust, and was one of the early members of the Gaines and Murray Baptist church, and for many years its deacon.

Among the early settlers in the vicinity of Balcom's Mills were Charles Kelley, who came from Delaware in 1815, and located on lot 246; and Aaron Warren, from Vermont, who settled in 1816 on lot 195. In June, 1825, he sold this farm to Samuel Harwood, of Rutland county, Vt. The latter now resides in Holley, and is one of the oldest living pioneers in the town.

Aaron Baldwin, in 1806, then only sixteen years of age, left his father's home in Connecticut and came west, stopping at Churchville, Monroe county, where he apprenticed himself to a tanner and shoemaker to learn those trades. Here he remained until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he was employed by the government as express messenger between Clarkson, Monroe county, and Fort Niagara, at the mouth of Niagara river. In 1817 he purchased a farm on lot 285, just west of the present village of Sandy Creek, upon which he located the same year. Here he soon after built a tannery, and for many years carried on an extensive business in tanning leather and manufacturing shoes for the Canada and western markets. He continued to reside here until his death. His son, D. C. Baldwin, now occupies the old homestead.

Judson Downs, who became a resident of Sandy Creek in 1818, was for some time associated with Aaron Baldwin in the tanning and shoemaking business.

Lewis Stiles came from Vermont with his family in the spring of 1816, and located about a mile southwest of the village of Sandy Creek.

Henry Stiles, a son of Lewis Stiles, located the same spring on lot 148.

Horace Stiles came from Vermont with his father, Lewis Stiles, in the spring of 1816, and located on lot 48. He purchased one hundred acres of the Connecticut Tract, paying five dollars per acre. He also took up fifty acres of land on lot 125, which belonged to the Pultney estate, and which cost him, when paid for, about eighteen dollars per acre. Mr. Stiles has resided in the vicinity of Sandy Creek since his first settlement, and is the oldest living pioneer in this part of the town. He has lived with his present wife over fifty-six years. Stephen Stiles, a brother of Horace Stiles, was the first one to be interred in the burying ground just west of Sandy Creek, in April, 1818.

Dr. Hill, from Vermont, came in 1817, and located on the Ridge road, on lot 245, where the next year he built. and operated a distillery.

Oliver Day, at the age of twenty-one, came from Bennington, Vt., to Murray in the spring of 1815, in company with his brother-in-law, Captain Paphrius Beebe, and his family, bringing with them two yoke of oxen and one horse, all hitched to one wagon, which contained their worldly effects. The journey hither occupied about thirty days, the party arriving on the first of April. From the Ridge road, about one mile east of Sandy creek, they cut their way through the woods to lot 97, which Mr. Beebe had previously purchased, and upon which there was the

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body of a log house. Into this they all moved, and began pioneer life in earnest. Captain Beebe became a permanent resident upon this lot. In 1817 Mr. Day purchased lot 119 of Levi Ward, the agent for the Connecticut Tract, upon which he located and where he still resides with the family of his son, who occupies the old homestead. In 1818 Mr. Day married Lydia Stedman, the daughter of Thomas Stedman, who settled here in the spring of 1818.

Seeley Potter was born in the town of Lindsbury, Mass., in 1790. In 1814 he married Phebe Hopkins, of Adams, Mass., and on April 26th, 1815, they set out for western New York. After fourteen days' travel they arrived at Redman's Corners, on the Ridge road, about one mile east of the present east line of Orleans county, stopping here until the fall of 1815, when they moved to lot 15 in the southeast part of Murray, where Mr. Porter had bought fifty acres of Ezekiel Allen, who had settled there the year before, and had built a log house, and had chopped over about two acres. On this lot Mr. Porter made his permanent home, afterward adding one hundred and fifty acres to his first purchase, and in 1832 building a spacious stone dwelling, in which he resided until his death in April, 1878. His wife still survives at the age of eighty-nine, living with her son, Albert Potter, who occupies the old homestead.

Harley N. Bushnell, the youngest of thirteen children, was born in Starksborough, Vt., February 18th, 1796. At the age of fifteen he went to Connecticut and learned the trade of a clothier of his brother. In February, 1817, he came to Batavia, Genesee county, where he remained six years, working at his trade most of the time. In February, 1823, he removed to Holley, where he purchased two acres of land in the north part of the village, which was then covered with felled timber. He at once set about building a frame house, eighteen by twenty-four feet square, hewing and framing the timber at the stump, and drawing it to the building spot on the snow crust, mornings, with a rope over his shoulder. After finishing, and settling his family in the new house, he leased two more acres of land on the creek for a mill dam, and with the assistance of his neighbors at one or two "bees" he constructed a log dam across the creek, and commenced the erection of a saw-mill, which was completed and in operation May 1st, 1824. In 1825, in company with Samuel Clark, he built works for wool carding and cloth dressing at Holley, which they operated until June, 1828, when Mr. Bushnell bought his partner's interest in the works and carried on the business alone until 1833, when he sold out and bought a farm just west of the village. After a few years he disposed of his farm and moved to Holley again, where he remained until his death, October 28th, 1868. He was one of the early members of the Presbyterian church, and for many years superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was also one of the founders of the Orleans County Pioneer Association, and served as its president for several years.

The first settlers in the vicinity of Hulberton were David Tryon, William Alexander and a man named Degollier. Holden Eldred was an early settler at the village of Hulberton.

Samuel Copeland settled near Hulberton about the year 1825, purchasing a farm upon which William Alexander had previously located.

SUNDRY FIRST EVENTS.

Epaphras Mattison was the first to locate in the town. He made the first improvement, built the first house, raised the first grain, and kept the first tavern, in 1809.

The first saw-mill was built by Simeon Daggett, at Sandy Creek, in 1811.

The first marriage was that of Solomon C. Wright and Tryphena Farnsworth; the second marriage, that of Zimri Perrigo and Lucetta Spofford, January 17th, 1815.

The first birth was that of Betsey Mattison.

The first death was that of Mrs. Daniel Reed, in 1814.

The first store in town was kept by Isaac Leach, at Sandy Creek, in 1815.

The first grist-mill was erected by Perry W. Luce, at Sandy Creek, in 1816.

The first distillery was built by Dr. Hill, in 1817.

The first tannery was built and operated by Aaron Baldwin, in 1817.

The first carding machine and fulling-mill was erected by Wayburn & Clark, near Sandy Creek, about 1819.

The first school-house in the town was built in district number twelve, in the spring of 1814.

The first school was taught by Fanny Ferguson, in the summer of 1814.

The first physician to locate in this town was Dr. Eri Wood, who settled at Sandy Creek in the fall of 1816.

The first religious organization was in connection with the "Christian" denomination, at the house of William Burnham, one and a half miles northwest of Holley, in September, 1815.

The first meeting-house in the town was begun at Hulberton, in 1830.

The first post-office in the town was established at Sandy Creek, under the name of Murray.

SALT AND SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Early settlers in the vicinity of Holley found that a few sulphur springs and several salt springs existed in the ravine along the bank of Sandy creek. In its deeds to purchasers of land the State of Connecticut reserved all mines, minerals and salt springs. One of these briny springs was located near where the railroad crosses the creek. In 1814 John Reed made arrangements with the State whereby he was to open the spring and test the strength of the water, and if found productive, he was to share the avails equally with the State. Mr. Reed dug out the spring, set two kettles near the creek in the ravine, and commenced boiling the water for salt. His first experiments produced red colored salt. To remedy this he boiled the water for a time, then drew it off in vats to settle. The coloring matter fell to the bottom; the clear brine was then returned to the kettles and made white salt. Mr. Reed enlarged his "salt works" from

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time to time, until the number of kettles set for boiling salt had increased to sixteen. Although the brine obtained was comparatively weak, he manufactured enough to supply the wants of the settlers, which he sold at one dollar per bushel. He continued the business until navigation was opened in the canal; when Onondaga salt could be furnished so much cheaper, these works were abandoned.

Several years after the canal was dug, Erastus Cone bored for stronger brine to a depth of nearly one hundred feet, near the old spring; but the result did not warrant the profitable manufacture of salt and the project was abandoned.

No use was ever made of the sulphur springs, and they have now all disappeared.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The town of Murray, in its present limits, is wholly embraced in the "Connecticut tract," sometimes called the "hundred-thousand-acre tract." At its formation it belonged to Genesee county, and was erected into a town several years previous to the organization of Monroe county or Orleans county. It is the senior town of this county, having been formed from "Northampton" (now Gates, Monroe county,) on the 8th day of April, 1808. It received its name in honor of John Murray, a merchant of the city of New York, who owned much of the land within its original boundaries, which then included the present towns of Sweden, Clarkson and Hamlin, in Monroe county, and Clarendon, Murray and Kendall, in this county. Sweden, which then included Clarendon, was taken off in April, 1813; and Clarkson, which then included Hamlin, in April, 1819. The last reduction of its limits was in April, 1837, when Kendall was set off.

The first town meeting in the original town of Murray, before it was divided, was held in a barn belonging to Johnson Bedell, about four miles south of the present village of Brockport. All the town records previous to the year 1830, giving the names of the officers, are lost, hence the names of the first officers are not attainable. The following is a complete list of the supervisors since 1830, together with the years in which they were elected:

William James, 1830; Asa Clark, jr., 1831, served four years; Robert Nichoson, jr., 1835; George Squires, 1837, 1838, 1844; Joshua Garrison, 1839, 1840; Cornelius Thomas, 1841, 1842; John Berry, 1843; Abijah Reed, 1845; Hercules Reed, 1846; Abner Balcom, 1847, 1848; Harrison Hatch, 1849; Benjamin F. Van Dyke, 1850, 1856; Jabez Allison, 1851, 1852, 1857–61; Ezra N. Hill, 1853, 1860; Danley D. Sprague, 1854, 1855, 1872, 1873, 1877; Linus Jones, 1862; Roland Farnsworth, 1863, served nine successive years; Edwin Bliss, 1874–76; Burton Keyes, 1878.

The following residents of the town have represented Orleans county in the State Assembly: Abram Cantine, in 1827; Asa Clark, jr., 1834 and 1835; Abner Hubbard, 1847; John Barry, 1870 and 1871.

The following residents of Murray have been elected in the years mentioned to fill county offices: Major William Allis, sheriff, 1829, being the second one elected in Orleans county; Horace B. Perry, sheriff, 1841; Aram Beebe, sheriff, 1844; Austin Day, sheriff, 1847; Ferdinand Day, sheriff, 1853; Danley D. Sprague, sheriff, 1859; Marcus H. Phillips, county clerk, 1871.

The town is divided into forty-two road districts for highway purposes, and into nineteen school districts, entire and joint, for educational purposes, with twelve schoolhouses within its limits.

THE VILLAGE OF HOLLEY.

Holley, named in honor of Major Holley,—one of the canal commissioners when the canal was dug,—contains two dry goods and six grocery stores, two drug and two hardware stores, one clothing and three millinery stores, a furniture and a boot and shoe store, a bank, a printing-office, one hotel, four churches, a grist-mill, a stave, heading and barrel factory, a cheese factory, a foundry and machine shop, four large warehouses and a proportionate number of mechanics' and trade shops. It has a population of about one thousand.

An extensive lumber yard, located on the old canal, was established here in 1867, by Luther Gordon, of which Edwin Bliss is agent and sole manager. One million feet of pine lumber is shipped annually from Saginaw county, in Michigan, and disposed of at this point.

Holley has always been an important market for all kinds of products of the rich farming country surrounding it, and several firms are constantly engaged in buying and shipping produce, principal among which is the firm of Partridge & Berry, whose warehouse is situated on the railroad near the depot.

The village of Holley was incorporated under the general act of the Legislature in the summer of 1850. Harrison Hatch was its first president. It then contained a population of about four hundred. Six hundred acres are embraced within its corporate limits. Five trustees are selected annually. The present board consists of G. W. Pierce (president), E. J. Baker, Burton Keys, J. A. Harwood and Henry B. Bowman; George N. Bowman is treasurer and George Garfield clerk.

The early records of the village were destroyed by fire on October 25th, 1866, at which time a large frame warehouse on the bank of the old canal, together with five two-story brick stores on the east side of the public square, were burned. The village has suffered two heavy losses by fires since. One in the latter part of September, 1871, destroyed the warehouse of S. & J. A. Harwood, and the entire blocks on the south side of the square, including their contents, involving a loss of nearly $50,000. These buildings were immediately replaced by large brick blocks, which were also consumed on the 23rd of July, 1874. Brick blocks two and three stories high were built upon the ruins the same year.

Holley, like many other villages similarly situated, owes its existence to the Erie Canal. The site was originally covered with a heavy growth of hemlock trees. These were mostly standing when the canal was surveyed

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through. In the spring of 1822 there were but two frame and four log houses within the present corporation.

The first persons to locate within the present corporate boundaries were William Rice, on lot 73, and Stephen Lewis, on lot 72, in the spring of 1812. Lot 52, upon which the business portion of the village is now situated, was withheld from market by the State of Connecticut on account of the salt springs which existed in the ravine near the creek. The prospect of a canal rendered these springs of but little value, and in 1821 Ariovester Hamlin, of Rochester, purchased this lot, consisting of 100 acres, and immediately commenced clearing off the timber. He that year erected a frame house on the site of John Bracket's present residence, built and opened a store on the corner now occupied by J. W. Robb, and also built an ashery and commenced the manufacture of potash and pearlash. In 1822 he had a village plotted by Elisha Johnson, a surveyor of Rochester.

The great embankment for the canal over Sandy creek —the largest on the line of the canal, being elevated seventy-six feet above the creek—was begun about this time. Col. Ezra Brainard had the contract for building it. While this work was progressing, settlers came in and began to build up the place.

John W. Strong opened the second store the next year after Mr. Hamlin. Samuel Cone and his brother built and opened a shoe shop in 1822. They also erected a brick building and opened the first tavern, in 1823, where the Mansion House now stands. A man named Burr soon after built and kept another tavern, where James Robb now lives.

Harley N. Bushnell built the first saw-mill here in the spring of 1824, and in 1825, in company with Samuel Clark, he built works for wool carding and cloth dressing.

Mr. Hamlin erected the first warehouse on the canal. Through his instrumentality a post-office was established here, of which he was the first postmaster. He was an enterprising, active business man, but attempted to do more business than his means would permit and failed in 1828, when Hiram Frisbie and James Seymour purchased all the real estate that Hamlin had not sold to other settlers. Mr. Frisbie the same year came from Clarendon, opened a store and commenced selling goods, a business in which he was more or less engaged until his death. Among the other early merchants here were Mower & Wardwell and Selby & Newell.

Jonathan Waddams built the first grist-mill here about 1830. It was a grist-mill and distillery combined. The whole building was after a few years used as a distillery exclusively, by David Morris, who succeeded Waddams. The building fell into the hands of Thomas Rutherford, about 1846, who converted it into a tannery, continuing that business here for seventeen years. The present grist-mill was erected in 1832 by Augustus Southworth and Hiram Frisbie.

Alva Hamlin, George A. Porter, S. Stedman and E. Taylor were carpenters and joiners who settled here in an early day. John Avery and brother were the first blacksmiths, Samuel Cone the first shoemaker and John Onderdonk the first tailor. Dr. McClough was the first physician, and Reuben Bryant the first lawyer.

The first bank in Holley—the present "Exchange Bank"—was established January 25th, 1867, by C. W. Gibson as president, and George N. Bowman as cashier.

The first school-house in what is now the village of Holley was built of logs, about the year 1815, and stood near the present railroad depot. It had no arrangements for making a fire in it, and was used for a school only in the summer for several years. The first teacher in this school was Lydia Thomas, afterward Mrs. Henry Hill.

In 1840 a stone school-house was erected on the corner of Albion and North streets, which for a few years served to accommodate the increasing population.

The first step upward from a common school level was the opening of a select school in the fall of 1846 by Worden Reynolds, in an old hotel building which stood near the northwest corner of the public square. This school was continued by Mr. Reynolds and his cousin, Hascall Reynolds, for about two years. This caused the citizens of Holley to realize the value of a higher grade of education and the advantages which might be derived from a school of a high order located at home. Consequently, measures were set on foot for the erection and establishment of

THE HOLLEY ACADEMY.

The first public meeting for the establishment of this institution was held March 29th, 1847, at which Hiram Frisbie, Augustus Southworth, and William Hatch were appointed a committee to obtain contributions therefor. Having received sufficient encouragement in the way of pledged contributions of various kinds, among which were "lumber," "lumber at the mill," "timber," "furniture," "lime," "brick," "building-stone," "plows," "village lot," "boots and shoes," "teaming," and "in my work," a substantial two-story brick edifice was built the following summer, under the direction of John Berry, William Hatch and Hiram Frisbie as the building committee. The site, on Wright street, in the northern part of the village, was donated by Mr. Frisbie, and was then valued at three hundred dollars. The building was completed in 1848, and for a time a private school was taught therein.

An application for a charter was made on March 21st, 1850, and was signed by John Berry, Augustus Southworth, Richard Huff, Isaac C. Smith, Joseph H. Buell, Moses N. Stoddard, Luther D. Hurd, Sanford Goff, Horatio N. Keys, James Benjamin, Harley N. Bushnell, John Lake, David Hume, William Hatch, Horace A. Perry, Hiram B. Buell, Thomas S. Stedman, B. F. Williams and Samuel M. Porter. It was incorporated by the Regents of the university on the 28th of March, 1850. The first trustees were John Berry, James Benjamin, Luther D. Hurd, Augustus Southworth, Horatio N. Keys, H. B. Perry and Ransom P. Orr. Mr. Southworth was elected the first president of the board; L. D. Hurd, treasurer, and John Berry, secretary.

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The first annual report of the board of trustees for the year 1850 shows the following statement of the cost and value of the academy property: Lot, $300; building, $2,406; library, $161.25; apparatus, $153.78; making a total of $3,021.03, which was entirely free from all incumbrance.

The first principal of the academy, which opened in 1850, was Chandler T. Ford, a graduate from Williams College. His successors, following in the order named down to 1868, were Loren Barnes, A. B.; Edward O. Hall, William L. France, William D. Alli, A. M.; Joseph Gile, Peter J. Carmichael, Ira Edwards and George R. Smith.

The presidents of the board of trustees up to this time were, successively: Augustus Southworth, H. N. Bushnell, William Hatch, Chauncey Robinson and H. N. Keys. Colonel John Berry served as secretary during this entire period.

For eighteen years this institution furnished excellent instruction, yet financially it was unsuccessful, the revenue being frequently insufficient to meet the expenditures. On the other hand, the increased population had rendered the old stone school-house too small to accommodate the pupils who sought admission there. Therefore, in April, 1868, an arrangement was entered into whereby the academy and the public school were united under one management, to be known as the

HOLLEY UNION SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

On the 6th of April, 1868, the trustees of the academy turned over the academy property to the trustees of the Union Free School, "upon the express condition that an academical department shall be kept up and taught therein, without any vacation to exceed at any one time more than one year; and upon the failure to keep up said academical department as above provided, said academy property, both real and personal, shall revert back into the hands of the original contributors or their representatives."

The first trustees elected under the new name included George W. Pierce, president; Jeffrey Harwood, secretary; Dr. E. R. Armstrong, James Farnsworth, Nelson Hatch and D. H. Partridge. Colonel John Berry, Augustus Southworth and Horatio N. Keys were also elected honorary members of the board in consideration of their long and faithful abors for the benefit of the academy.

The first principal of the union school and academy was Professor Gage, who taught but one term. In the fall of 1868 the board of trustees adopted and published rules and regulations, and grades of study, and engaged Burr Lewis, A. M., of the Rochester University, to act as principal. His successors have been: D. J. Sinclair, A. B., Abel Stilson, Lott Farnsworth, Marvin M. Baldwin, A. M., and A. W. Dyke, A. M., who assumed the leadership September 1st, 1878.

There is a library of 645 volumes belonging to this school, besides a variety of apparatus, maps, charts, etc.

The present board of education includes George W. Pierce, president; Ira Edwards, secretary; H. E. Kibling, Lott Farnsworth, Hardin Beebe and F. D. Cogswell. G.W. Pierce has served as president of the board since the adoption of the union school system in 1868.

THE FIRST BURYING GROUND.

The first burial place in the vicinity was upon a short ridge or knoll, elevated twelve or fifteen feet, and located in the southern part of the village, a short distance northeast of the present depot. Comparatively few persons, however, were buried here, and upon the construction of the railroad bed through Holley their remains were removed, and the entire hill taken away to help form the embankment over Sandy creek.

"THE OLD CEMETERY."

The second place selected as a repository of the dead was on the west side of the Clarendon road, on the south line of the town. It seems to have been begun at an early day, without the formation of an association or the observance of any legal formalities. On June 15th, 1844, William Hatch and wife, in consideration of one hundred dollars, deeded to "Silas Day, Lewis K. Churchill, Alva Morgan, Moses N. Stoddard, George W. Dutcher and Justin Day, trustees of the First Presbyterian Society of Murray," one and seven one hundredths acres of land, which embraced what was "heretofore known as the burying ground," "upon the express trust and condition that the said piece or parcel of land shall ever hereafter remain and continue to be used as a cemetery or burying ground for the dead, subject, however, to all such rules and regulations as the said trustees and their successors in office shall make from time to time in relation thereto." This ground sufficed for the necessities of the community for many years. It is still occupied as a cemetery, but no new graves have been made there since 1867.

HILLSIDE CEMETERY.

On the 11th of December, 1866, an association was organized and incorporated, under the general act of the Legislature, as "The Holley Cemetery Association." The first board of trustees comprised John Berry, S. Ensign, S. Harwood, E. H. Cook, N.E.Darrow, N.Hatch, H.Ruggles, S. Spurr and O. A. Eddy. The first officers of the association were John Berry, president; S. Harwood, vice-president; O. A. Eddy, secretary, and S. Ensign, treasurer. In January, 1867, the association purchased eight acres of land from the Miller farm, adjoining the village corporation on the south, at a cost of eleven hundred dollars, About half of this ground was at once laid out into lots, aisles, walks and drives, the lots numbered and platted and the map placed on file in the county clerk's office. On August 16th, 1867, these grounds were formally dedicated by appropriate religious ceremonies, and christened "Hillside Cemetery." A large amount of money and labor has been expended by the association in improving and ornamenting the grounds. A fountain, fed from limpid springs by a hydraulic ram, has been placed near the main entrance. The "hillside" on the east, a slope of about fifty

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feet descent, has been terraced with much taste and precision. An unusual proportion of the lots are marked with rich and stately monuments, and the whole grounds present an appearance of tidiness and care decidedly creditable to the public spirit and refined feelings of the people of Holley and vicinity.

The affairs of the association are managed by a board of nine trustees, three of whom are elected annually. The present board consists of John Berry, president; O. A. Eddy, secretary; S. Ensign, S. Harwood, E. H. Cook, N. Hatch, H. Ruggles, H. E. Kibling and F. D. Cogswell. Col. John Berry has served as president of the association since its organization.

SOCIETIES OF HOLLEY.

Murray Lodge, No. 380, *F. and A. M.* was organized in the village of Holley, May 16th, 1855, and received its charter from the Grand Lodge of the State in June following. The number of charter members was twenty. The first officers were Danley D. Sprague, W. M.; O. Hardy, S. W.; George N. Bowman, J. W. Its meetings were originally held monthly in the old Frisbie block on the east side of the public square, in the afternoon of Wednesday on or before the fall of the moon. In the fire of October 25th, 1866, the lodge lost all its furniture, but was fully insured. Its hall and property were again destroyed by fire in July, 1874, at which time its loss over insurance was six hundred dollars. Its charter was also burned in this fire, but was soon after duplicated or re-issued. In the re-issued charter the following names appear as its leading officers: G. N. Bowman, W. M.; S. E. Howard, S. W.; C. L. Brace, J. W. The lodge has now a commodious and well furnished hall in the new Frisbie block, where it meets regularly on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. It at present numbers ninety members. The present officers are G. E. Tuttle, W. M.; J. Livingston, S. W.; H. B. Bowman, J. W.

Holley Lodge, No. 42, *I. O. O. F.* was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State November 17th, 1848, as "Holley Lodge, No. 388." The charter members were Dr. John W. Titus, Franklin Hinds, Jacob Sawyer, Jabez Allison and Nicholas E. Darrow. Its organization was completed on November 28th, 1848, at which time thirteen candidates were initiated and received the degrees. Dr. John W. Titus was made the first noble grand. About the year 1856 the then existing lodges in the State were re-numbered by the Grand Lodge, when this lodge became No. 140. It was afterward found that one other lodge in this State bore the same number, when the number of Holley Lodge was again changed to 42, which number it still retains. In 1862 it was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature. Its original place of meeting was in the old Frisbie block, on the east side of the square, until the block was burned in October, 1866, at which time the lodge lost its furniture and records. It then purchased the second story of the building on the corner of State street and the public square, of J. W. Robb, which it fitted up and furnished, occupying it until September, 1871, when it again suffered a total loss, including the charter. The same fall the lodge leased and fitted up a hall in the Bliss block, on Thomas street, which it still occupies.

This lodge has sustained a continuous and prosperous existence since its organization, and is now one of the wealthiest of this order in the State. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-nine. Regular meetings are held on Saturday evenings. Semi-annual elections occur on the last meeting in June and December. The present elective officers are: Ogden Miller, N. G.; L. C. Bruce, V. G.; Walter Pettengill, secretary; George Ross, permanent secretary; J. C. Tupper, treasurer.

Holley Lodge, No. 100, *A. O. U. W.* was constituted July 6th, 1877, by District Deputy W. E. Jenney, of Lockport, with twenty-three members, at which time the following first officers were elected: E. R. Armstrong, M. W.; Ira Edwards, P. W. M.; J. H. Smith, G. F.; W. H. Westcott, financier; George Garfield, receiver; George H. Sheffield, recorder; M. T. Pierce, guide. Meetings are held every Thursday evening in Good Templars' Hall. The present number of members is thirty-seven. Elections are held semi-annually. The present leading officers are J. H. Smith, M. W.; E. R. Armstrong, P. W. M.; C. W. Hatch, general foreman; George H. Sheffield, recorder.

Willow Dell Lodge I. O. of G. T. of Holley was instituted January 28th, 1868, by Abner Bailey and John G. Sawyer, of Albion, with one hundred and thirty-five charter members. The first officers were: Nelson Hatch, W. C. T.; Mrs. James Gibson, W. V. T.; George R. Smith, chaplain; E. D. Bronson, secretary; Mary E. Hills, W. A. S.; Charles D. Milne, W. F. S.; Ezra N. Hill, treasurer; Abner N. Dusett, W. M.; Hannah M. Garrison, W. D. M.; Sarah E. Hatch, W. I. G.; Simon Harwood, W. O. G.; P. H. Linneen, P. W. C. T. Regular meetings occur on Tuesday evenings at Good Templars' Hall, in L. D. Hurd's building. New officers are elected every three months. The present number of members is thirty-five.

THE PRESS OF HOLLEY.

The Holley Bulletin.—The first newspaper printed in Holley was commenced about November 1st, 1868, by Jay Densmore, called *The Holley Bulletin.* It was a small, three-column, four-page sheet, published weekly, at fifty cents per year, "strictly in advance." After the fifth number its publication in this form ceased, and on January 15th, 1869, the first number of a semi-monthly "eclectic rural, literary and family newspaper" appeared, bearing the same name, but four times the size of its predecessor, edited and published by Jay Densmore, upon the same terms as the former. Mr. Densmore, however, failed to complete the first column of the *Bulletin.* The office passed into other hands and was removed.

The Monthly Advisor, a small sheet, devoted to advertisements and miscellaneous reading, was begun in October, 1869, by L. A. Bishop, but was dropped after the issue of four or five numbers.

The Holley Standard was commenced in September, 1870, by Cyrus Marsh, as editor and proprietor, who con-

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tinued to conduct it until July, 1874, when the entire office was destroyed by fire. Mr. Marsh immediately after purchased the office of the *Brockport Democrat*, and, changing the name of that paper to the *Democrat and Standard*, attempted to combine the interests of the two places in one paper. This, however, proved unsatisfactory, and he subsequently purchased a new outfit and resumed the publication of the *Standard* at Holley, continuing it until August, 1877, when it was purchased by Frank A. Lanstrum, the present editor and publisher. It is a seven-column, four-page paper, issued weekly, independent in all things, and devoted to the wants and interests of its patrons.

The Agitator made its first appearance in July, 1878. It is a seven-column quarto, published monthly, edited by James A. Bryan, and printed at the *Standard* office. It is devoted to the interest of the independent order of Good Templars. It is an advocate of absolute prohibition, and also favors the enfranchisement of women. It is the official organ of the order of Good Templars of Orleans county.

THE SMALLER VILLAGES.

SANDY CEEEK was so named from the stream near the confluence of whose branches it is located, and although the name of the post-office from its establishment has been "Murray" the name of "Sandy Creek" still attaches to the village. It is the oldest village and was for a time the principal business place in the town. It began to assume the appearance of a village in 1815, when Isaac Leach built and opened a store. Orlando Keyes soon after engaged in the same business. Robert Perry and Henry McCall erected a grist-mill here in 1816, which, however, was abandoned soon after. In 1828 Ephraim Rose built a grist-mill here, which was run until about 1850. The present grist-mill was erected in 1836 by Southworth, Frisbie & Adams. McCall & Perry also built a saw-mill here and a distillery, which they operated for some time. Wyman & Clark built a carding machine and fulling-mill here about 1819, which was in operation until about 1830. Elijah and Eli Root built and kept the first hotel here, on the site of the present one; and in 1818 Dr. Woodworth erected and opened the second one, where Dr. Nichoson's dwelling now stands. The first school-house here was built of plank, about 1817, and Benjamin Allin was among the first teachers. The early settlers in this vicinity suffered greatly from sickness. As early as 1811 it is related that "the people at Sandy Creek were nearly all sick and in great suffering." That year they received assistance and relief from a few humane inhabitants of Byron, Genesee county. The construction of a dam across the creek here caused the water to rise so as to overflow several acres covered with timber and other vegetation. "The water killed the timber and a terrible sickness followed among the inhabitants, about one-quarter of whom died in one season. The well persons were not numerous enough to take care of the sick and bury the dead, and settlers from other neighborhoods came and helped the needy ones. The mill dam was taken down and the sickness disappeared," yet Sandy Creek was regarded as a very unhealthy locality for several years after.

HULBERTON is the site of the stone quarry of A. J. Squire, from which is obtained sandstone of a superior quality and a rich brown color, used principally for building purposes. St. Paul's Church, on Delaware avenue in Buffalo, is built of material obtained from this quarry, as is also Sibley Hall, of Rochester. The quantity of stone is inexhaustible. This quarry was opened by Mr. Squire about eight years ago, and has been worked constantly since that time.

The first start toward a village at this point was made by Joseph Budd, who came from Rensselaer county, N. Y., in May, 1826, and purchased of a former settler, named Degollier, one hundred and thirty acres of land lying on both sides of the canal. He at first moved into a log house built by Degollier, but afterward erected and resided in the substantial stone dwelling now occupied by Marcus H. Phillips. In 1828 he dug a basin in the south bank of the canal, large enough for canal boats to turn around in, and the same year commenced to sell village lots to such as he could induce to purchase.

Isaac H. S. Hulbert a native of Massachusetts, settled at Hulberton in the spring of 1825. About the year 1828 he built and opened the first grocery at this point, on the canal.

Orsemus Squires erected a building near the tow path, in which he opened the first general store in 1828. In 1832 this store was made over and fitted up for a tavern, and Timothy Tuttle became the first tavern-keeper here. This building is now a part of the present hotel.

George Squires came from Columbia county, N. Y., and settled at Hulberton in 1825. He built the first frame building in that vicinity. It was located near the north bank of the canal. It is still standing, and is occupied by John Moore & Son as a canal grocery. In 1830 Dr. Frisbie built the first warehouse, on the basin Budd had dug out. In 1833 Mr. Budd caused his land next to the canal and along the highway to be laid out into village lots by A. Cantine, a surveyor. This village was originally called Scio, a name given to it by George Squires.

I. H. S. Hulbert was a man of much business tact and enterprise. In connection with the mercantile business he bought and shipped farm produce, staves and lumber. Previous to 1835 the nearest post-office was at Sandy Creek, about two miles north. In that year a post-office was established here through Mr. Hulbert's efforts and influence. At that time there already existed one post-office named Scio in the State of New York. This post-office was consequently named Hulberton in honor of Mr. Hulbert, a name which the citizens at once adopted for the village. Mr. Hulbert was appointed the first postmaster.

The first school-house in the vicinity of Hulberton was built of logs, about 1822. Among the first teachers who taught here were Alfreda Smith and Ryan Barber. This house burned down in the winter of 1827 and 1828. The

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following summer school was taught in a barn, which stood on Main street, south of the canal, and the next winter in a log dwelling north of the village. In 1828 a frame school-house was built nearly opposite the present one. The stone school-house now in use was erected in 1840. It contains two rooms, in which two teachers are employed a portion of the time. An excellent school is now taught here under the management of the Misses Cook, of Clarendon.

HINDSBURGH is situated on lands first settled by Jacob Luttenton, who built the first house here. In 1829 he sold out to Jacob Hinds. Mr. Hinds soon commenced to build up a village. In 1830 he built the first warehouse and commenced buying produce.

In 1832 this had become quite a marketing place, and the emigration to localities north of here made this a point of debarkation from the canal.

The name of Hindsburgh was given to this place at a public meeting of the settlers held for that purpose in 1832, in honor of Jacob Hinds and his brother Joel. In 1835 Jacob Hinds erected a very large two-story frame tavern—the first in the place—which, as soon as completed, he opened to the public. The same year, in company with his brother Joel, he built the first store, and the following year filled it with general merchandise and commenced trade in connection with the produce business.

W. Whitney, of Rochester, built the second warehouse here in 1836 and commenced dealing in produce. Jabez Allison settled here at an early date and also engaged largely in the produce business. He held the office of justice of the peace here for over twenty years, and also served five terms as supervisor of Murray.

Samuel N. Oothout, of Rochester, was engaged in the mercantile business here at an early day. He also kept the hotel as early as 1838.

Until the completion of the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central railroad, about 1852, Hindsburgh was an active business place and a lively market for a large extent of country, since which time it has not increased in trade or population.

At BROCKVILLE, about three-fourths of a mile east of Hindsburgh, near the canal, are located the extensive stone quarries of O'Brien & Riley, of Medina, opened in 1874. The sandstone from these quarries is used for flagging, curbing, culverts, etc., and is in good demand in western markets.

CHURCH HISTORY OF MURRAY.

The first religious organization formed within the present town of Murray was in connection with the "Christian" denomination. A church of this sect was formally constituted in March, 1816, at the house of William Burnham, who then lived one mile north and a half mile west of the village of Holley. Their meetings were held in that vicinity for several years, when they were removed to West Clarendon, where the church still exists.

A church was organized in 1816 in what is now the town of Clarkson, but at that time included in the town of Murray. The church was called the "First Congregational Church of Murray." After Clarkson was set off from Murray, in 1819, the name of the church was changed to "Clarkson;" a portion of the members withdrew, and a new church was organized in Murray.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HOLLEY.

On the 5th day of January, 1819, at a meeting called for that purpose at the school-house near Sandy Creek, a religious organization was effected and "constituted into a church," under the name of the "Congregational Church of Sandy Creek." Rev. John F. Bliss led the exercises and presided upon this occasion. A confession of faith and covenant were adopted, to which the following persons signed their names: Theophilus Taylor, Theodore Ellis, Samuel Reed, Harrison Hatch, Joseph Tamworth, Timothy Smith, Isaac Cady, Mary Perry, Ruth Dinsmore, Patience Ellis, Polly Rice, Sally Reed, Azerbah Taylor, Phila Parker, Jerusha Sprague, Thankful Smith, Electa Stiles, Eunice Whitcomb and Polly Day—nineteen in all.

Theophilus Taylor and Samuel Reed were elected deacons, and Harrison Hatch moderator and stated clerk.

In October of the same year four other persons were admitted into the church. They were George Wood, Betsey Cady, Susana Broughton and Rebecca Pierce.

Rev. Mr. Bliss ministered to the infant church one half the time, devoting the other half to the church in Clarkson.

This region at that time was entirely missionary ground. The inhabitants were few and scattered, and professors of religion lived remote from each other. At Sandy Creek there was a small settlement, but where the village of Holley now is there was a nearly unbroken wilderness.

In the year 1820 this church received an accession of ten members and dismissed five. In August of that year it was voted that "those members living near Farwell's Mills, and wishing to unite by themselves in church relation, be at liberty to do so, and that they be considered as dismissed when said church is formed." A part of the members accordingly withdrew, and a church was organized in Clarendon, and received under the care of the Presbytery of Rochester, on the 4th of February, 1823. Its original number of members is not known, but in 1826 it was reported as having in communion only nine members.

In 1821 Elder Bliss relinquished his charge of the Sandy Creek church, and devoted his whole time to the church of Clarkson for two years longer. During the year 1821 this church connected itself with the Presbytery of Rochester, on the "plan of union." After Mr. Bliss left the people were without a minister until 1827, when Rev. Stephen Williams preached to them for a short time. He began his labors by organizing a Sunday-school. In 1828 Rev. Mr. Child was the minister. At his coming the church was reduced to five members. On July 24th, 1830, the church received three members by letter, the only additions for more than three years. They were Rev. William T. Torrey, Mrs. Betsey Torrey

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and Chauncey Harwood. The latter was elected to the office of deacon the same year, and Rev. Mr. Torrey supplied the pulpit for nearly two years. In the latter part of 1829 meetings began to be held frequently in the vicinity of Holley, principally in the school-house in Holley, sometimes in the school-house in district No. 8, next west from Holley, and not unfrequently in private dwellings.

In the spring of 1831 there was a powerful revival in this vicinity. It is still remembered as the "great barn revival," the meetings having been held in a large barn standing on the farm now owned by George N. Bowman, just west of Holley. The preaching was by Elder Cacy, a Baptist clergyman, and Rev. Mr. Clapp, who was then pastor of the Congregational church of Greece. As a result of these meetings seventy-four were added to this church during that year, and about the same number to the Baptist church of Holley.

On July 13th, 1831, by an act of the Presbytery of Rochester, the church of Sandy Creek and the church of Clarendon were united in one, to be known as the "Church of Murray." About the same time Rev. Hiland Hubbard became the minister; he remained a little more than two years.

Up to this time the church had no meeting-house; the usual place of worship was the school-house in Holley. In January, 1831, a subscription was started for the purpose of erecting a church. A frame building, about 40 by 60 feet in size, was begun the same year, on a lot purchased from Hiram Frisbie, in the north part of the village. It was completed at a cost of about $2,500, and dedicated in 1832. The first trustees of this church and society were: Reuben Bryant, William Allis, Harley N. Bushnell, Austin Day, Joseph Parker, Morris Sprague and Abram Cantine.

Rev. Hiland Hubbard was followed in 1834 by Rev. Robert H. Conklin, who labored among the people a little more than one year.

In 1836 this church voted, with but one dissenting voice, to change its form of government from the plan of union to Presbyterian. Ruling elders were chosen, who were to rotate in office, and the day was fixed for their ordination. The church voted to take the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of Murray." But before the day of ordination came, the subject was postponed. It was afterward called up anew, but delayed, until at last the whole subject was postponed indefinitely. The church has ever since retained its Presbyterian title, but has had no elders, and has ever remained Congregational. Rev. Mr. Conklin was succeeded in the fore part of the year 1836 by Rev. O. S. Powell, who officiated as minister for two years, when Rev. Richard Kay assumed the pastoral care of the church; he remained a little more than two years. In the spring of 1840 Rev. R. S. Compton became the pastor, and he continued three years. His successor was Rev. John Copeland, who, after completing a six months engagement, accepted a call, and was installed on the 14th of November, 1843, and continued as pastor until January 8th, 1859, a period of fifteen years and eight months. When he commenced his services here the church numbered one hundred and eighty-two; when he left, the whole number of communicants was two hundred and thirty-one.

After a short vacancy Rev. Mr. Copeland was followed by Rev. E. M. Toof, who remained six years and six months, after which the pulpit was supplied for one year by Rev. F. Drake, a resident of Holley. He was followed in April, 1866, by Rev. Nathan Boswell, who officiated for two years. Rev. C. C. Johnson succeeded him, being installed in June, 1869, and continuing about five years. The present pastor, Rev. F. A. Bacon, commenced his labors here in 1874.

Near the close of Mr. Copeland's pastorate the meeting-house was repaired and refurnished, at an expense of $750. In the early part of 1869 it was raised and enlarged, and a basement built under it for a session and Sunday-school room, and it was re-arranged and rebuilt internally. These improvements cost the society $5,000. While these repairs were being made, services were held in Newton's Hall. The church was finished the same summer and rededicated by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Rochester. In the spring of 1878 an alcove, eleven feet by fourteen feet in size, was built on the east end, at a cost of $400, and an organ, costing $1,100, set therein.

The present number of members is one hundred and eighty five.

The Sunday-school in connection with this church was organized in 1827 by Rev. Stephen Williams. The first superintendent was S. B. Ayers. Harley N. Bushnell served as superintendent for many years. The present superintendent is Eli H. Cook. The average attendance is one hundred and twenty-five.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HOLLEY.

The first step towards the formation of a Baptist church in Murray was taken at a meeting held at the school-house in district No. 4, about one mile north of the present village of Holley, on November 12th, 1825, when the dozen persons present unanimously "agreed to become a church," and also resolved "that a council be called for the purpose of constituting us a church." Silas Everts was chosen church clerk. At a meeting held on the 26th of the same month, articles of faith and covenant were adopted and subscribed to by Arah Irons, Daniel Reed, Davis Ingles, John Sprague, Silas Everts, Abel Belding, Ezra Hall, Joseph Reed and ten females, who were, three days later, constituted a church by a council of delegates from neighboring churches. On December 24th, 1825, Daniel Reed was elected the first deacon.

Arah Irons, then a licentiate, was first preacher. He ministered occasionally until the spring of 1826, when he was engaged to preach regularly every other Sabbath. The meetings were held in various places, but mostly in the school-house in district No. 4, then known as the "Sprague school-house," until June, 1826. They were then alternately held at the latter place and at Sandy Creek for one year, after which the Sprague school-house became the regular place of worship.

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On November 30th, 1826, Arah Irons was ordained. In June, 1826, this church was received under the care of the Niagara Baptist Association, Arah Irons and John Sprague being the first delegates sent to that body. On the 6th of June, 1829, Daniel Reed was elected church clerk.

This organization was duly incorporated as the "First Baptist Church and Society of Holley" on January 20th, 1830. The first board of trustees elected at that time consisted of Hiram Frisbie, Harley N. Bushnell, C. W. Bivins, Daniel Reed, James Benjamin and John Sprague.

In June, 1830, this church withdrew from the Niagara association and on October 5th, 1831, united with the Monroe Baptist Association.

On January 7th, 1831, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Hiram Frisbie, Daniel Reed and John Sprague, and Hiram Frisbie was appointed treasurer of the society. A frame church building, thirty-five feet by forty-five in size, was soon after commenced on a lot located in the northeast part of the village of Holley, but was not completed until the spring of 1834. The entire cost of the structure was about $3,000. It was dedicated May 29th, 1834.

For the first four years of its existence Rev. Arah Irons had the ministerial care of this church. He was followed on February 1st, 1831, by Rev. Zenas Case, who was dismissed at the end of one year, soon after which—on February 24th, 1832—a portion of the members withdrew to form a new church on the Transit, now known as the "Gaines and Murray Baptist Church."

After the dismissal of Elder Case the people were without a minister until September, 1833, when Rev. James R. Eldridge was engaged to preach to them for one year, at the end of which time he was succeeded by Rev. Martin Coleman, who continued until the spring of 1836. He was followed by the Rev. Alfred Handy, who retained the pastoral care of the church for four years. After him Rev. Hobart Leavenworth preached for two years. In May, 1841, Rev. S. A. Estee, from Batavia, became the pastor, in which relation he served three years. In 1844 the Orleans Baptist Association was formed from portions of the associations of Monroe and Niagara, this church being included in the newly formed association, to which body it still belongs. After Mr. Estee, Rev. Franklin Woodard preached until the spring of 1847, after which Rev. Charles Clutz supplied the pulpit for about one year, and was succeeded in June, 1848, by Rev. Mr. Bailey; he served as a supply for about six months. In October, 1849, Rev. W. S. Clark engaged for six months. Rev. Alfred Handy commenced his second pastorate here in April, 1850, and continued two years. May 1st, 1853, Rev. E. Savage commenced his labors as pastor. He resigned May 1st, 1854. June 1st, 1855, T. S. Hill, a licentiate from Beamsville, Canada, was engaged as a supply. He remained four years, having been ordained and settled as pastor on February 27th, 1856.

In the latter part of September, 1858, the trustees of the society purchased of E. F. Roraback a lot and dwelling for a parsonage, paying $950 for the same.

Mr. Hill removed to Geneva in October, 1859, and Rev. Samuel Gilbert assumed the pastorate in December, 1859. He was succeeded in May, 1860, by Rev. R. C. Palmer. The total number of members in 1860 was one hundred and fourteen.

Rev. Mr. Palmer relinquished his charge in December, 1862, after which the church was without a pastor for nearly three years, but supplied a portion of the time by Rev. Messrs. McVicker, Williams and others. On October 1st, 1865, Rev. Ira Bennett assumed the pastorate; he continued his labors here two years.

In January, 1866, the society decided to enlarge and improve their church edifice, and Daniel W. Reed, John Berry and Henry E. Smith were appointed a building committee to superintend the work. During the years 1866 and 1867 the building was considerably enlarged, remodeled and improved internally, a baptistery put in, the walls frescoed, the wood-work grained, and the whole carpeted and refurnished, the entire expense of which amounted to $3,200. The church was rededicated on the 22nd of January, 1868.

April 12th, 1868, Rev. G. W. Divoll was settled as pastor, but resigned in October following. He was succeeded on November 15th, 1868, by the Rev. B. W. Rogers. On September 1st, 1873, he was relieved from the pastorate, through sickness, and the 1st of October Rev. M. P. Forbes became the pastor, remaining two years.

The present pastor, Rev. W. Dunbar, commenced his labors here on February 20th, 1876.

M. E. CHURCH OF HOLLEY.

Early in 1869, a few Methodists met at the house of Mrs. Eldridge Farwell, then residing in Clarendon village, for the purpose of deliberating on the organization of a church. It was decided unanimously to make the attempt to "build a meeting-house at Holley," and in a short time $3,200 was pledged. A second meeting was held at the Presbyterian church in Holley on May 11th, 1869, at which an M. E. society was organized and the necessary steps taken for its incorporation. A board of trustees was elected, consisting of Mortimer Taylor, Augustus Southworth, Richard Huff, James Gibson, Isaac Garrison, Richard P. True and Frank A. Marsh. At a meeting of the trustees, soon after, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Mortimer Taylor, Richard Huff and Isaac Garrison. A site was purchased of Hiram Frisbie in May, 1869, and the erection of a brick edifice north of and fronting the public square was commenced the same month and fully completed the following spring. It cost about $12,000. It was dedicated on the 27th of April, 1870, by Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn. At the time of the dedication the society was seven thousand dollars in debt for the building; the amount was subscribed on that day. About the time of the dedication of the church a class was formally constituted at the village, by Rev. E. M. Buck, consisting of sixteen members. The male members were Nelson Coe, R. P. True, Richard Huff and J. C. Allis. Nelson Coe was chosen the first class leader. This class was formed as a branch of the Clarendon and

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Hulberton circuit. Rev. E. M. Buck, then in charge of this circuit, preached at the new church regularly until the fall of 1870, when Revs. William Barrett and C. B. Spencer were assigned to this circuit, who remained one year. Rev. G. W. Terry came in the fall of 1871 and continued one year; he was followed by Rev. Henry C. Woods for three years.

In the fall of 1875 the Holley church became an independent charge. The membership had increased to one hundred. Rev. W. O. Peat now became the pastor. He remained one year, and was succeeded in the fall of 1876 by Rev. H. F. Osborne, who still continues the pastor. The present number of members is about one hundred.

A Sunday-school was organized at this church on the Sunday following its dedication, with seventy pupils. Ira Edwards was chosen the first superintendent. The present number of scholars enrolled is one hundred and twelve, with an average attendance of about seventy-five. Emery J. Baker is the present superintendent.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH OF HOLLEY.

For several years previous to any formal organization, the Catholics of Holley and vicinity were occasionally visited by priests from Buffalo, who were sent here by the late Bishop Timon to minister to their spiritual necessities.

Not until the year 1855 was a Catholic mission properly organized at Holley. It was at first attended by Rev. Father McGowan, then resident pastor of the Catholic church at Brockport. During the first year of his administration he purchased the present church site, on which then stood a dwelling house. This he converted into a place of divine worship, and it was thereafter used by him as such.

In 1858 Bishop Timon assigned Rev. Dr. Barker to the pastoral charge of Albion, from which source Holley was thenceforth supplied.

In 1862 Rev. Dr. Barker having resigned, he was succeeded by Rev. John Castaldi, who in 1863 built the first Catholic church, proper, in the village of Holley. The Catholics then numbered about forty-five families. In 1867 he enlarged the new edifice to its present dimentions.

On November 1st, 1875, Bishop Ryan appointed Rev. David F. Lasher as the first resident pastor at Holley, who, having resigned on account of ill-health, was succeeded in 1876 by the present incumbent, Rev. James P. Lasher, who ministered to the spiritual wants of about sixty-five families in Holley and its immediate vicinity. During the first year of his pastorate Mr. Lasher erected the parochial residence adjoining the church, and made various other improvements, at a cost of about $4,000.

The mission is at present in a most flourishing condition. In addition to the village property, the society owns a beautiful cemetery, desirably located and unincumbered.

The Sunday-school in connection with this church is satisfactorily conducted, under the supervision of the pastor, aided by several lay assistants selected by him from the society. The average number of pupils is about seventy-five.

THE GAINES AND MURRAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is an offshoot from the Baptist church of Murray, its constituent members being dismissed from that church for the purpose of forming this.

On January 24th, 1832, the Baptist church of Holley met at the house of Alanson Mansfield, near Balcom's Mills, to consider the propriety of granting letters to a number of members living in that part of the town, who had requested dismission from the Holley church with the view of becoming a separate church. After a full examination of the matter letters were granted to thirty-one members, who one week later met at the school-house near Alanson Mansfield's, and organized a conference, by the adoption of articles of faith and a church covenant. After the formation of the conference four other members were received by letter, and one by baptism. The conference was given recognition as a church at a council of pastors and brethren from sister churches which assembled at the above named school-house on February 29th, 1832. R. Baker and A. Mansfield represented the conference. The title adopted was "Gaines and Murray Baptist Church." It consisted of thirty-six members—sixteen males and twenty females. Rev. M. Coleman preached the recognition sermon. Rev. A. Irons gave the hand of fellowship, and Rev. H. Davis delivered the address to the church.

The organization was fully completed at a meeting held March 3rd, 1832, by the election of Abner Balcom as church clerk, and A. Mansfield and Salmon Dibble as deacons. In June following this church was received into the Niagara Baptist Association.

The church was favored with occasional preaching by pastors from neighboring churches until August 14th, 1832, when Rev. Charles Randall was settled as the first pastor, who remained one year. Rev. S. Stilwell, then a licentiate, ministered from November, 1833, to November, 1834. During his pastorate forty-two were added to the church. The third pastor was Rev. R. Kimball, who came November 8th, 1834, and resigned in August, 1835.

At a meeting held at the house of Thomas Plues on December 31st, 1834, this church and society were legally incorporated, and Sherman Dibble, Salmon Dibble, Oliver Vankirk, Josiah Lamont and Abner Balcom were elected trustees. Up to this time meetings had been held in school-houses. In the year 1835 a frame meeting house 50 feet by 40 in size was erected on the east side of the "Transit," on lot 273 in the town of Murray, at a cost of $2,500.

Rev. J. W. McDonald was pastor from March 19th, 1836, until January, 1838. During his pastorate the society provided the parsonage, costing about $600. The next pastor was Rev. Franklin Woodard, who came March 3rd, 1838, but at his request was released on the 28th of April, and was succeeded in August, 1838, by Rev. E. T. Manning. He remained one year, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Stoughton.

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Rev. Jacob Blair became pastor in the spring of 1842, and served the church about nine months, after which there was a vacancy in the pastorate, during which the pulpit was supplied by Rev. I. Fargo, who was licensed by this church at that time. Rev. T. Inman, of Carlton, also preached occasionally and administered the ordinances.

On May 1st, 1843, the Rev. S. Marshall was settled as pastor, and served until October 1st, 1846. Rev. J. M. Burt preached from February, 1847, to April 1st, 1848. The next pastor was Rev. Charles Clutz, who began his labors in May, 1848, and continued until July, 1849. Then followed a long vacancy, during which the pulpit was occupied by several different ministers, among them the Rev. William B. Downer, who was settled as pastor a short time. In June, 1850, the labors of Rev. A. Wadhams were secured for one year.

On July 6th, 1851, David Moore, jr., a member of this church, was invited to "exercise his gifts," and on June 30th, 1852, he was ordained and settled as pastor of this church. He remained until April 8th, 1855. During his pastorate sixty-nine were added to the church. After his resignation the pulpit was supplied for one year mostly from the Theological Seminary of Rochester.

Rev. C. E. Brown preached from May 18th, 1856, to July 11th, 1857. He was followed in six months by Rev. S. Gilbert, who remained until July, 1858. He was immediately succeeded by Rev. I. Cheesbrough, who continued until May 18th, 1862. During his pastorate, in the year 1859, the church edifice was remodeled, repaired and improved at a cost of $1,000.

On June 1st, 1862, Rev. O. F. A. Spinning began to preach here, and after six weeks was settled as pastor. He served in that capacity until the spring of 1869. He was followed in April of that year by Rev. E. Holroyd, who staid four years. His successor was Rev. B. H. Damon, who came in April, 1873, and resigned at the end of two years. Rev. G. C. Walker, the present incumbent, assumed the pastorate in April, 1875.

The church building was repaired the second time in 1868, to the amount of $180, and again in 1876, at a cost of $600. The edifice is at present valued at $4,000.

The society has added to the parsonage, since its purchase, an upright, sixteen by twenty-four feet in size and two stories high. The present value of the parsonage and lot is $1,000.

This church belongs to the Orleans Baptist Association, having joined that body upon its organization in 1845. The present membership is one hundred and forty-seven.

A Sunday-school was formed in connection with this church over forty years ago. It was superintended for several years by the various pastors of the church. David Morse—now Rev. D. Morse, D. D., pastor of the Baptist church of Geneva—was elected superintendent about 1850. The present superintendent is Deacon A. L. Dibble. The present number of scholars enrolled is one hundred and six, with eleven teachers. The average attendance is sixty-five.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HULBERTON.

As early as 1823 an M. E. class was formed through the efforts of Elder Ferry, at his house, about one mile east of the present village of Hulberton. Meetings were held in that locality for several years, generally presided over by Elder Ferry. This organization was at length absorbed by the formation of a class of like faith at Hulberton.

Joseph Budd, a man of piety who had settled at Hulberton in 1826, in 1827 invited Elders Hemingway and Wooster, missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, to make Hulberton one of their preaching stations. This they did, and the result was the organization at Hulberton the same year of a Methodist Episcopal class by Rev. Mr. Hemingway.

Their meetings were usually held in private dwellings, until the frame school-house was built in 1838, when they were frequently held in that. Elders Hemingway and Samuel Wooster continued to minister to them at stated periods for some time. They were followed by Rev. Merritt Preston. Among the other preachers who ministered to this class in the early years of its existence were Revs. Hiram May, Israel Chamberlain, John Copeland, Josiah Breakman, George Wilkinson, John H. Wallace, Medad Ferry, Glezen Filmore, Micah Segar.

The society was legally organized and incorporated under the name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Scio" at a meeting held for that purpose at the school-house, on February 8th, 1830. A board of trustees was elected, composed of the following persons: Joseph Budd, George Squire, I. H. S. Hulbert, Ezekiel Root and Joseph Doolittle. Hannibal Hitchcock was elected clerk of the board.

At a meeting held at the school-house on March 6th, 1830, "it was resolved unanimously that we build a meeting-house for the benefit of the M. E. church and society at Scio." I. H. S. Hulbert was chosen a building committee. A lot was donated to the society by Joseph Budd, and a frame church building commenced the same spring. It was inclosed, a rough, loose floor laid, and rude benches put in it, and it was thus used as a place of meeting for several years. It was finally completed in 1836, at a cost of about $2,000, and dedicated.

This church formed a part of the Clarendon and Hulberton circuit until the fall of 1870, when it was set off as an independent charge, and remained such until 1875, when it was again connected with the Clarendon church, one pastor dividing his time between the two charges. The Clarendon and Hulberton circuit is under the care of the Genesee Conference.

The present preacher, Rev. C. W. Swift, commenced his labors here in the fall of 1877.

The present membership is thirty-eight.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF SANDY CREEK.

A religious organization, consisting of fifty members, and styling itself the "Free Baptist Church and Society of Sandy Creek," was effected by the Rev. William

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Taylor, of Rochester, at a meeting called for that purpose, and held at the school-house in the village of Sandy Creek on the 21st of March, 1875. Meetings were held regularly thereafter by Rev. Mr. Taylor at the school-house until 1877. In 1876 the society commenced the erection of a frame church edifice at Sandy Creek, which was completed the following spring, and dedicated May 2nd, 1877, by the Rev. Mr. Crandall, of Fairport, assisted by Elders Bacon and McKewin.

This church was received under the care of the Rochester Free-will Baptist Conference in June, 1877, and in September following the Rochester Conference met with this church at Sandy Creek.

The first deacons of this church were Milton L. Soper and Norman Pier, elected February 9th, 1878. Milton L. Soper was also elected to serve as church clerk and treasurer.

Rev. William Taylor continued as pastor until April, 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. Orrin Wildy, of Kendall, the present incumbent.

A Sunday-school was established here soon after the organization of the church. Samuel Pike was chosen the first superintendent, and still serves in that capacity. The present number of pupils is about forty.

MURRAY'S VOLUNTEERS.

RECORDS OF HER CITIZENS WHO FOUGHT TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION.

Robert Agus, Hulberton; enlisted Aug 16, 1862, in the 129th inf; transferred to 8th hvy art; promoted corp Aug 13, and 1st sergt Oct 2, 1864; honorably dschd June 22, 1865.

Michael Anderson, Holley; enlisted Jan 1, 1863, for three years, in the 129th inf; transferred to 8th hvy art; dschd for physical disability, July 15, 1865.

John Anderson, Holley; enlisted Aug 12, 1864, for three years.

Robert Alongton, Holley; enlisted for three years Sept 24, 1864.

Samuel Anderson, Hindsburgh, N. Y; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for three years.

James A. Austin, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted June 16, 1863, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; dschd Oct 5, 1865.

Christian Burger, Hindsburgh; pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 16, 1864, for three years; honorably dschd.

Henry Briggs, Hindsburgh; enlisted Aug 20, 1864, for three years.

Lewis N. Blanchard, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 23, 1863, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and died June 14; remains buried at or near Washington.

Orrin L. Blanchard, Albion; pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 23, 1863, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, returned home on a furlough and died at Albion, Sept 13, 1864.

George Bradley, pr 151st N. Y. inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 12, 1861, for three years.

Cary Brace, 2nd sergt 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Dec 12, 1861, for three years; was taken with rheumatism and sent to a Washington hospital, May 27, 1862; dschd June 23, 1862.

William S. Ball, Holley; 2nd lieut Co C, 4th hvy art; enlisted Aug 1, 1862; was in battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Sheldon House, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, and Hatcher's Run; promoted to 2nd lieut in 1864, mstd out and dschd June 26, 1865.

James H. Bushnell, sergt 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 11, 1861, for three years as a pr; taken prisoner Aug 30, 1862, and paroled in the field three days after; promoted Oct 13, 1862; dschd Apr, 1865.

Daniel M. Burnett, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; dschd June 29, 1865.

Francis Balcom, corp 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 31, 1862, for three years as a pr; was killed at the battle of Locust Grove Nov 27, 1862; buried on the battle field.

Henry Bidwell, pr 97th inf, Co D; mstd Sept 10, 1863; dschd Aug 15, 1865.

Henry B. Bacon, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 31, 1863, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, taken to hospital and dschd by surgeon's certificate Apr 3, 1865.

Elisha D. Bronson, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; dschd July 1, 1865.

George Blym, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 31, 1862, for three years; taken sick while in camp and returned.

George Blyth, pr 1st mounted rifles, Co K; enlisted July 15, 1862, for three years; dschd June 14, 1863, on account of physical disability incurred in the service.

Michael Calligan, Holley; enlisted Sept 11, 1864, for three years.

John Corbett, Hindsburgh; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for three years.

Edward Coleman, Hulberton, N. Y; enlisted Sept 14, 1864, for one year.

Henry Carter, Albion; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

Joye H. Clark, Hulberton, N.Y; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for three years.

Charles D. Cornell, South Barre, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, and taken to hospital; returned to the regiment Dec 1, 1864; promoted corp Apr 21, 1863; dschd June 22, 1865.

George F. Clark, pr 14th inf, Co G; enlisted Feb 29, 1864, for three years; dschd Nov. 17, 1864.

Daniel Caton, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 15, 1863, for three years; killed before Petersburg and buried on the battle field.

William H. Chapman, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted for three years.

Orrin B. Covile, pr 4th hvy art, Co C; enlisted Jan 2, 1864, for three years; wounded in the Shenandoah valley and taken to the Columbian hospital; returned to the reg in Jan, 1865; dschd Sept 26, 1865.

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George F. Copeland, 1st sergt 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Aug 6, 1862, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor in the left knee; taken to hospital and dschd by surgeon's certificate of disability, Apr 3, 1865.

Michael Collins, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 1, 1861, for three years at Holley; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, probably, as he has been missing since that battle.

Hiram J. Cady, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 1, 1861, for three years; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg and buried on the battle field.

Nathaniel Conner, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 1, 1861, for three years; taken to hospital in Apr, and dschd in Jan, 1862, on account of physical disability.

William Davis, Holley; enlisted Sept 20, 1864, for three years.

Charles Deleman, Albion; enlisted Sept 17, 1864, for two years.

William Dailey; enlisted Sept 27, 1864.

James Droyer; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

William Dreary; enlisted Sept 26, 1864.

Joseph Doyen; enlisted Sept 26, 1864.

James Dalton, sergt 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 31, 1862; lost his leg at the knee at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct 19, 1864; dschd June 23, 1865.

Ira G. Davis, sergt ind sharpshooters, Co 6; enlisted Aug 7, 1862; taken prisoner Aug 19, 1864, and sent to Richmond, thence to Belle Isle, thence to Salisbury, N. C., and paroled at Goldsboro, N. C.; dschd June 5, 1865.

William Dewolf, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862, for three years.

Joseph Dows, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 13, 1861, for three years.

Judson Downs, capt Co F 3d cav.

Charles Delow, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Aug 9, 1862, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor by a shot through the knee, and taken to hospital; returned to his regiment Oct 15, 1864; was at the surrender of Lee.

Jeremiah Enright; enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

Thomas Enright, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Sept 1, 1862; lost the middle finger of his left hand Nov 27, 1863; dschd July 5, 1865.

William Ely, pr 94th inf, Co I; enlisted Nov 25, 1861; dschd Dec 3, 1864.

Alexander Falkner, pr 22nd cav, Co C; enlisted Dec 18, 1863, for three years; dschd July 30, 1865.

O'Neil Flanders, pr 22nd cav, Co F; enlisted in Nov, 1863; taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, and thence to Florence, where he died of starvation.

Samuel C. Francis, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 23, 1862, for three years.

Bruce Fortinance, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 28, 1862, for three years; died at Harper's Ferry hospital, July 25, 1863, of typhoid fever, and was buried there.

Lyman J. Glazyer, 5th sergt 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 12, 1861, for three years; left the regiment at Piedmont Station, Va., and was last heard from in Canada.

John Gumne, Hindsburgh, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 31, 1862, for three years; wounded in the right shoulder, and was dschd by surgeon's certificate June 8, 1864.

Patrick Glancy, Hulberton; enlisted for three years Sept 10, 1864.

John Gibson; enlisted for three years Sept 24, 1864.

Myron S. Hooker; enlisted Aug 10, 1862, for three years, in the 129th inf; transferred to 8th hvy art; taken with the camp fever and dschd Mch 25, 1863.

William Harden; enlisted Aug 1, 1864, for three years.

J. B. Hutchinson; enlisted in the navy, Sept 13, 1865, for one year.

William Holmes; enlisted Sept 29, for three years

George House; enlisted Nov 14, 1864, for three years.

Leonard Henry, pr 8th N. Y. hvy art, Co H; enlisted Feb 22, 1863, for three years; dschd Apr 30, 1865.

Reuben Harrington, corp 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 15, 1861, for three years; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, and buried on the field.

Wallace B. Hard, lieut 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Aug 9, 1862, for three years, as a pr; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; buried on the battle field.

John W. Hulbart, pr 22nd cav, Co M; enlisted for three years Feb 22, 1864; he was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, where he died of dropsy, Sept 15, 1864.

Alexander Hosbury, pr 28th inf; enlisted Aug 9, 1862, for three years; killed at Cedar Mountain, and buried on the battle field.

Edwin S. Housington, pr 105th inf, Co G; enlisted Feb, 1862, for three years.

George E. Harwood, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862, for three years; wounded and taken to general hospital in Washington, and subsequently transferred to the hospital as night-watch, and to the adjutant-general's office, Washington, as clerk; re-enlisted and remained a clerk in Washington.

George Haggard, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 23, 1863, for three years.

Lyman Howe, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted June 16, 1863, for three years; made prisoner at Ream's Station, and taken to Richmond, and thence to Salisbury, where he remained six months, then paroled and sent to Annapolis; dschd in June, 1865.

Joseph Jerol, 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 1, 1862, as a private.

Martin Knight, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; mstd Dec 23, 1863, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; taken prisoner, sent to Richmond and paroled Aug 22, 1864; returned to the regiment Dec 10, 1864; Mch 10, transferred to the veteran reserve corps; dschd July 22, 1865.

John Kelly, Hindsburgh; pr 112th inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 4, 1863, for three years; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, and lost the use of one arm; dschd in Feb, 1865.

Patrick Kelly; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for three years.

Patrick Kinney; enlisted for three years.

Ezra Keyoy, Murray; pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov

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15, 1861, for three years; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, and buried on the battle field.

John Kelly, Holley; corp 151st inf, Co B; enlisted Sept 6, 1862; wounded Nov 27, 1863, and sent to hospital; July 9, 1864, taken prisoner; paroled Feb 22, 1865, and returned to regiment Apr 8, 1865; dschd June 2, 1865.

Cyrus M. Knight, pr 17th bat; enlisted in Feb, 1864, for three years; accidentally cripoled and transferred to Rochester, and left for Canada, where he remained.

Darroin S. Littlefield, Hulberton; pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 11, 1862; dschd July 1, 1865.

Nelson Lee; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

Albert Lanfield, 7th N. Y. inf; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for three years.

John Longhney, Hindsburgh; first sergt 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862; promoted corp in Feb, 1863; third sergt in Aug, 1863, and first sergt Feb 14, 1864; wounded before Petersburg Apr 2, 1865, in the right arm; dschd July 1, 1865.

Levi M. Lawrence, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862, for three years; came home on furlough and died at Holley, in 1864.

Hosea Lawrence, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 30, 1862, for three years.

Orrin Mansfield; enlisted Aug 9, 1862, as first sergt in the 129th inf; transferred to 8th hvy art; honorably dschd June 5, 1865.

James McNinney, Hulberton, 3rd light art, Co C; enlisted July 18, 1863, for three years.

Francis Murphy; enlisted Aug 3, 1864, for three years.

James Morrison; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for three years.

Peter Myer; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

John Mahon; enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

John Murphy; enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

William E. McGuire, pr 1st light art, Co I.; enlisted February 15, 1864, for three years.

William Miller, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Dec 9, 1861; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, paroled and sent to Westchester; returned to the regiment Sept 20, 1863; dschd June 20, 1865.

William H. Mason, corp 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 30, 1862, for three years; died at general hospital, Frederick City, Md., July 23, 1863.

Benjamin F. Miller, brig-gen 151st inf; enlisted Aug 31, 1862, for three years, as a lieut; after the war was at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

John Niston; enlisted Sept 21, 1864, for three years.

Thomas Nolan; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for three years.

Benjamin F. Nichols, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted December 30, 1863, for three years; deserted and went to Canada.

Michael O'Brien; enlisted Sept 28, 1864, for three years.

George E. Ostrander, pr 14th hvy art, Co B; enlisted Aug 8, 1863, for three years; taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, and paroled Mch 30, 1865; dschd June 27, 1865.

James B. Pratt, Holley, capt Co K, 8th hvy art; enlisted Aug 10, 1862, as a capt in the 129th inf; transferred to 8th hvy art Aug 22, 1862; dschd by surgeon's certificate Oct 20, 1864.

Reed A. Pierce, 2nd lieut 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Aug 6, 1862; wounded at the battle of Petersburg June 16, 1864; promoted 2nd lieut Mch 17, 1865; dschd in June, 1865.

Charles E. Roake; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

Daniel Ram; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

James Rodney; enlisted Sept 28, 1864.

Samuel Reed, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 23, 1861, for three years; dschd Oct 12, 1863.

Lyman A. Reed, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 13, 1861, for three years; made prisoner at the Weldon Railroad fight and taken to Petersburg, thence to Richmond, thence to Belle Isle, thence to Salisbury, N. C., and paroled Mch 1, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C.; dschd June 22, 1865.

Lewis Rice; 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Dec 12, 1861, for three years; killed at the battle of Antietam, and buried on the field.

John H. Reigar, corp 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 12, 1862; dschd June 27, 1865.

William Ryan, pr 22nd cav, Co M; enlisted Feb 22, 1864, for three years; dschd Aug 6, 1865.

Michael Ryan, pr 22nd cav, Co M; enlisted Feb 22, 1864, for three years; dschd Aug 6, 1865.

Edward Reed, pr 8th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 15, 1862, for three years; wounded at Petersburg, June 23, 1864; died in hospital, at Washington, and buried on Arlington Heights, on the rebel General Lee's place.

John A. Ross, corp 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 11, 1862, for three years.

Walter B. Rhodes, drafted; pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 28, 1862; wounded at the battle of Nonoxy Junction, and again at Cedar Creek; dschd July 1, 1865.

William Smith; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

Samuel Smith; enlisted Sept 16, 1864, for three years.

Sebastian Stearns, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 17, 1861, for three years; taken sick on the battle field; sent to hospital, and died Oct 30, 1862.

Robert Spamsburgh, pr 8th cav, Co D; enlisted July 28, 1862; dschd June 7, 1865.

Thomas Strogan, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Dec 12, 1863, for three years; killed before Petersburg, and buried on the field.

Lowell Snyder, Holley; pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Dec 25, 1863, for three years; dschd Aug 10, 1865.

Elijah Smith, pr 105th inf; enlisted Dec 6, 1861, for three years; died in Salisbury prison of exposure and starvation.

Henry E. Snyder, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Feb 4, 1864, for three years; wounded at Stony Run, Mch 31, 1865, and sent to general hospital; mstd out while there.

Arrill H. Snyder, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Jan 1, 1864, for three years; died in hospital.

Henry Smith, pr 105th inf; enlisted Dec 6, 1861, for

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three years; died in Salisbury prison of chronic diarrhœa.

Peter Shipp, pr 97th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 1, 1863. for three years; dschd Aug 5, 1865.

Henry Shipp, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co D; enlisted Dec 31, 1863, for three years; killed in front of Petersburg July 30, 1864, and buried on the field.

George H. Snow, pr 1st bat, Co L; enlisted Feb 15, 1864, for three years; dschd June 14, 1865.

Henry E. Smith, capt 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 1, 1861, for three years; resigned Oct 16, 1862.

Franklin M. Stone, corp 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Aug 2, 1863, for three years; promoted corp Feb 15, 1864; taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, thence to Belle Isle, and thence to Salisbury, where he died of exposure and starvation Dec 28, 1864.

Alonzo Stedman, capt Co C, 105th inf; enlisted Nov 1, 1861, for three years; promoted capt Nov 15, 1862.

James F. Trumble, pr 22nd cav, Co C; enlisted Sept 30, 1864; dschd Aug 1, 1865.

Daniel K. Trumble, pr 22nd cav, Co C; enlisted Jan 4, 1864, for three years; dschd Aug 9, 1865.

William Thompson; enlisted for three years, Sept 20, 1864.

Wellington Tibbits, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 27, 1862; dschd July 1, 1865.

Edward T. Vallance, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Sept 5, 1862; dschd Aug 29, 1865.

Charles S. Wood; enlisted Aug 6, 1862, for three years, in the 129th inf; transferred to 8th hvy art; honorably discharged June 22, 1865.

John Welch; enlisted Sept 16, 1864, for three years.

Joshua Wood; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

Michael Welch; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for three years.

William Warren; enlisted Sept 29, 1864, for three years.

Andrew Willson, Holley; enlisted Sept 26, 1864, for three years.

Edgar J. Wiat, pr 105th inf, Co C; enlisted Nov 12, 1861, for three years; dschd on account of physical disability July 1, 1862.

Mark Ward, pr 14th inf, Co H; enlisted Mch 1, 1864, for three years; disappeared from the regiment in the vicinity of the Chickahominy river, since which time there has been no account of him.

William Wood, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted in Dec, 1863, for three years; taken sick at Ream's Station and sent to hospital; dschd in June, 1865.

Joseph White, pr 8th hvy art, Co K; enlisted Aug 9, 1862, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, sent to hospital and transferred to the veteran reserve corps.

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THE VILLAGE OF MEDINA.

IT is to the Erie Canal that the village of Medina owes its existence, and in a considerable degree its prosperity. When that great enterprise was projected, the ground on which stands the present thriving village was an almost unbroken wilderness, and there were very few settlers on the surrounding territory. At an early day Joseph Ellicott located a large tract of land here, which included within its boundaries the rapids of Oak Orchard creek.

EARLY EVENTS.

In nearly every village and city of this section, the beginning of settlement has been marked by the erection of a mill of sufficient capacity to supply the lumber for the early frame buildings. Medina was no exception. One of the earliest settlers was Samuel F. Gear, who built a small and cheaply constructed saw-mill for the Holland Land Company, or for Mr. Ellicott, on the falls of Oak Orchard creek, near the present bend in the canal, about the year 1805. This mill was never much used, as no roads were opened to it, and the few settlers who located in the vicinity before the war of 1812 were unable to get their logs to it on account of the distance and the bad roads, and it was not kept in repair and soon went to decay. The salt works at the brine springs north of the village were established about the same time. Mr. Ellicott subsequently rented them to other parties, but the working of them proving unprofitable, not much salt was made there till 1818, when the springs came into possession of Israel Bennett, who bored to the depth of one hundred and fifty feet and obtained water quite strong with salt. He at one time did an extensive business, having as many as seventy potash and cauldron kettles set, and furnishing most of the salt consumed in the northern part of the Holland Purchase. In 1823 Henry Bordman became the proprietor of the works, and soon after the completion of the Erie Canal they were abandoned.

The first dwellings where the village now stands were those built for the accommodation of the laborers on the canal. Most of these remained when permanent settlement began, and some of them were occupied by new comers until more substantial habitations could be erected. Attracted by the prospects of business indicated by the construction of the canal, men of means and enterprise began, before the work was completed, to locate in the settlement for the purpose of engaging in traffic. One of the earliest of these was Sylvanus Coan, who opened the first store in 1824. Other similar establishments followed, but only a small business was done previous to the opening of navigation, which was celebrated in Medina, as elsewhere along the canal, by the firing of guns. Cannon were placed within hearing of each other from Buffalo all along the line. The cannon at Medina was stationed on the bank of the canal, and when the men in attendance heard the report of the one above them they fired it to warn the people of Knowlesville. One of the number says: "we fired twice to make sure of their hearing us."

The opening of the canal was followed by measures to improve the water power of the creek, and the beginning of the present village, which was surveyed and laid out in 1824 by Ebenezer Mix, who was employed for the purpose by the proprietors of the land. The original streets were surveyed October 26th, 1826, and named as follows: Shelby street, Center street, Mill street, West street, Canal street, Washing street, Church street and Center alley.

The village took its start on the bank of the canal, and all of the early business buildings were erected there. That part was known as the "docks." The packets landed there and the place was a great resort. There goods were received and shipped; there friends met and parted; there the news of the day was given and received. It was the business part of the place.

Mr. Mix is accredited with having given the village its name in honor of the Medina of old, where the prophet found refuge. There is another amusing but less probable version of the manner in which the place was named. It is related that the surveyor boarded with the pioneer tavern-keeper, Uri D. Moore, in whose employ was a negro woman who, as many another of her race and sex has done before and since, answered to the name of Dinah. Mix had occasion to leave the house one night, and in the darkness made the mistake of opening the door leading to Dinah's apartment, instead of the outside door as he had intended. Hearing him, she screamed, "Who's dar?" "It's only me, Dinah," replied Mix, who by this time discovered his mistake and was somewhat anxious lest some of his friends should hear the noise and laugh at him; "keep still." Her fright was not allayed, and he was obliged to repeat these words several times before he succeeded in calming her, and he was heard by those about the house. The following day he was hailed with the words "It's only me, Dinah," from all sides. His acquaintances noticed his evident annoyance, and rang the reassuring sentence into his ears early and often; and the story, which was considered a good

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one on the surveyor of the village, was so often related, that it is said "It's only me, Dinah" finally was shortened to Medina, the name by which the village is known at the present time.

At the time the canal was excavated a dam was built in the creek by authority of the State of New York, and a raceway or feeder constructed to convey the water from the creek into the canal; but the elevation of the dam and race was not sufficient for the required purpose, and the project was abandoned until 1825, when Mr. David E. Evans, of Batavia, made a contract with the State, in fulfillment of which he constructed a dam farther up the stream, and connected the pond with the canal by means of a raceway.

This race was afterwards made to perform the office of a hydraulic canal. Evans and John B. Ellicott, a relative of Joseph Ellicott, whom the proprietors had sent on to superintend their interests as local agent, had obtained possession of the land about the falls, and they projected a mill, which was not built until after the retirement of Ellicott, when, in May, 1825, David E. Evans laid the foundations of his large flouring mill, which was completed in 1826. John Ryan was the master mason; Simeon Bathgate, the mill-wright; and Captain Gear, the carpenter. This mill was supplied with water power from the race, and Evans also sold water privileges to others. The mill subsequently passed into the hands of William R. Gwinn, and was burned in December, 1859.

The first mason in the village was Artemas Allen, who came in 1822, and superintended the building of the aqueduct for the canal on Oak Orchard creek. Most of the stone for this work was obtained from the bank of the creek north of the canal, and the remainder from Shelby Center and Lockport; and the stone from which the water line was made were quarried between Medina and Shelby Center, burned on log heaps, and ground with an upright, revolving stone. Mr. Allen did much of the early stone-work in the village, and finally removed from the place. Only three years later than Allen came John Ryan, another of the same trade, who has already been mentioned. He walked from Williamsport, Pa., and arrived in Medina May 1st, 1825. He was at that time twenty-five years old. Chandler Farnham came in 1826.

Another of the pioneer business men was Joseph Nixon, who built a brewery about 1827, which was subsequently turned into a distillery and operated for a number of years. This establishment, which was located on the site since occupied by Bignall & Co.'s foundry, was three times burned. The first hotel was kept by Uri D. Moore on Shelby street as early as 1824. Simeon Downs, who came in 1825, was the first blacksmith. The first attorney was Nathan Sawyer, and another lawyer named Emerson came afterwards, and was his partner. The first physician was Dr. Rumsey, who was soon after followed by Dr. Lathrop. Drs. Cyrus Kennedy, Christopher Whaley and Hezekiah Thomas came at a later day. The first carpenter and the first iron founder were, respectively, Samuel F. Gear and Simeon Bathgate. Probably the first tanner was Justus Ingersoll, who had formerly lived in Shelby, and who came to Medina in 1826 and erected a large brick tannery west of the creek, near the canal. This building was in later years converted into a flouring mill and was burned in December, 1858. Mr. Ingersoll was an active and influential man, holding the offices of justice of the peace, Indian agent and judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was very enterprising in the affairs of the village and did much to promote its early prosperity. Upon the establishment of the post-office in the village in 1829, he became the first postmaster.

Among other early business men and mechanics may be mentioned Messrs. Clark and Fairman, merchants, and John Parsons and David Ford, tinsmiths. Judge Otis Turner was the second tavern-keeper. He erected a public house in 1826, on the site of the Medina House, and his tavern was known by the same name. The first preachers in the village were Rev. E. Savage and Rev.—— Blood.

The first school-house was a log building erected in 1826. The first marriage in the village was that of George Gear and Rosamond, daughter of Judge Otis Turner. It was an ill-starred wedding, as the bride only lived seventeen days afterwards. The first drug store was opened by Dr. Thomas in 1830. At that date most of the buildings were located east of Shelby street. There being at that time no railroad communication, and depending to a great extent on the canal for travel and traffic, the people were literally penned in from the closing to the opening of the canal.

The stone quarries which have since made Medina known in all parts of the Union were as yet undiscovered. Few papers were taken, and the only mail facilities were those provided by the stages, and these, compared with those of the present day, were of a primitive order. There had, as yet, been no church erected.

The only Indians seen in the village after permanent settlement begun were the Tonawandas, who frequently came in small parties. Sometimes some of the men would get drunk, but it is said they were peaceable and never attempted to damage property nor offered to molest the citizens, whose work of improvement they no doubt observed with much wonder. Settlement was far advanced in the latter part of 1832. Enterprise was changing the appearance of everything, and Medina was beginning to take on the characteristics of a thriving village, notwithstanding the disadvantages just adverted to. The pioneer press had been set up, the first fire company organized, the first church erected, and the school removed to it from the primitive log school-house. The National Hotel was finished during that year. It stood on the present site of Ives's furnace. The village is said to have reached a population of about seven hundred at that time. Among many settlers who arrived during the previous year may be mentioned Horace Chase, who opened a grocery and forwarding house on the docks. He lived in a frame house yet standing nearly opposite the Bancroft House. John Parsons arrived in 1832, accompanied by his wife. Two other churches were erected or in process of erection before the close of the year.

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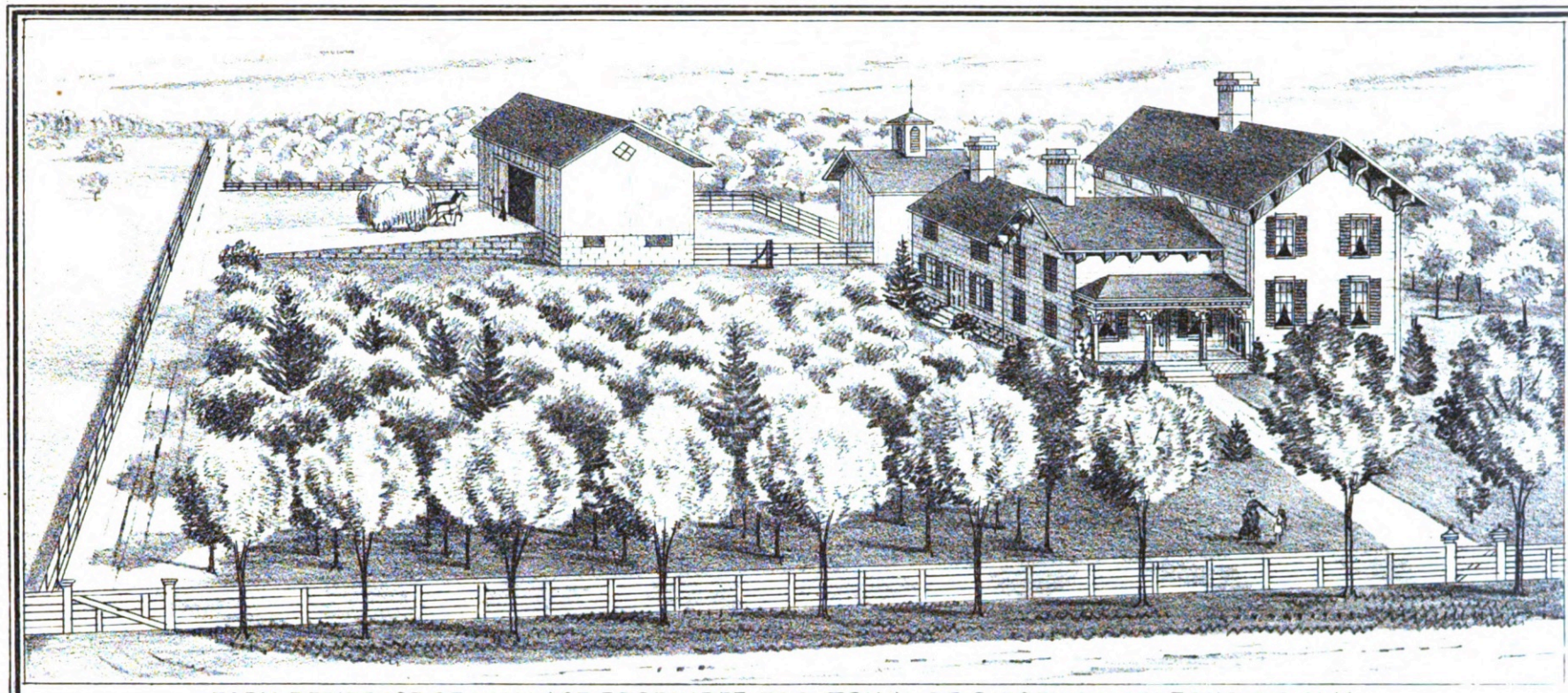
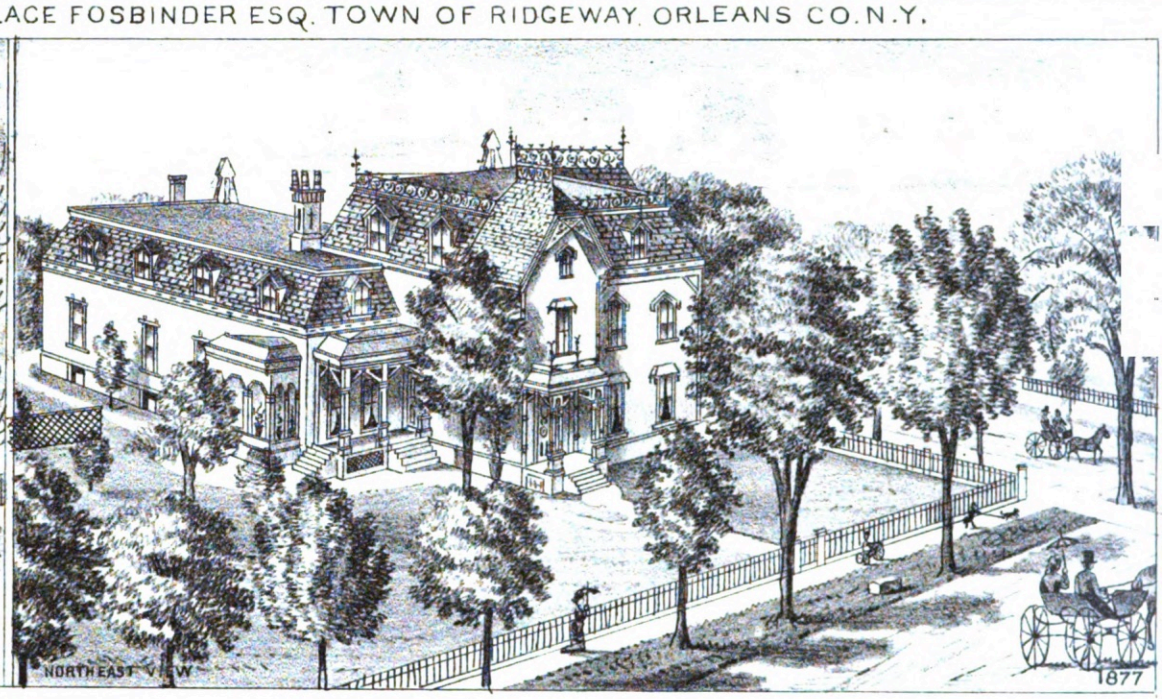


FARM RESIDENCE OF WALLACE FOSBINDER ESQ. TOWN OF RIDGEWAY. ORLEANS CO. N.Y.



Bathgate Place. Residence of Geo. N. Shattuck. Medina, N. Y.

Reminiscences of Local History

From the Medina Tribune, May 17, 1877

"We may build more stately habitations, fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures, but we cannot buy with gold the old associations."

"The removal of the old house known in times past as the Bathgate place, to make room for a new structure, on the corner of West and Cross streets, recalls to the minds of the older residents of Medina many reminiscences of our local history. The main part of this building was the second frame house erected within what is now the corporation limits of Medina, and the first one erected after the village was named. Built when the populous region about us, that is now such a fertile garden spot, was a wilderness, and our enterprising and prosperous village nothing more than a swamp, the associations of over half a century that cling to its precincts, would, if compiled, make an interesting historical sketch.

Mr. Simeon Bathgate came to Medina in the spring of 1825, and assisted in building the Gwinn Mill, which, as is pretty generally known, was located just north of the railroad on the south side of Shelby street. The village had not then been named;—in fact, there was no village—only a few buildings on one street, known as Oak Orchard road, running north and south through the forest into the wild country. Mr. B. forthwith put up a frame house very near where the Bancroft House now stands, which, when the village was surveyed and laid out, stood in the middle of the street. The same house is now standing north of the residence of R. S. Castle. The owners of the land, in order to recompense Mr. B. for the loss of his lot, allowed him to select one anywhere he chose He allowed his wife to make the choice, and she selected the site on the corner where the foundation of a fine house is now being laid by Mr. G. H. Shattuck, saying she "thought that was *as far in the woods as she cared to live.*" It became necessary to fell seven immense trees in order to make room for the new house, which was built in a forest. The wall for this house was laid by John Ryan in the fall of 1825, and the carpenters' work was finished the following summer, Mr. Bathgate superintending it personally. He continued to reside there until his death, and the place has since been the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. H. Shattuck, and her family." The new house was first occupied October 27th, 1877.

George H. Shattuck was born in Amherst, N. H. Receiving a fair education, he gave special attention to penmanship under the instruction of an older brother. He also spent three years in gaining a knowledge of machinery and the machinist's trade. In 1850 he came to Orleans county as a teacher of writing, and subsequently connecting himself with Payson, Dunton & Scribner, he assisted in revising, introducing and teaching their system of writing in many of the larger cities from 1858 to 1875, when he retired.

In May, 1876, he purchased an interest in the "Spencerian system," became associated with its authors in a revision of the series, and has since continued to act as the general agent. Instead of the few hundred pupils reached by personal instruction in 1850, *three millions* of copy books in which he has a direct interest, now go into the hands of scholars each year.

He married Margaret Bathgate June 30, 1862. They have had three children, all born in the old Bathgate homestead.

William Bathgate, born May 5th, died October 27th, 1864: George Henry, born March 29th, 1866; Algernon Bathgate, born December 7th, 1871

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MEDINA IN 1832.

The buildings were mostly on Shelby street (now Main), and there were not more than three or four houses south of the mill. North of the mill there were two houses belonging to the mill property. Next on the east side of the street were the ruins of Coan's store, which had been burned in February of that year. Other buildings, mentioned in their natural order, were: a small hat and tailor shop, between the Coan lot and the present site of Johnson's store; M. P. Hopkins's tailor shop; the brick store now occupied by Heath & Gillett; a small one-story building; a wooden building on the ground now occupied by the store of Grossart & Cheeseman; a one-story shop on William Brown's lot; a brick store on the present location of O. Whedon & Company's hardware store; Uri D. Moore's log tavern, on the lot now occupied by Hanlon Brothers and Weld's meat market; Dr. Thomas's drug store and dwelling on the next lot north; a small frame building on the site of the Bancroft House; the two brick buildings which yet stand just north of that hotel, and the old National Hotel on the lot now occupied by Ives's warehouse.

The buildings on the west side of Shelby street were as follows: An old ashery and a dwelling near the present canal bridge; a small house, now in the rear of the residence of E. S. Wayland; the space between that and George Frary's residence was "open commons," where circuses and shows exhibited; the old red building still standing; a building on the ground now occupied by French's block; one on the lot now owned by Frederick Hetsler; a small structure on the Fuller block lot; Dr. Whaley's brick house; a house on the corner now occupied by Bent's block; a tavern on the Medina House lot; two buildings north of the Presbyterian church; E. F. Brown's residence south of the church lot, and a small office on the corner.

There were seven dwellings and the Baptist church on Center street west of Shelby street, and fifteen dwellings on the eastern part of the same street. The first Presbyterian church, then scarcely finished, stood on the north side of Cross street near West street, and there were two dwellings near it. On West street there were three houses. There were no other buildings west of Shelby street. A few other dwellings were scattered in the eastern and southeastern portion of the village. In the spring of the year mentioned the following named persons were engaged in their respective lines of business in Medina: General merchants, S. Coan, located in a brick store which was burned on the morning of February 8th, 1832; Henry Phelps, in the building now known as Johnson's dry-goods store; M. P. Hopkins, where Landaur & Marshall's store now is; Henry Yarrington, near Cheeseman's store; Clark & Fairman, in a store since enlarged and now occupied by Whedon & Co.; Dr. Thomas, druggist, on the Smith lot; M. P. Hopkins, merchant tailor, on the site of the Hopkins block; James Cox, jeweler, on the lot now occupied by Heath & Gillett; Alva Barrett, boots and shoes, next to Clark & Fairman's; Turner & Chase, grocers, on the dock; Patterson & Griswold, grocers, on the lot now occupied by Simmon's stone mill; Joseph Nixon, merchant and brewer, near the present works of the Medina Manufacturing Company.

THE WATER POWER OF MEDINA.

The water power furnished by the precipitous flow of Oak Orchard creek is the best between the Genesee and Niagara rivers, comparing favorably with those which have contributed to the prosperity of the leading manufacturing towns of New England. The supply is abundant and reliable, there being no diminution in the volume of water during any period of the year. The aggregate fall within the limits of the corporation amounts to eighty-five feet.

That this great natural advantage was fully appreciated by the business men of the village in the earlier days, will be apparent by reference to the following list of establishments which depended on it for motive power as early as 1832: David E. Evans's Orleans Mills, W. R. Gwinn's custom mills, Simeon Bathgate's furnace, Ingersoll & Bagley's Medina Tannery, Joseph Nixon's brewery, Clark's carding works, Ross's shingle factory and Gwynne's sawmills.

The following mechanics were residents of the village at that time: William Bidleman, C. Hotchkiss, Simeon Downs and John A. Ross, blacksmiths; M. A Harrington, carriage-maker; William Brown, chair-maker; Charles Warner, Samuel F. Gear, James Hamilton, Richard Kidder, —— Winfield, —— Stetson and Daniel Card, carpenters and joiners; William McLeish, pattern-maker; John Ryan, —— Davis and Artemas Allen, stone masons; E. Farrell, gunsmith; D. P. Adams, printer; H. M. Beers, Alva Barrett and C. Christiancy, shoemakers; D. Ford, John Parsons, tinners; Joel Andrus, turner; George Ford, harness-maker; Abel Platt, cooper; A. S. Spencer, hatter; James Cox, watchmaker. Appended are the names of a few persons engaged in other branches of trade or industry: George Card, brewer, and Eugene Smith, baker. There were two butchers, one of whom was named Griswold.

Three public houses were kept in the village—the National Hotel, by Phineas Dunn; the Medina Hotel, by Joseph Cobb, and Uri D. Moore's stage house, from which a daily line of stages ran to Batavia.

The above is a description of the village of Medina at the date of its incorporation. From a small settlement there had grown in less than a decade a thriving village of seven or eight hundred inhabitants. The few capitalists of that day prophesied for the place, judging from its valuable beds of sandstone, its excellent water privileges and the fertile country surrounding, a rapid and reliable growth. Despite frequent and sweeping fires and other disheartening influences, subsequent events have demonstrated that their hopes were not unfounded.

SUBSEQUENT GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT.

In 1833 a suspension bridge was constructed across the canal. It was the first structure of the kind in this section, and created a great deal of interest. It could not

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have been of a very substantial character, however, as it fell during the following year. In 1844 the Eagle Hotel, which was erected by Dr. Rumsey at an expense of $10,000, was opened to the public. It was for some years the leading hotel in the place, but was destroyed by fire. The gilded eagle which served as a sign to this house is now to be seen on Royce's block, in Albion. John and Henry Ferguson, the veteran shoemakers, came to Medina during the year last mentioned, accompanied by their parents, and opened a shoe shop.

The growth of the village was healthful and steady. In 1835 it was referred to as "a growing village of much importance," and described as having "one Baptist, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Episcopal church; two grist mills, one brewery, one tannery, one carding and cloth dyeing mill, one shingle factory, ten dry goods stores, three taverns, a high school and seminary for ladies; a printing office, issuing a weekly paper; about two hundred and fifty buildings, mostly neat dwellings."

The Medina and Darien Railroad Company was incorporated during this year, and in 1836 the road was completed as far as Akron, Erie county. Vehicles drawn by horses were put upon it, but proving unprofitable the enterprise was abandoned after two or three years. In the same year public spirited citizens of Medina took measures for the construction of a road from that place to the mouth of Oak Orchard creek. The Medina and Ontario Railroad Company was organized for that purpose, but the line was never constructed.

The year 1835 was also signalized by the emigration of between two and three hundred persons from Medina and vicinity to Michigan. One colony, under the leadership of Lorin Hotchkiss, settled at Adrian; and another, and a much larger one, led by Cook Hotchkiss, located at a point twelve miles west of that town, and named the place of its settlement Medina.

Between 1835 and the present time many important commercial and manufacturing interests have been inaugurated. The place grew rapidly, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1849 William Hedley came to the village and purchased seventy-eight acres of unoccupied rough land lying south of the railroad and between Gwinn and Shelby streets, which he surveyed into lots on which he erected dwellings and offered them for sale. He has since sold more than fifty of these homes, and many lots on which the purchasers have erected dwellings. The increase of population was so rapid that it was considered profitable to take measures for the establishment of a school with an advanced course of instruction; and, accordingly, in 1849 the Medina Academy was incorporated, and conducted successfully for a number of years, both as an academy and a common school, with an average attendance of four hundred, participating in both the literature and common school funds.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

A detailed history of the banking operations in Medina would be replete with interest, but a brief recital of the facts is all that is demanded in this connection. The first bank organized in the village was established twenty-four years ago. In 1854 Mr. John M. Kennan came to Medina from Lockport, where he had been for years connected with the banking business, and organized and obtained a charter under the laws of the State of New York for the Medina Bank.

The venture had a career varying with the ups and downs of trade interests, but in 1861, as many of our readers well remember, it failed. Mr. Kennan, the real founder of the bank, had previously withdrawn from it, however, and was in no sense responsible for the misfortune that overtook the enterprise. Not long after the national banking law went into operation the First National Bank of Medina was incorporated, but in 1865 or 1866 it also failed, entailing heavy losses on its depositors.

Before the organization of the First National and about the time of the demise of the Medina Bank, Mr. Kennan organized the Union Bank of Medina, with an authorized capital of $100,000, of which $25,000 was paid in. William W. Potter was president at the time of organization, but upon his death, which occurred about 1871, Mr. Kennan became president, and has since remained in that position, and under his management the bank has had a successful existence to the present time.

The first mills and other manufacturing enterprises have been mentioned in the early history of the village. The growth in this department has been healthful and steady.

The Medina Falls Mills were originally built in 1840 by B. Fairman. J. R. Weld came to the village from Albany in 1848, and, in company with L. A. G. B. Grant, purchased the mills in 1853. Mr. R. L. Hill succeeded Mr. Grant, and the style of the firm was changed to Weld & Hill in 1868. In August, 1871, Mr. Hill died, leaving his interest in the business to his sons, A. J. and G. H. Hill. The mills were destroyed by fire in August, 1872, and were rebuilt with seven runs of stones during the winter of 1872 and 1873. The new patent process is employed, and the mills turn out from 50,000 to 60,000 barrels of flour per annum. The firm received the Centennial award for farina flour at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Messrs. Weld & Hill, who are also extensively engaged in coopering, manufacturing all their own barrels, employ twenty-five men as millers and coopers, making in their shops an aggregate of a half million of staves per year.

Edward Davy established himself in the carriage manufacturing business in Medina in 1849. In 1873 his nephew, R. A. Davy, who had learned his trade in the shop, became his partner. Part of the buildings now occupied were built in 1872 and 1873. The ground area embraces about an acre and a half, fronting on Center street. There are three principal buildings beside shed room, the repository, office, and painting and trimming rooms, occupying a three-story and basement block, 60 by 90 feet square. The blacksmith and wood shops are both good sized buildings. The repository is a substantial stone structure with brick front ornamented with free-stone. The business of the firm is very extensive, from

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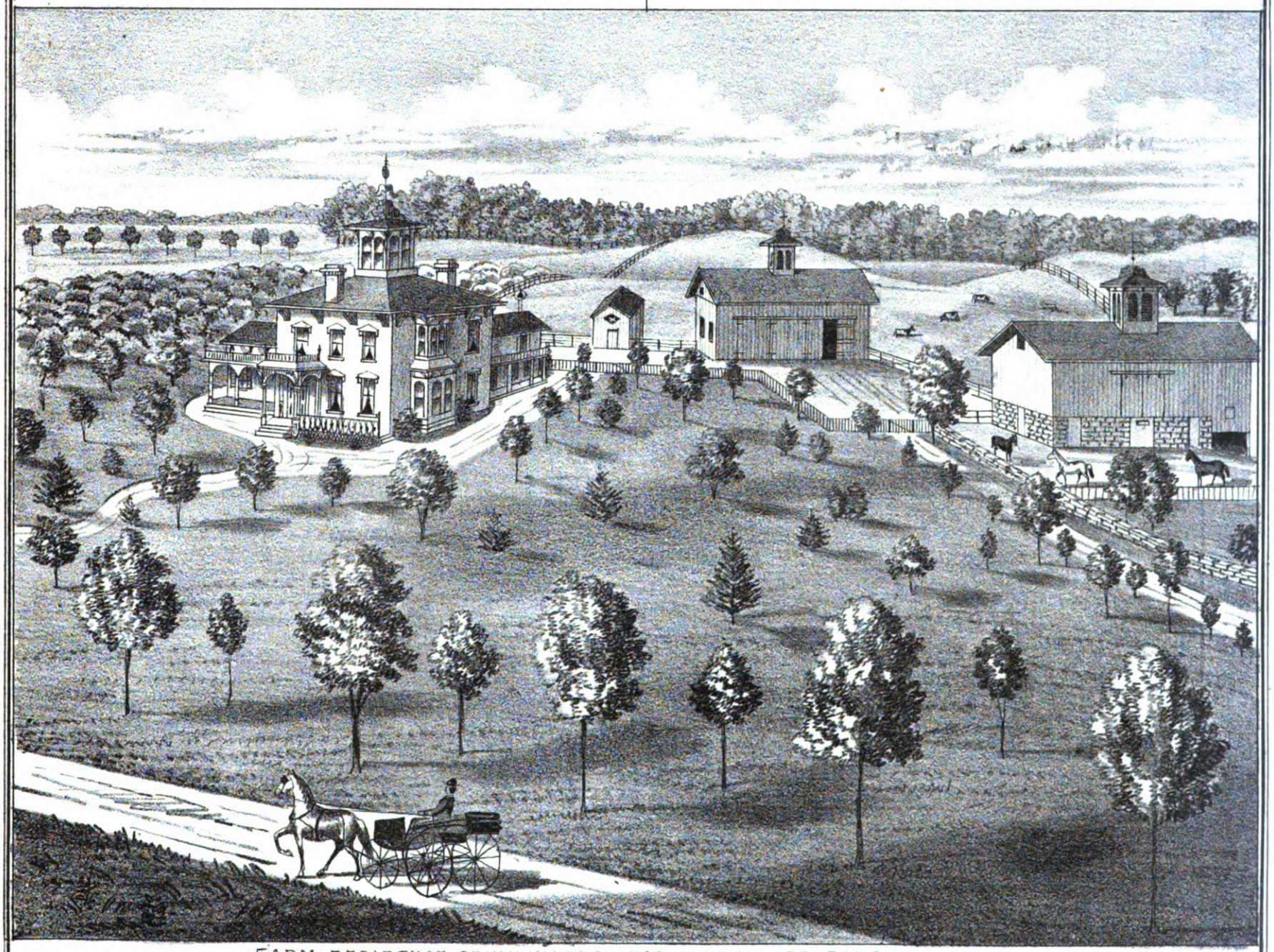
MRS. W. H. WATSON.

W. H. WATSON, ESQ.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W. H. WATSON ESQ. MEDINA, ORLEANS CO. N.Y.

See following page for biographical notice.

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W. H. WATSON.

W. H. Watson was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, on the 24th of August, 1814, of poor but worthy parents. His early educational advantages were limited to less than eighteen months in the common schools of that day, and at the age of ten years—an age when most boys are wholly dependent upon their parents—he was already away from home, earning a living for himself and forming those habits of industry and self-reliance which were to more than compensate in subsequent years for all deficiencies of early education At the age of sixteen he went to West Troy with the intention of learning the trade of a printer; but was forced to abandon that project in consequence of continued ill health. In the spring of 1832 he came to Brockport, Monroe county, and there, as a clerk in a dry goods store, entered upon the mercantile life for which his tastes and talents seem to have especially qualified him. His industry, economy and trustworthiness soon enabled him to go into business under his own name, and for the next thirty-six years he was constantly and actively engaged in commercial pursuits; principally in New York city and in the State of Kansas. By his energy and business tact he not only earned a fortune, but built up a reputation for ability, sound judgment, and integrity which commanded the respect of all who knew him; and before he had reached middle life had won a high and recognized position among the best business men of the country. His success as a merchant was not in any sense of the word an accident; it was the result of the faithful and persevering application of his best faculties to the work in hand. Neither did his high personal reputation come to him by chance, or by any happy concurrence of favorable circumstances; it was the deserved reward of a life founded upon honest conviction and unswerving principle.

In 1864, having acquired a competence, he purchased the farm near Medina where he now resides with the intention of retiring permanently from business life. It is doubtful, however, whether any man in that village has been more active, or has taken a more prominent part in every enterprise which promised to promote the best interests of the community, than has he. Without relaxing the energy or remitting the care with which he cultivates his own extensive farm, he has always been foremost in works of public utility, helping forward with money and with wise suggestions every scheme which has for its object the improvement or advancement of the village. The Bignall Manufacturing Company, which is the largest and most important corporation of its kind in the county, owes its existence, its usefulness and its prosperity to his means, sagacity and wise counsels.

Mr. Watson is in the true sense of the words a self made man. From his earliest childhood he has relied for success entirely upon his own ability, his own industry and his own resources, and he stands to-day as a true representative of *real labor*.

In politics he has never actively participated; and although often solicited to accept official positions of responsibility and trust, his natural distaste for public life has always impelled him to decline. His religious life has been marked by the greatest charity and liberality, and by an entire absence of that sectarian narrowness and exclusiveness which so often restricts to a single denomination or a single church the field of Christian labor and Christian beneficence. Many feeble and struggling churches of various orthodox denominations, both here and in the new towns of the West, have been helped through serious financial embarrassments by his warm heart and generous hand. Believing, however, as he does, that God has given him means in order that he may use them in ameliorating the condition of his less fortunate fellows, he has not limited his Christian work to the relief of struggling churches. His acts of charity and benevolence among the poor, the sick and the destitute, both at home and abroad, have won for him not only the love and gratitude of those whom he has befriended, but the warm esteem of all who can appreciate kindness of heart and breadth of human sympathy.

Mr. Watson was married in 1835 to Miss Catharine Barr, an estimable young lady of Albion, who died within a year, leaving a daughter—the wife of Mr. William Whipple, of Medina. In 1842 he married Miss Mary L. Bottom, his present wife, a woman of great natural refinement, rare ability and high culture, by whom he has one son—Charles J. Watson, of Kansas—and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are both domestic in their habits and feelings, very fond of society, well qualified and ever ready to entertain their friends at their beautiful residence "on the farm."

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50,000 to 75,000 feet of seasoned lumber being carried in stock. The principal product is light work ranging in value from $500 down, but a good deal of first class wagon work is turned out.

The Bignall Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of iron and brass lift and force pumps, sinks, skeins and boxes, and a full range of plumbers' material and hardware, succeeded Bignall & Co., who had been engaged in a similar line of manufacture since 1862. The present company was organized in September, 1869, by some of the most enterprising business men of the village, with a paid up capital of $100,000. The first officers were: W. H. Watson, president and treasurer; John M. Kennan, vice-president, and Lewis J. Ives, secretary. Several changes in the management have occurred since that date. Mr. Kennan succeeded Mr. Watson as president, and L. C. Bignall became vice-president. Afterward Mr. Watson was again elected to the presidency, and January 1st, 1876, W. J. Chatham became president, treasurer and general manager. Mr. Watson was again elected president January 1st, 1878, and holds the position at the present time. The business is under the efficient control of Mr. W. J. Chatham, vice-president, treasurer and general manager. The works are conveniently located by the side of Oak Orchard creek. The buildings are of stone and wood and are eight in number, the principal ones being the machine shop, 112 by 40 feet square, and three stories high, of Medina stone; the foundry, a stone building, 60 by 90 feet, with an addition 40 by 48 feet, erected in the spring of 1878; the blacksmith shop and rattle room, two stories, 40 by 42 feet; two warehouses, and the brass and pattern shops; besides a number of other buildings necessary to carry on the business of the company, who have increased the production of their manufactories fully one-third during the past four years, so that, notwithstanding the depreciation in the market value of their wares consequent upon the stringency of the times, the amount of business done is larger than during the period of high prices.

The Medina Manufacturing Company was formed August 1st, 1873. The members of the firm are W. A. Samson and A. L. Swett. The leading specialties of this company are wood pumps, barn-door hangings and paper ware. The business was begun with only two employees, one man and a boy, and the establishment now gives constant employment to twenty-three hands, while the average annual business has increased from $5,000 to $25,000. The Medina Manufacturing Company's goods are sold largely to jobbers in all sections of the country, and the business is rapidly increasing from year to year. The works are located on Orient street, at the foot of Starr street.

A. M. Ives, of the Ives & Hubbard Pail Company, has been identified with the leading business interests of Medina for the past forty years as a merchant produce dealer and manufacturer. In 1875 the firm of Ives & Son was formed, and the business of iron goods manufacture begun, in connection with that of *papier mache* work, which is continued by the succeeding firm of Ives & Hubbard, to the exclusion of the other branch of manufacture.

Acer & Son, proprietors of planing and stave-mills, D. C. Himes, the leading marble worker, and others are prominent representatives of the miscellaneous manufacturing interests of the village, which consist of foundries, stave and lumber-mills, sash, door and blind factories, and a number of first-class flouring mills.

STONE QUARRIES.

Of scarcely less importance than the great water power of Medina are its inexhaustible stone quarries, which have attracted attention abroad, and become a source of considerable wealth to the business interests of the village, the special quality of the stone furnished by these quarries having extended the reputation of the place to such an extent that orders are received constantly from all parts of the Union. Of the quality of the stone which the quarries of this section supply, Professor James Hall, State geologist, writes as follows: "The Medina sandstone formation, from its eastern extension in Oswego county to the Niagara river, furnishes building stone in some of its beds, which, in some localities, is good and reliable, while in other parts of the same formation it becomes rapidly disintegrated upon exposure to the atmosphere. It is quarried in Fulton and other places in Oswego county, and at a few points in Wayne county. It has been heretofore quarried on the Genesee river below Rochester, but the more reliable quarries are at Medina, Holley, Albion and Lockport; and again it crops out in the bank of the Niagara river above Lewiston, where it can be worked with facility." At Medina the upper layers cleave off in smooth slabs from two to five inches thick. The succeeding layers are thicker, some of the lower ones several feet. It is adapted, in its different thicknesses, to the various purposes of abutment, building, flagging and paving, and is shipped in large quantities by both rail and canal.

John Ryan, one of the oldest residents of the village, is believed to have been the original discoverer of the sandstone deposits at Medina. The business has grown to vast proportions, a number of firms being engaged in it and giving employment to many laboring men.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The act of Assembly incorporating the village of Medina was passed March 3rd, 1832. The following is a copy of section first, describing the original limits of the corporation: "All that district of country in the town of Ridgeway and county of Orleans contained within the following boundaries, that is to say: commencing at the point where the Erie Canal crosses Oak Orchard creek; thence south along the west margin of said creek to the south line of Oak Orchard street; running thence west to the mill race; thence north along said race to the south line of Mill street; thence west to the west line of Prospect street; thence north to the canal; thence eastwardly along the south margin of said canal to the place of beginning,—shall hereafter be known and distinguished by

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the name of the village of Medina; and the freeholders and inhabitants residing, or who may hereafter reside, within the limits aforesaid are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the 'Trustees of the Village of Medina;' and shall be capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any real or personal estate situated within the said village for the use thereof."

The first village election was held May 1st, 1832, at the public house of Joseph Cobb, at which the following officers were elected: Trustees, Justus Ingersoll, Asahel Woodruff, Nathan Sawyer, James C. Evans, Halstead H. Parker; assessors, Artemus Allen, Botsford Fairman, Uri D. Moore; treasurer, Rufus Ingersoll; constable and collector, Richard Martin. By a vote of the trustees May 7th, 1832, Asahel Woodruff was chosen president of the board. The first clerk was H. Yerrington.

The village was re-organized, under the provisions of an act of Assembly passed February 28th, 1874, and its limits extended to include a considerable addition to the original territory, making the corporation, which lies about equally in the towns of Ridgeway and Shelby, two miles square.

The present officers are as follows: President, George W. Frary; trustees, Jacob Gorton, Graham H. Hill, A. Dawson, Michael Cooper, Edward Davy, Oscar K. Johnson; clerk and police justice, John Allen; treasurer, E. Chapin Bennett; chief of police, E. Fuller, jr.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In 1873 the authorities of the village adopted the Holly system of water works. Pipes are laid through all the principal streets, attached to two of Pease's patent rotary pumps, which receive their motive power from the Bignall Manufacturing Company's turbine water wheels, the two wheels and the two pumps being so arranged that they can be used independently of each other, thus rendering the efficiency and reliability of the works doubly secure, and obviating all the danger of an insufficient supply in consequence of an accident to either. The saving of valuable property which has been effected by means of these works can scarcely be estimated, and their tried efficiency has materially reduced the rates of insurance on buildings located on streets supplied with the proper apparatus. The streets of the village are well lighted, being provided with improved lamps.

Medina has many fine business blocks and buildings, which have been erected during the years of her latter growth, among which may be mentioned the following: Bent's block, the Tribune building, the Medina House block, the Kearney block, the Smith block, Card's block, Hopkins's block, the Cooper block, the Fuller block, McCormick's block and Swan's block.

There are five hotels in the village, the leading ones being the Gorton House and the Bancroft House. The former is under the control of its proprietor, Jacob Gorton, and the latter under the management of H. N. Hopkins.

The legal and medical professions are creditably represented, some of the more prominent attorneys being Childs & Pitts, George A. Newell, the present county clerk, Adna Bowen, Hosea B. Dayton and Edward Porson; and Dr. William H. Chamberlin and other resident physicians take rank with the leading practitioners of the county.

Conspicuous among the younger professional men may be mentioned O. C. Gillette, civil engineer and surveyor, who has won a reputation as a mathematician. He graduated from Cornell University in 1871, and is a skillful engineer, well known for the excellence of his map-work.

Few villages of the same size have so many fine stores as Medina. Of the dry goods firms there are no less than five, prominent among which is that of Abell & Sherwood. The grocery stores number fifteen, the clothing stores four, the boot and shoe stores six, the jewelers and the druggists four each, and the hardware stores three, the leading dealers in that line being Oscar Wheden & Co., and Frank J. Campbell. The trades and industries are well represented.

THE PRESS.

The first paper ever printed in Medina, of which mention has been made in the early history of the village, was issued in 1832, by Daniel P. Adams, under the title of *The Medina Herald*. Its publication continued two or three years. In August, 1837, *The Medina Sentinel* was started by J. & J. H. Davis. The following year it was changed to *The Orleans Sentinel*, and published until May, 1842. Two years before the suspension of the *Herald* the publication of *The Bucktail* had been begun by S. M. Burroughs. The title was changed to *The Medina Democrat*, and it was issued regularly for two or three years. *The Medina Citizen* was established in 1850, by H. A. Smith, and in 1852 its title was changed to *The Medina Tribune*. J. W. Swan published *The People's Journal* a short time in 1858.

In the following year the *Tribune* passed into the hands of Samuel H. Clark. January 1st, 1871, it was purchased by John P. Gates and Frank H. Hurd, and published by them until January 1st, 1874, when Mr. Gates's interest was purchased by the latter. The *Tribune* was edited and published by Frank H. Hurd until January 1st, 1875, when Fred M. Taylor became associated in the business, which was conducted during the subsequent two years by Hurd & Taylor. January 1st, 1877, Frank H. Hurd again resumed charge of the paper, as the sole proprietor, and has continued to publish it to the present time. The *Tribune* is, and has been since its establishment, a Republican journal of general and local intelligence. While staunchly advocating the claims of the Republican party, the publisher aims to make the local department an important feature. The success of the *Tribune* under the present management is greater than his most sanguine expectations. Its circulation has more than doubled during the past few years, and is constantly increasing, and the publisher now claims to have a larger circulation than any other newspaper published between Rochester and Lockport. It is now and has been during the past two years an official organ, having been designated by the board of

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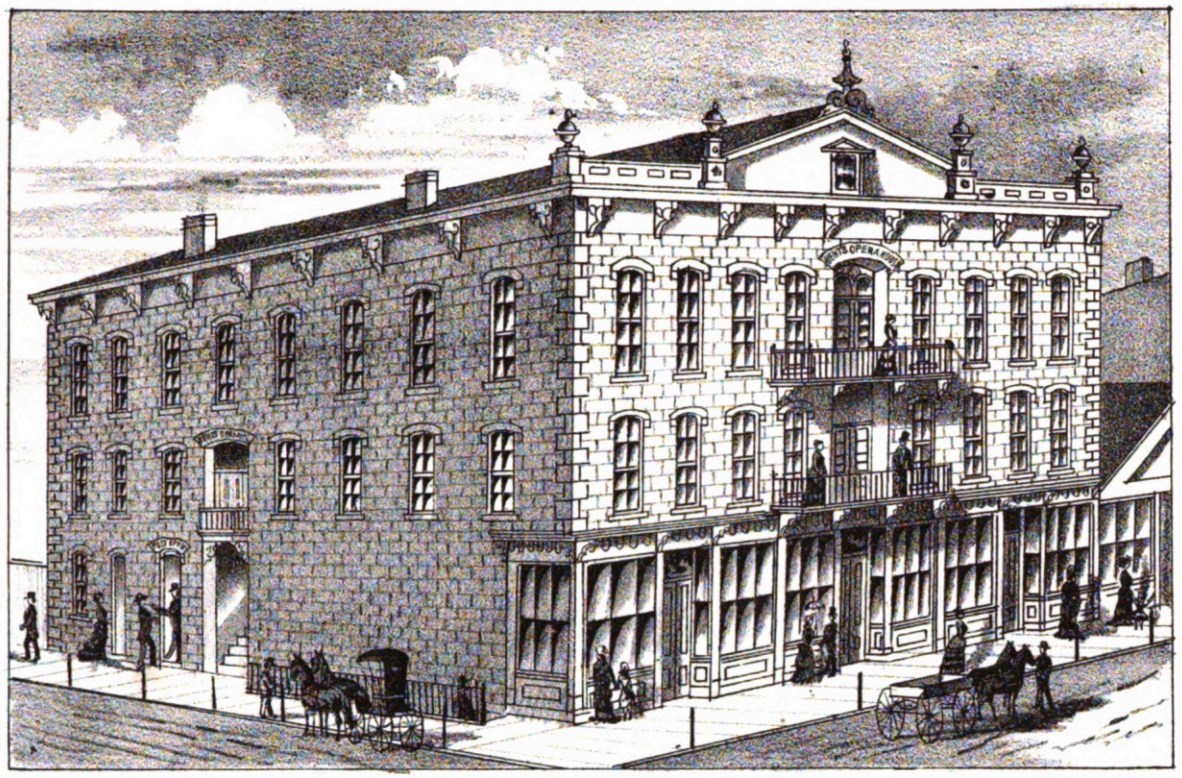
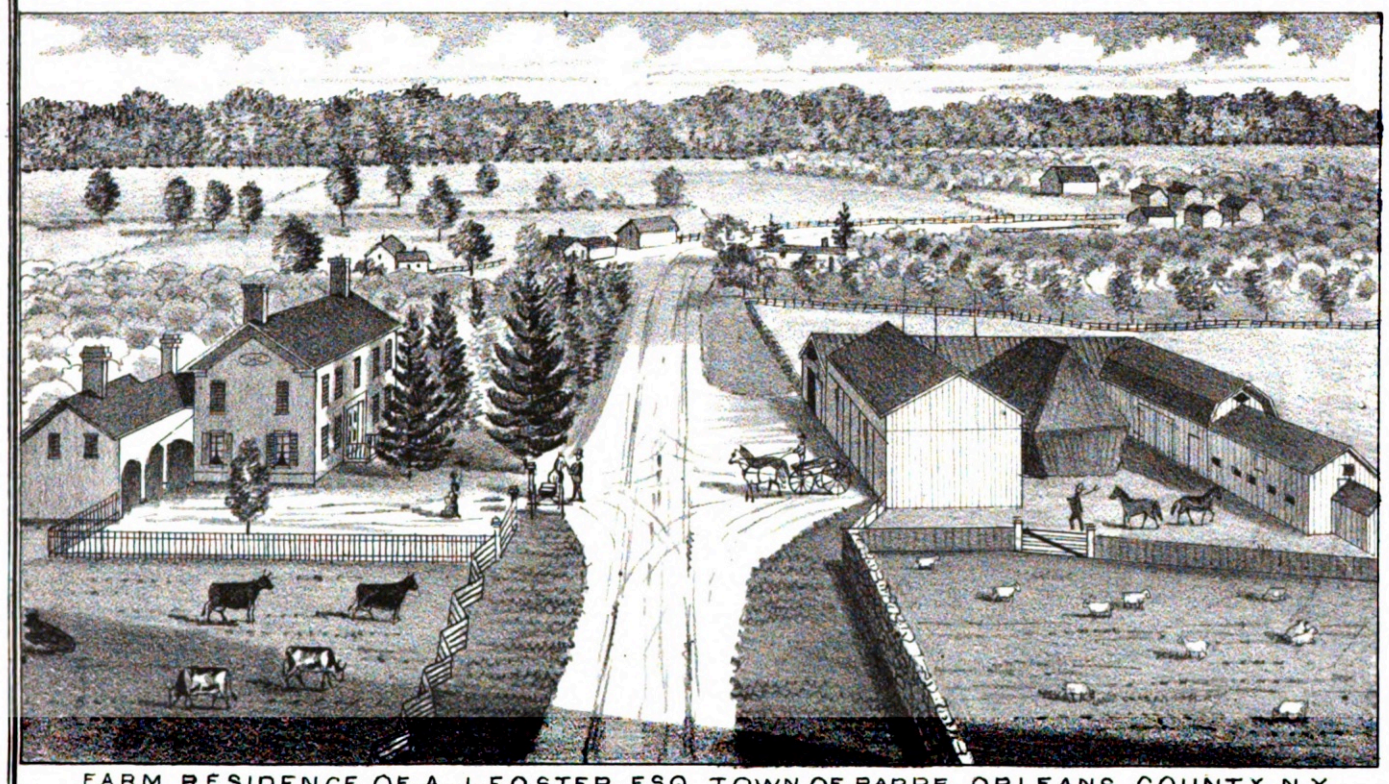
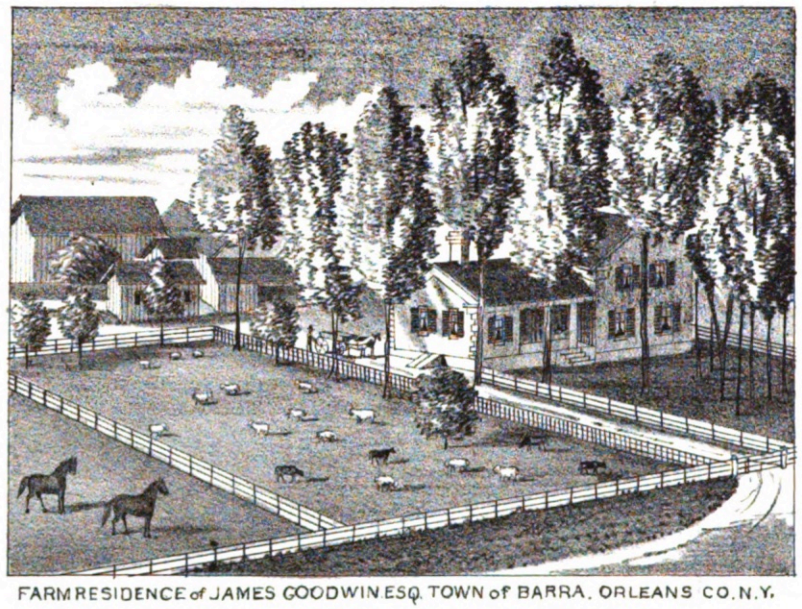


BENTS OPERA HOUSE, MEDINA, TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS CO. N.Y.

DON. C. BENT. ESQ.



FARM RESIDENCE OF A. J. FOSTER. ESQ TOWN OF BARRE, ORLEANS COUNTY. N.Y.



FARM RESIDENCE of JAMES GOODWIN ESQ. TOWN of BARRA. ORLEANS CO. N.Y.

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supervisors as one of two such in the county. The *Tribune* establishment is one of the best and most complete printing offices in the country, having a fine jobbing department, containing four presses run by cable power, and a fine assortment of type, it being the aim of the proprietor to keep up with all the modern styles, and to turn out first-class work in every respect. The jobbing, advertising and general business of the *Tribune* is in amount equal to that of any other office in the county. The proprietor is a practical printer of fifteen years' experience, who served an apprenticeship, and worked his way unaided to his present position.

The *Orleans Democrat*, which was established in Albion in May, 1870, by W. W. Malay, was removed to Medina March 9th, 1871. A half interest was purchased in the establishment by J. W. Mount in 1872. At the expiration of a year Mr. Malay again became sole proprietor and publisher. In 1873 C. W. Tucker became associated with him in the conduct of the paper, but the partnership terminated at the end of six months, when A. M. Thistlethwaite purchased an interest in the office. In 1874 Mr. Malay again assumed sole control of the paper, and in the fall of that year he disposed of a half interest in the concern to Adna Bowen. The partnership continued till the suspension of the paper in 1876. Its publication was resumed not long afterwards under the title of the *Medina Democrat*, by Bowen & O'Brien, who issued it regularly for five months, when W. W. Malay again became editor and publisher, and continued its publication till April, 1877, when it was discontinued, part of the printing material now being in use in the office of the *People's Defender*, at Albion.

The *Medina Saturday Register* was established with the presses and part of the type used in the publication of the *Medina Democrat* when the *Democrat* suspended in April, 1877, by Beach Brothers, and published by them until August 4th of the same year, at which time it passed into the hands of Joel B. Swett, the present editor and proprietor, who managed it about two months as an independent paper, and then advocated Democracy, the formerly politics of the paper. The success of the *Register* has been beyond the expectations of its publisher, it having nearly trebled in circulation between the first of August and the last of December, 1877. Its circulation is still increasing rapidly. It is the desire of its publisher to avoid offensive personalities, and make it a first-class local newspaper. It has at present a larger advertising patronage than any other paper in the county, a quarter sheet supplement being issued every week. Its editor is well known as the author of some of the most popular poems and sketches written in the present generation.

THE MEDINA DRIVING PARK.

The Medina Driving Park Association was organized in 1871. The first officers were M. Harmon, president; N. T. Healy, secretary; S. Tucker, treasurer.

The grounds, located about a mile west of the village, were laid out in 1871. The annual meetings are held in June.

The following are the present officers of the association: President, James Bearcroft; secretary, Jacob Gorton; treasurer, W. B. Reynolds.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire company in Medina was organized August 16th, 1832, with the following members, twenty in number: Rufus Ingersoll, Simeon Downs, Frederick Comstock, M. S. Harrington, Eleazer Thomas, John Parsons, Leander Woodruff, Marcena W. Clark, William Hotchkiss, jr., Richard Martin, Simeon Bathgate, Alexander Clum, James E. Evans, A. W. Eddy, M. P. Hopkins, Henry Phelps, Sylvanus Coan, Eli B. Moore, David Dudley and George Willoughby. John Parsons was chosen foreman, Simeon Bathgate assistant foreman, and James E. Evans secretary.

The first engine used in the village was one of the old rotary kind with a crank on each side, and it was known by the name of "Mercury." In the fall of 1835 a larger engine, called "Neptune," was purchased of Lewis Seely, of Rochester. After considerable controversy a new organization was formed with Andrew Ellicott as foreman. He was succeeded by M. W. Clark, and he by John Parsons, the foreman of the old company, in 1838. In 1840 George Bathgate was chosen foreman. Many other changes took place from time to time, and at times the organization was allowed to deteriorate to such a degree that there were no reliable and efficient companies, and the work at fires fell upon the shoulders of a faithful few, among them John Parsons, E. M. Card and S. G. Purdy, who generally took the lead in cases of emergency.

The next engine purchased was the "Cataract," now in existence but known as the Frary engine. The "Neptune" is still in use by the present fire department. Had the "Mercury" been preserved it would have been an object of much interest and a highly prized relic of the earlier days.

According to John Parsons, still living at an advanced age, to whom we are indebted for much that appears in this connection, the chief engineers of the fire department have been as follows: Simeon Bathgate, John Parsons, S. F. Purdy and E. M. Card.

The present fire department of the village consists of the following organizations, named in the order of their formation:

The Alert Hose Company, No. 3, was originally formed in 1859, but was reorganized in 1875. It has twenty-five members, and is officered as follows: Foreman, M. S. Newell; assistant foreman, W. B. Reynolds; secretary and treasurer, H. Fairman.

Protectives, No. 1, a bucket company of twenty-four members, was organized in June, 1877. The officers are: O. Townsend, foreman; F. L. Downs, assistant foreman; W. A. Tamblin, secretary; E. S. Thistlethwaite, treasurer.

Frary Engine Company, No. 3, is an organization of sixty members, dating back only till August, 1877. L. J. Chase is the foreman; William Peck, assistant foreman; Charles Barhite, second assistant foreman; S. S. Pierce, treasurer; W. H. Callaghan, secretary.

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Card's Reserves, a juvenile company of twenty-five members, named in honor of Mr. E. M. Card, was also organized in August, 1877. The officers are as follows: Foreman, L. McGrath; assistant foreman, W. Castle; secretary, Simon Adler; treasurer, R. Bass.

The Dawson Hook and Ladder Company was formed in October, 1877, and has a membership of thirty-three. The names of the officers are as follows: Cornelius Bradley, foreman; William Maloney, first assistant foreman; John O'Keefe, second assistant foreman; J. D. Brennan, secretary; Frank Lewis, treasurer.

CEMETERIES.

According to Judge Thomas, the first persons dying in Medina were buried wherever their friends could find a place; but in the fall of 1830 Mr. David E. Evans, by his agent, Mr. Gwinn, gave an acre of land for a burying ground, on the east side of Gwinn street, south from the railroad depot, on which the first burial was that of the wife of Edmund Fuller, 1830. These grounds have been used for burials ever since. In 1860 Mr. John Parsons interested himself in getting the fences around these grounds repaired, with contributions furnished him for the purpose; and in order suitably to mark the spot by some fitting memorial which, at small expense, would be likely to stand many years, he procured and planted as nearly as possible in the center of the grounds a fir tree, under which, in a glass jar inclosed in lead, he deposited various articles as mementoes of the times and people of Medina at present. This tree is now growing vigorously.

"Boxwood Cemetery" lies a little north of Medina, on the east side of the gravel road leading to the ridge, contains about six acres, and is owned by the village of Medina. Messrs. S. M. Burroughs, George Northrop, Caleb Hill and others bought this ground while a forest, of Mr. Gwinn, for a cemetery, in 1848. They sold it to the village for $600, and it was laid out in lots and formally opened for burial purposes in 1850. David Card was the first person buried here, in 1849. Many bodies of the dead buried in the old ground in Medina have been removed to Boxwood Cemetery, and this is now the principal burying place for the village and vicinity.

CHURCH HISTORY.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL.

This church was incorporated under the name of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, November 12th, 1827, and admitted into union with the convention, the Rev. Richard Salmon being the missionary in charge. The name of the parish was afterwards changed to St. John's, but at what date is not certainly known. Bishop Hobart held the first Episcopal service by a bishop in Orleans county in this church, September 7th, 1828. In his address to the convention of the Diocese of New York, held October, 1828, he said: "September 6th I went in canal boat to Medina [he had been visiting Buffalo], and in this new but flourishing village, on Sunday, the 7th, I officiated morning and evening."

The corporate officers of the church for its first year were: Justus Ingersoll and Richard Van Dyke, wardens; Christopher Whaley, Elijah Beech, John B. Ellicott, Joseph Nixon, Henry Yerrington, Benjamin W. Van Dyke, Jonas S. Billings and Hezekiah R. Warner, vestrymen.

In his report to the convention of 1828, the Rev. Mr. Salmon spoke most promisingly of the condition of his field. Within a year a parish was organized and steps taken for the erection of a church building. The number of communicants at that time was fifteen. Hon. David E. Evans gave the parish a piece of land on which to erect a church, and Mrs. David E. Evans presented the society a costly communion service.

Mr. Salmon labored faithfully against every reverse, until at length, by reason of not receiving sufficient support, he resigned the charge in 1829, and went to Warsaw. He was succeeded by Rev. B. Northrup. The following extract from the address of Bishop Onderdonk to the convention in 1831 would show that the ministrations of this pastor were effective: "Friday afternoon, August 19th, I confirmed seventeen persons in the parish of St. Luke's Church, Medina." This was undoubtedly the first confirmation ever held in the county.

In the year 1832, the Rev. J. M. Rogers being rector, measures were taken for the building of a church. Thus far services had been held at one time in a house opposite the present site of the church, at another time in an unfinished room of a dwelling on Church street; and again, from the latter place the congregation removed to an upper apartment in a house on Main street, now standing just adjacent to the Presbyterian church. The fall of 1833 saw a stone church enclosed and the basement properly fitted up for regular service.

In July of this year the Rev. Mr. Rogers resigned the rectorship, and the parish was without a pastor until the year following, when the Rev. James O. Stokes took the charge and remained until 1837. The congregation was now much increased—there were about fifty communicants, and the services were well attended.

Vigorous efforts were made to secure the completion of the church building, which was at length effected. September 13th, 1836, Bishop Onderdonk baptized five individuals, confirmed eleven, and consecrated the church.

The Rev. Mr. Stokes was succeeded by the Rev. William Allenson, who officiated until 1840. From 1840 to 1843 the rectorship was held by the Rev. Stephen Douglass. In 1843 the Rev. Philemon E. Coe took the charge, and performed his sacred duties for five years with a zeal equal to that of his predecessors.

The three years following the departure of the Rev. Mr. Coe are perhaps the darkest in this parish's history. The church was closed, a heavy debt hung over the parish, and several of its influential members had removed to locations more favorable for their business or professions. Amid such depressing circumstances the work was again revived by the Rev. R. D. Stearns, who accepted a call to the parish in the summer of 1851, and

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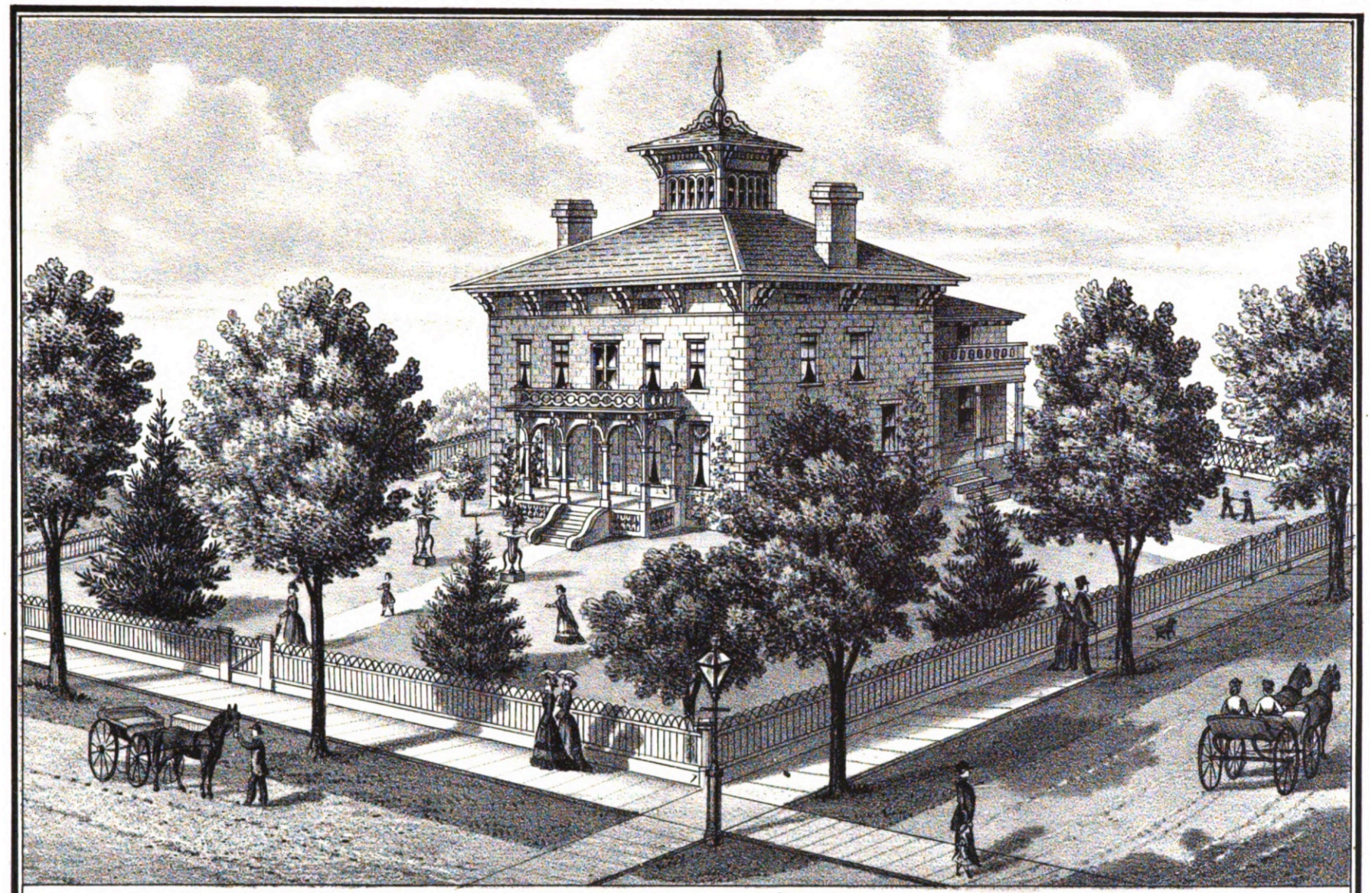

PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF P. HORAN, ESQ., MEDINA, TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.

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remained its rector seventeen and a half years. During his pastorate the church was relieved of its crushing financial encumbrances, and placed in a permanently prosperous condition. The building was throughly repaired and its interior arrangements improved.

In November, 1868, the Rev. Mr. Stearns dissolved his connection with the parish. With but one exception, he had remained the longest time in the same place of all the presbyters in the diocese. In the year of his departure he gives the number of families as sixty-four; number of communicants, ninety-three.

The following is a summary of official acts performed from 1828 to 1869, inclusive: Persons baptized, 336; confirmed, 197; marriages, 116; burials, 141. Of course this record cannot be wholly correct, by reason of one or two rectors leaving no account of their labors in the register.

March 29th, 1869, Rev. Warren W. Walsh, A. M., took charge of the parish. In December, 1869, a bell was set in its place in the church tower. On Wednesday evening, December 8th, a special service was held in celebration of the event, at which several of the neighboring clergy were present. The weight of the bell was 2,100 pounds and its cost about $900.

After Mr. Walsh's resignation, Rev. Edward Dolloway was called, and took charge during the month of August, 1872. He resigned June 1st, 1875, and Rev. John J. Andrew succeeded him and is still in charge of the parish.

The erection of memorial windows signalized the years 1867 and 1869. A few years previous a memorial font of Caen stone was given, and not long after there was presented by another individual a bishop's chair. Six of the windows were given in the year 1861, the remaining two in 1869. Of these one was erected by the ladies of the church in memory of the Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D.; one by Mrs. Edwin L. Blake, in memory of her husband, Major Blake, who was killed in the late war; one in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stokes, erected by her children; one in memory of Andrew B. Cook, erected by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Cook; one in memory of William R. Stearns, infant son of the former rector of the parish, and one is a gift to the church from Mrs. J. R. Weld. The two last put in are, one in memory of Dr. Christopher Whaley a member of the first vestry of the church, and during the later years of his life a warden, presented by his widow; the other in memory of Dr. C. Whaley and Sophronia, his wife, erected by their children. The first was placed in the church by Mr. and Mrs. Wild, in 1861, in memory of their daughter. The bishop's chair was a gift from George H. Shattuck.

FIRST BAPTIST.

For some years there existed a Baptist church in the town of Ridgeway, about two miles east of Ridgeway Corners. For various causes the church became too feeble to support a regular pastor, and only occasional services were held. At that time a few Baptists were living in the village of Medina, and after frequent private consultation a conference was agreed upon between these parties to devise measures for the establishment of a church. This conference met at the house of Charles Warner, in Medina, February 19th, 1829, the following named persons being present: Charles Warner, John Knapp, Rufus Reed, Lorin Hotchkiss, Mamre Knapp, Polly Reed, Louisa Reed and Hannah Gamble. At this conference it was agreed to call a special meeting of the church at Ridgeway, and of the scattered members of Baptist churches in the vicinity, to consider the suggestions which had been made. A meeting was held, in pursuance of this call, at the house of Cook Hotchkiss. Mr. E. Pees was chosen moderator, and Otis Turner clerk. After thorough discussion upon the suggestions made at the previous conference, it was voted that the church at Ridgeway hold their meetings for public worship in Medina, and that the new organization be known as the First Baptist Church of Medina. Charles Warner, Rufus Reed, Lorin Hotchkiss, John Knapp, Lewis Warner, Faren Willson, Hannah Knapp, Sally Farnham and Sally Bullard united by letter. The following are the names of the constituent members, only three or four of whom are living at the present time. Charles Warner, John Knapp, Rufus Reed, Lorin Hotchkiss, Lewis Warner, Faren Willson, Mamre Knapp, Hannah Knapp, Polly Reed, Louisa Reed, Hannah Gamble, Sally Farnham, Sally Bullard, E. Pees and wife, Bennett Bates and wife, Joseph Davis and wife and R. Nickerson and wife.

The first deacons chosen were Charles Warner and Cook Hotchkiss. The society met in an upper room on Main street, May 17th, 1829, and listened to a sermon by Rev. John R. Dodge. The members met at the houses of the members in the village for social worship, and for public worship in a building that had been put up for a barn in the rear of the brick hotel on the southwest corner of Center and Shelby streets, which had been lathed, plastered and seated, until their first meeting-house was completed and dedicated in the winter of 1832. Elder Laggart, of Lockport, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The names of the pastors who have successively served the church, with the dates at which they assumed charge, are as follows: Rev. E. Savage, November 1st, 1829; Rev. E. Weaver, November 1st, 1833; Rev. J. Chadwick, May 1st, 1835; Rev. S. Wilkins, May 1st, 1838; Rev. Messrs. Otis and Irons, supplies; Rev. R. K. Bellany, November 1st, 1841; Rev. C. T. Johnson, Rev. S. Gilbert and Rev. C. B. Smith, supplies; Rev. P. C. Dayfoot, September 1st, 1846; Rev. Mr. Murphy, supply; Rev. Daniel Reed, May 15th, 1849; Rev. P. B. Haughwout, November 1st, 1852; Rev. D. Van Alstyne, June 1st, 1858; Rev. E. W. Lounsbury, October 1st, 1868; supplies from the theological seminary at Rochester; Rev. C. E. Becker, June 1st, 1873; Rev. William F. Taylor, June 1st, 1875.

The present elegant church of the society was erected between 1870 and 1873, at a total cost for grounds, edifice and fixtures, of over $45,000. It was dedicated January 8th, 1873.

The successive clerks of the church have been Otis Turner, S. Larned, S. Knapp, J. Taft, M. Chase, A.

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Servass and C. Farnham; and the successive deacons, C. Warner, Cook Hotchkiss, Otis Turner, E. Daniels, D. Kingman, J. Taft and J. Sumner.

This church is the mother of three churches. Forty-five members were dismissed March 26th, 1831, to form the church at Knowlesville. In 1835 one hundred and seventy-two were dismissed, the greater part of whom went to Michigan. One colony went to Adrian, under the lead of Lorin Hotchkiss, and formed a church at that place. Another colony went with Deacon Cook Hotchkiss to a point about a dozen miles west of Adrian, and established a church there. Several members have gone out of the congregation to become preachers.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

The First Presbyterian Church of Medina was organized March 19th, 1829, at a meeting held for that purpose, at which were present Rev. William V. Kendrick, Rev. George Coan, Rev. Lewis Cheeseman and Rev. George Goodyear. Rev. George Coan was chosen moderator, and Titus Coan, since missionary to the Sandwich islands, clerk.

After reading the profession of faith and the covenant the church was organized, to be known as the "First Congregational Church of Medina, N. Y.," and the following members received: Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. Colton Denio, Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Scovell, Oren Scovell, Vina Scovell, John Burden, Titus Coan, Mrs. E. Aitchison Bathgate, Miss Adeline Warner, Miss Sally Hotchkiss, Miss Anna Jewell and Miss Huldah M. Morse.

February 22nd, 1830, the church was placed under the care of the Niagara Presbytery, and was thereafter known as the First Presbyterian Church of Medina.

The first church edifice was a frame building erected in 1832, which stood on the north side of Cross near the corner of West street, and which was the first building designed for religious worship in Medina.

The story of the erection of this church is an interesting one, giving evidence of the self-sacrificing Christianity of the earlier days. It is related that Deacon Theophilus Cook commenced alone and unaided getting out the timber for this house, and that, seeing his zeal showing itself in both faith and works, Mr. Ephraim Scovell joined him in his labors. Others followed with aid and contributions, till a building about thirty by forty-five feet was erected, in which the Presbyterians worshiped until 1836, when it gave place to a stone edifice, which was dedicated February 17th of that year. The first bell in the village was raised in the steeple of this church in the year last mentioned. For several years it was the only one between Lockport and Albion, and it was rung several times each day to regulate the hours of labor and rest, as factory bells are rung now. The stone church was destroyed by fire December 26th, 1871, and the present church building was erected the same year, the congregation meeting in the audience room for the first time March 13th, 1872.

The first church was occupied for several years as a school-house and was finally sold to the Roman Catholics, who moved it on the same lot with their church, built an addition to it, and have since used it for school purposes. The following clergymen have successively served the church as pastors: Rev. George Coan, Rev. Maltby Gaston, Rev. H. A. Read, Rev. Milton Buttolph, Rev. —— Danforth, Rev. C. E. Furman, Rev. Edgar Clark, Rev. L. I. Root, Rev. C. R. Wilkins, Rev. Alfred A. Graley, Rev. George P. Merrill, Rev. Henry T. Miller, Rev. William K. Tulley and Rev. George Harkness.

The first Sunday-school was organized about 1832. As nearly as can be ascertained the first superintendent was a Mr. Wisewell. The original number of scholars was about fifty. The present officers are: C. A. McCormick, superintendent; Dr. E. M. Baker, assistant superintendent, and Mrs. D. Sherwood, superintendent of the primary department. The number of scholars enrolled at the present time is two hundred and six.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Medina was legally organized on the 27th of September, 1830. The society, in an informally organized state, had existed for a number of years prior to this time. On the day named the members met, and after prayer by Rev J. Beakeman organized by the appointment of Mifflin Harker chairman and J. W. Harker secretary. The meeting then elected the first board of trustees, which consisted of Halstead H. Parker, Ephraim Masten, Cyrus Rumsey, Elijah Bent, Seth and H. Morris.

The subscription for building the first house of worship owned by this society is dated March 12th, 1833. It bears on its face the names of eighty-one subscribers and amounts in the aggregate to $3,108.75. The following persons gave $50 and upwards, the first two giving $300 each: James Jackson, Elijah Bent, H. H. Parker, Cyrus Rumsey, Jonah Hoyt, Daniel Zimmerman, Ephraim Masten, Thomas Payne, George Codd, James Hamilton, Mercy Day, Joseph Zimmerman, David Zimmerman, Cornelius Ashton, John Ryan, J. V. Schuyler, John Zimmerman, David E. Evans, Phœbe Drew, Philo Gregory and S. Gregory.

In June, 1833, Messrs. Bent, Jackson, Parker, Masten and Rumsey, as building committee, contracted with Ryan & Schuyler to build the walls of a stone church 45 by 60 feet, and 33 feet high above the basement floor. Judge Thomas relates that "in raising the roof the timbers gave way and eleven men fell into the ruins; no one was killed; some bones were broken."

This church was used by the society until 1850, when it was taken down and replaced by a wooden building, on a basement foundation constructed from the stones of the old walls. This new building, which was about 50 by 85 feet and cost about $7,000, was used until 1868, when it was reconstructed at an expense of $7,000. It was then occupied until December, 1874, when it was destroyed by fire, occasioned by the burning of an adjoining building.

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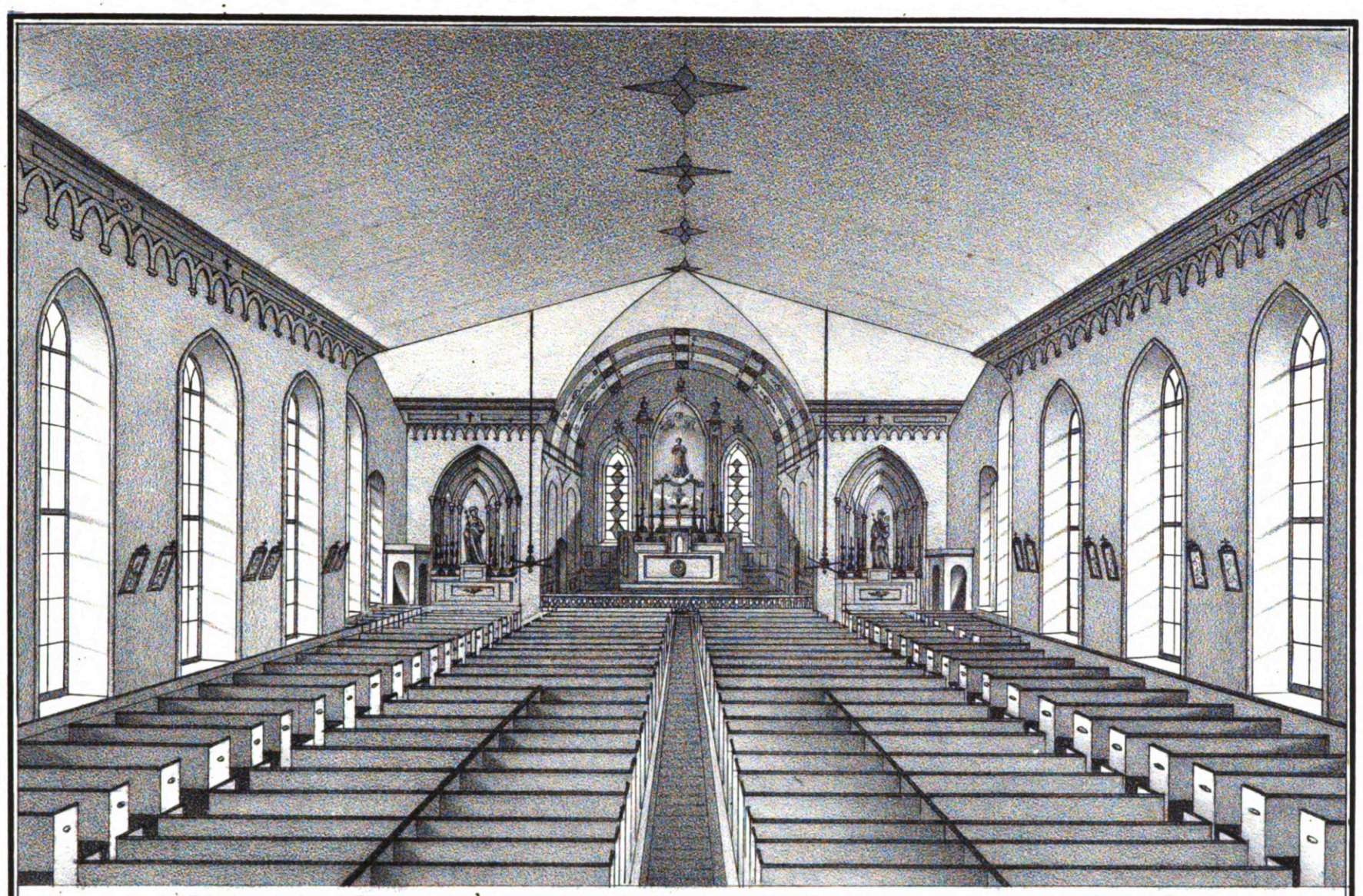

INTERIOR VIEV OF St MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, MEDINA, N.Y. REV. W. J. Mc NAB, PASTOR.

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The society then sold the lot, which was now bounded on either side by business blocks, bought another lot and proceeded to erect its present church edifice on Center street. This church is of brick, 65 by 112 feet in its extreme width and length, and two stories in height, and is most complete in all its appointments. It was dedicated December 8th, 1876, and cost, with the lot, $32,000.

The present membership of this society numbers 300. Its official board is composed of Albert Frary, E. S. Whalen, Clark Pettit, H. O. Shisler, O. Heath, William Underhill, J. C. Tillman, John Parsons, John Allen, George Swan, R. J. B. Newcomb, R. N. Jones, J. W. Healy, John Jackson, William M. Smith, A. J. Shisler, J. C. Thurston, and S. C. Bowen, of whom the first seven are trustees. The following is a complete list of the pastors of this church since its organization: Revs. Thomas Harker, —— Durham, A.N.Filmore, John Gulic, J.B.Lancton, D.F.Parsons, Jonathan Benson, H. R. Smith, S. C. Church, E. E. Chambers, A. P. Ripley, P. E. Brown, John Bowman, J. McEwen, J. G. Miller, G. DeLamatyr, A. Steele, E. M. Buck, J. B. Wentworth, K. D. Nettleton, P. R. Stover, S. McGerald, and James E. Bills, the present pastor, whose pastorate dates from October, 1876. It may not be unworthy of remark, as illustrating the longevity of clergymen, to say that of this long list of ministers all are living but three.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Having relied on repeated promises of the pastor to furnish data from which to write the history of the Catholic church of Medina, we are able to say, in explanation of its omission, only that those promises have not been fulfilled.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

MEDINA LODGE, NO. 336, F. A. M.

January 11th, 1854, the following master masons petitioned for a dispensation of a new lodge, located at Medina, Orleans county, to be called "Medina Lodge:" Samuel F. Benjamin, Curtis Barnes, Peyton D. Beecher, H. Beecher, H. M. Beers, William Bidleman, Silas Knapp, Isaac Knapp, James Sheppard, S. T. Grummon, Ira Barnes, John W. Culver, Alexander Coon and Jeremiah Brown. The dispensation was recommended by Cataract Lodge, No. 295, of Middleport, and granted February 1st, 1854, by R.·. W.·. Joseph D. Evans, deputy grand master, with Samuel T. Benjamin, master; Curtis Barnes, senior warden, and Peyton D. Beecher, junior warden.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge for 1854, a warrant was granted to Medina Lodge with number 336, the warrant being dated June 20th, 1854. The following were the first principal officers: Master, S. F. Benjamin; senior warden, C. Barnes; junior warden, P. D. Beecher.

The officers of the lodge at the present time are: W. M., E. L. Pitts; S. W., Jacob Gorton; J. W., George Schermerhorn; treasurer, George W. Frary; secretary, Eugene Bidleman; trustee, Henry A. Childs; S. D., Lyman A. Zimmerman; J. D., George Smith; S. M. C., Charles E. Meade; J. M. C., John C. Thurston; chaplain, B. C. Blake; organist, Lyman R. Gunn; tyler, J. G. Bateman.

ORLEANS LODGE, NO. 217, I. O. O. F.

Orleans Lodge, No 217, I. O. O. F. was organized July 21st, 1869, by members of a former lodge, which ceased to exist about 1853 or 1854, by a revival of the charter of the latter.

The charter members were as follows: D. W. Cole, John Alcorn, George Sutter, E. Fuller, jr., R. Zimmerman, John W. Bateman, Henry Williams, George W. Frary and H. E. Sickels. The following are the names of the first officers:

N. G., D. W. Cole; V. G., Denning Sherwood; treasurer, George W. Frary; W., J. G. Bateman; O. G., John Alcorn; I. G., Frank P. Hunt; R. S. N. G., H. E. Sickels; L. S. N. G., H. Williams; R. S. V. G., O. D. Delano; L. S. V. G., John P. Gates; R. S. S., W. W. Gates; L. S. S., E. M. Card.

The present membership of the lodge is about sixty. The officers are J. H. Powell, N. G.; R. F. Butts, V. G.; George Smith, secretary; Henry Williams, treasurer; Frank P. Hunt, W.; L. O. Veder, O. G.; A. D. Grinnell, I. G.; C. S. Hoag, R. S. N. G.; Irving Vincent, L. S. N. G.; W. H. Callaghan, R. S. V. G.; James Callaghan, L. S. V. G.; Morris V. Bancroft, R. S. S.; Daniel Hines, L. L. S.

The hall of this lodge, in the Card block, is one of the finest in the county, and is the regular place of meeting of the Royal Templars of Temperance, Rising Star Lodge, No. 57, A. O. U. W. and the Medina Lodge of Knights of Honor.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Literary Association of Medina was organized November 1st, 1876, with eleven members, as follows: Will A. Bowen, E. Beyer, C. F. Beyer, Morgan L. Brainard, Charles H. Chase, Frederick L. Downs, C. F. Smith, L. R. Swett, E. J. Thistlethwaite, H. F. Wetton and F. C. Wilson.

The first officers were C. H. Chase, president; Morgan L. Brainard, vice-president; C. F. Beyer, secretary; Frederick L. Downs, treasurer.

The object of the association is the mental improvement of its members. Its regular meetings are held on Monday evening of each week and are open to the public.

From the beginning the association has received the confidence and approbation of the entire community. The present officers are: President, Frederick L. Downs; vice-president, J. A. Acer; secretary, Charles Whedon; treasurer, L. R. Swett.

The association has a large and increasing membership, and is in all respects in a prosperous condition, having a suite of rooms nicely furnished for its use.

RISING STAR LODGE, NO. 57, A. O. U. W.

This lodge was organized January 23rd, 1877, with the following charter members: Lyman Field, E. M. Card,

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M. S. Newell, H. A. Fairman, Dr. R. H. Goodell, L. F. Zimmerman, C. E. James, E. Greasart, Simon Tucker, E. Loke, Alexander Winnard, James Whitwell, James Findley, J. H. Powell, W. H. Clitson, R. Russell, Eber Hubbard, J. T. Brockway, John Dodd, John L. Craik, Manly Gaylord, William Wayne, F. T. Robinson, S. T. Monsees, A. L. Swett, D. E. Spoor, Thomas Standeven, Alfred Gledhill and Justin Parmelee.

The original officers were as follows: P. M. W., Richard N. Goodell; M. W., Lyman Field; G. F., C. M. Card; O., Alexander Winnard; G., William H. Clitson; recorder, H. A. Fairman; financier, L. F. Zimmerman; I. W., Simon Tucker; O. W., J. T. Brockway.

The following are the names of the past presiding officers of the lodge: Dr. R. H. Goodell, Lyman Field and E. M. Card, the latter being the present P. M. W.

The present officers are as follows: M. W., Manly Gaylord; G. F., J. H. Powell; O., James Whitwell; G., Simon Tucker; recorder, H. A. Fairman; financier, John L. Craik; receiver, L. F. Zimmerman; I. W., Ransom Russell; O. W., J. T. Brockway.

MEDINA COUNCIL, NO. 13, R. T. OF T.

Medina Council, No. 13, Royal Templars of Temperance, was organized with twenty-one charter members, October 23d, 1877. The names of the first officers are as follows: S. C., L. Fields; V. C., A. F. Smith; chaplain, J. E. Bills; secretary, C. J. Martin; P. C., W. F. Taylor; H., Manly Gaylord; treasurer, T. J. Robinson; guard, L. Garry.

The present official list is appended: S. C., Alexander Winnard; V. C., C. J. Martin; chaplain, G. Swan; P. C., A. F. Smith; H., Simon Tucker; treasurer, J. Wadleigh; G., W. Vorheis; S., G. McDonald.

PROTECTION LODGE, NO. 975, K. OF H.

This lodge was organized March 16th, 1878, with twenty-six charter members. The original officers were:

Director, J. T. Cothran; V. D., Manly Gaylord; Ass't. D., Alexander Winnard; Rep., C. J. Martin; Fin. Rep., W. G. Skinner; Treas., L. F. Zimmerman; C., Jacob Gorton; H., —— Mead; G., L. Hogle; P. Dic., L. Fields; S., J. T. Brockway. The following are the present officers: P. Dic., J. T. Cothran; Dic., Alexander Winnard; Vice Dic., —— Marrion; Ass't. D., Simon Tucker; Rep., C. J. Martin; F. Rep., W. S. Skinner; Treas., L. F. Zimmerman; C., J. E. Bills; H., A. F. Smith; G., L. Hogle; S., J. Findley. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall.

MEDINA'S PATRIOTIC SONS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VILLAGE ON SOUTHERN BATTLE FIELDS.

[Besides the following names of volunteers from Medina during the rebellion, some may perhaps be found in the lists for Ridgeway and Shelby.]

Albert Angevine, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years; appointed hospital steward Aug 16, 1862.

George T. Anthony, capt 17th bat; served from Aug 26, 1862, to June 12, 1865, when dschd.

Lineus T. Alford, pr 19th inf; enlisted Sept 15, 1864, for one year; honorably dschd.

Thaddeus Antis, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 16, 1864, for three years; lost his right foot in battle July 3, 1864.

Alexander Antis, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 16, 1864, for three years.

Edwin F. Brown, pr 18th art; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; died at Salisbury prison July 3, 1864.

Philo N. Barnes, 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years.

Franklin Bennett, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 27, 1862, for three years.

Owen Boyland, pr 4th art, Co K; enlisted Jan 23, 1864, for three years.

Charles E. Bentley, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 16, 1864, for three years.

Charles V. Brown, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 22, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

Charles Bland, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 22, 1862.

Edwin F. Brown, lieut-col 28th inf; enlisted May 18th, 1861, for three years; lost his left arm in General Pope's first battle at Cedar Mountain Aug 9, 1862; was prisoner two months at Libby; promoted to colonel Aug 9, 1862; dschd June 3, 1863.

William L. Bothgale, pr 25th inf; enlisted June, 1861, and served two years; re-enlisted in Aug, 1863, in light artillery.

Linn Barker, pr 3rd cav, Co A; enlisted May 24, 1861; promoted corp Oct 6, 1861; sergt Dec 10, 1861; 2nd lieut Dec 7, 1862; 1st lieut Dec 1, 1863, and capt Sept 9, 1864; wounded four times; taken prisoner, but escaped from his captors in two hours; dschd for disability Dec 1, 1864.

Charles W. Boyce, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, and paroled; dschd June 2, 1863.

Lewis J. Chase, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Michael Collins, pr 17th bat; enlisted Dec 16, 1863, for three years; was taken prisoner and paroled; died July 19, 1864, in hospital.

Thomas Collins, pr 14th art; enlisted Jan 6, 1864, for three years; wounded before Petersburg; taken prisoner and died in a rebel prison.

Charles E. Clark, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; dschd for disability.

Henry G. Chamberlain, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec 26, 1863, for three years; dschd for disability in Mch, 1865.

Thomas Carrol, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year; honorably dschd.

Henry G. Clemmons, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted June 5, 1864, for three years; transferred to Co M.

Rev. George Delamater, chaplain 129th inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years; was detailed to aid the wounded on the battle field of Antietam.

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Byron A. Davey, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 29, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Jacob William Delong, pr; enlisted Dec 8, 1863, for three years.

Samuel Demming; mstd Sept 11, 1862, for three years; dschd Aug 4, 1865.

George Davis, 1st lieut 28th inf; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years.

Thomas F. Enterta, pr 25th bat; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

George G. Ellicott, pr 17th bat; mstd Aug 27, 1862, for three years.

John Fifer, pr 14th bat, Co B; enlisted in Nov, 1863, for three years.

John Fifer, jr., 11th inf, Co A; enlisted for three years; enlisted in the regular service.

Francis H. Finch, pr 1st art, bat M; mstd Oct 14, 1861, for three years; dschd for disability Dec, 14, 1861.

Henry C. Fuller, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years; died Feb 16, 1863, at Mines Hill.

Thomas Ferguson, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 1, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Henry J. Fuller, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; died at Fort Monroe, Va., July 27, 1864.

John C. Flanders, pr 25th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 28, 1862; promoted 2nd sergt Sept 11, 1862, 2nd lieut Apr 11, 1863, and 1st lieut Dec 7, 1864; dschd Aug 4, 1865.

John Geary, pr 17th bat; enlisted Jan 14, 1864, for three years.

Patrick Geary;——Gagan.

Robert Geary, 1st lieut 90th inf, Co C; enlisted in 1861 in the 3d cav; served his time, and was promoted to sergt; returned home and afterwards enlisted in Capt Bowen's Co as lieut, which was afterwards attached to the 90th inf as Co C.

George Genan, pr 8th art, Co C; enlisted Jan 5, 1864, for three years, and served through the war.

Jesse Genan, 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Dec 24, 1863, for three years.

Monroe R. Grammon, pr 29th inf, Co G; enlisted July 21, 1862; transferred and promoted to 2nd lieut in the 19th N.Y., 3d bat, Jan 27, 1863; dschd Oct 15, 1863; re-enlisted as quartermaster-sergt Jan 5, 1864, in the 2nd mounted rifles, for three years; dschd with regiment.

Samuel Gott, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; dschd June 12, 1863.

William T. Healy, clerk in the adjutant-general's office; enlisted July 28, 1861, for three years, in the 21st inf, which was changed to the 21st cav; near the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted for three years; he was among the first volunteers from this town; remained in service until the close of the war.

Allen D. Heavenor, pr 17th bat; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years.

Thomas Hart, pr 21st cav; enlisted July 9, 1863, for three years.

Daniel C. Haines, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 20, 1862, for three years.

Henry C. Hill, surgeon 129th inf; resigned in 1863.

Harlon P. Hurst, corp 17th bat; enlisted Aug 20, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Levi Hurst; enlisted Aug 20, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Edwin A. Hewes, pr 3d cav, Co A; enlisted Oct 1, 1864, for one year; enlisted in the 21st inf in 1861; dschd with regiment.

Charles C. Holden, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served one year.

Charles K. Hawkins, pr 3d cav; enlisted in Nov, 1864, for three years.

Isaac S. Hawkins, pr 54th inf; enlisted in 1863, for three years.

John C. James, pr 155 inf, Co B; enlisted Aug 26, 1862; dschd for physical disability, Apr 16, 1864.

William J. Jeffers, pr 3rd cav; enlisted in Jan, 1864, for three years.

Henry Johnson, pr 17th bat; enlisted July 20, 1862, for three years.

James A. Johnson, musician 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 9, 1864, for one year.

Quenbew Jackson, 8th art, Co A.

William Johnson, 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 6, 1864, for three years.

John Kennedy, 17th bat; enlisted in Aug, 1862.

Henry Ketchum; enlisted Sept 10, 1864, for three years.

Charles Kate, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Morris B. Kenyon, pr 8th hvy art, Co A; enlisted Jan 5, 1864, for three years; dschd June 7, 1865.

Dewitt C. Keeler, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Nov 10, 1861; dschd with regiment.

James Kelly, orderly 8th art, Co A; enlisted July, 1862, for three years.

Peter Kelly, pr 8th cav; enlisted in Oct, 1861, for three years; killed in battle in 1862.

J. B. Keeler, pr 21st bat; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years; died of sickness acquired in the service Jan 8, 1863.

Patrick Kirby, pr 14th art, Co A; enlisted in Aug, 1863, for three years; transferred to the 6th hvy art.

William Kinney and Edward Kinna.

John Lettes, pr 164th inf, Co D; enlisted in Aug, 1862, and served for three years.

Patrick Lavin, pr 28th inf, Co B; dschd at expiration of term and re-enlisted as a pr in the 2nd mounted rifles June 5, 1864, for three years.

William Lazier, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Harmen H. Lazier, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Michael Leahy, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

John McGurn, pr 8th art, Co C; enlisted Jan 4, 1864, for three years; was wounded at Cold Harbor.

James McGurn, orderly 14th art, Co E; enlisted in Sept, 1862, for three years.

Edwin E. Miles, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co C; enlisted Nov 25, 1863, for three years.

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Philip McGrath, pr 164th inf; enlisted Aug 8, 1863, for three years; taken prisoner at Petersburg; in Libby prison four days, and paroled Mch 30; dschd Sept 5, 1865.

James Maloney, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Henry J. Merwin, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Robert Montgomery, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Wesley McIntyre and William McIntyre.

Edwin A. Olds, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Charles Oecobock, pr 3rd cav, Co A; enlisted Mch 16, 1863, and served for three years.

Patrick O'Maley, pr 66th inf; enlisted Sept 18, 1864, for one year.

Silas W. Pitts, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Charles Pine, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec 1, 1863, for three years.

Winslow W. Paddock, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; detailed as hospital steward before Petersburg.

John Paul, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 13, 1865.

David Parks, pr 25th art; enlisted Aug 28, 1862, for three years; promoted sergt Sept 11, 1862; 1st sergt July 1, 1864, and 2nd lieut Dec 7, 1864.

Eugene Perkins, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

William M. Park, captain's clerk, 8th art, Co M; enlisted Jan 6, 1864, for three years; he was quite young, but in the way of rapid promotion, when he died of fever in a Washington hospital.

Alexander Parnell, pr 17th bat; enlisted Sept 12, 1862, and served for one year.

Martin Shanley, pr 36th inf, Co. B; enlisted May 14, 1861, for two years; re-enlisted in the 164th inf, Aug 16, 1862; lost his left leg in the battle of Spottsylvania

John J. Serviss, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 2, 1864, for one year.

Cyrenus Snell, pr 97th inf, Co D; drafted Aug 9, 1863, for three years.

William H. Salisbury, pr 151st inf; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

William Simpson, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 12, 1864, for three years; killed in Medina by the running away of a team, Nov 22, 1865.

Henry M. Starr, 1st lieut 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for three years; promoted capt Feb 29, 1864, and major June 10, 1865; was severely wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864; was in the engagement at Boydton Road, and at the capture of Lee's army.

Michael Slack, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, and served three years.

Linus G. Sutler, bugler, 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

David Shanley, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 24, 1862, and served three years.

Charles Stratton, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Hiram E. Sickels, 1st lieut 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 26, 1862; Aug 24, 1864, was transferred to the 16th N. Y. bat for the Fort Fisher expedition; returned to regiment Feb 4, 1865; was in action at Ream's Station Apr 6, and mstd out June 12, 1865.

William Sterry; enlisted Feb 22, 1865, for two years.

Charles H. Stocking, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Hiram D. Smith, 2nd lieut 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 26, 1862; was in the engagement at Ream's Station and at Appomattox Court-house Apr 9, 1865; mstd out June 12, 1865.

Henry Smith, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; deserted at Baltimore.

Orin Smith, pr 8th cav.

John O. Swan, drummer 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years; in the battle of Chancellorsville he was acting as color-bearer when a soldier was shot dead at his side; he took the flag from the staff and placed it in his pocket, dressed himself with the accoutrements of the dead soldier, and fought gallantly until with sixty-five men and three officers he was taken prisoner; concealing the flag in the lining of his coat, he managed to kept it until exchanged.

John O. Swan; re-enlisted as pr in the 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Sept 18, 1863, for three years; mstd out Aug 15, 1865.

Lorenzo Smith, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

Michael Smith, pr 94th inf; enlisted Jan, 1864, for three years.

Bartley Salmond, corp 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 15, 1861, and served for two years.

George A. Smith, pr 3rd cav; enlisted in March, 1864, and served through the war.

John Slade, pr 79th inf; drafted in Sept, 1865, and served through the war.

Hiram Slack, 14th art; enlisted Aug 19, 1863, for three years.

Erwin Starr, pr 3rd cav; enlisted July 13, 1861, and served for three years; re-enlisted and was promoted capt.

Jonathan Storks, pr 14th art; enlisted in Apr, 1864, for three years.

Charles H. Temple, pr 50th cav; enlisted Jan 29, 1863; had his leg broken by the kick of a horse at Charleston; dschd Aug 9, 1865.

John S. Vosburgh, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 20, 1862, for three years.

Richard Vedder, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; died July 16, 1864.

Edwin Vedder, pr 3rd cav; enlisted June 15, 1861, for three years; near Newbern was shot through the body and died three hours after.

Willard Waldron, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Jan 5, 1865, and served for three years.

Alden H. Warren, pr 151st inf; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; died at Frederick City Oct 9, 1864.

Napoleon Webber, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Sept 15, 1863, for three years.

George N. Wilkinson, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

George Warner, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 15, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Luke Waldron, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for three years.

Calvin Warner, pr 8th art, Co M; enlisted Jan 1, 1864, for three years; transferred in May, 1865, to 10th art.

Reuben F. Wickham, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 21, 1864, for one year.

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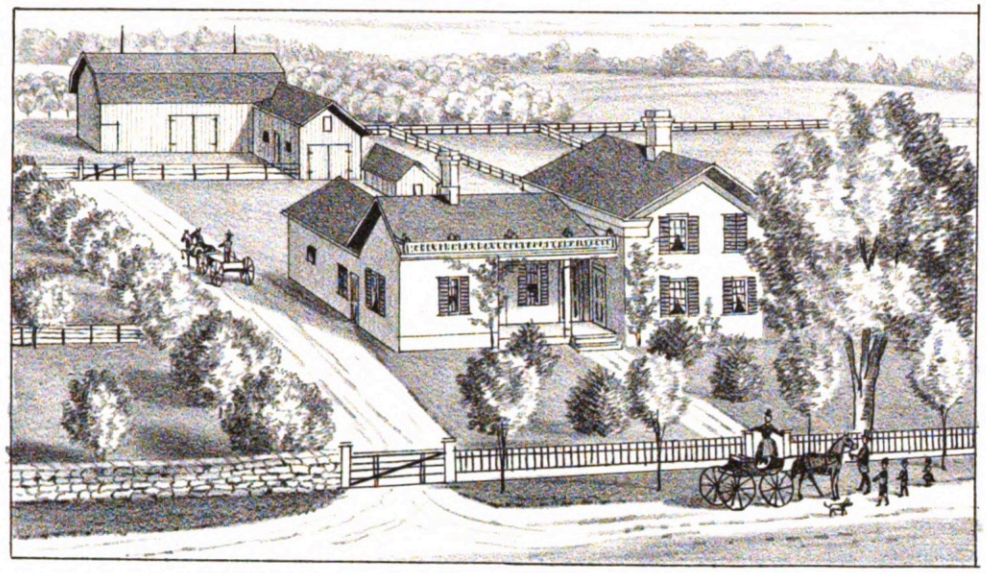
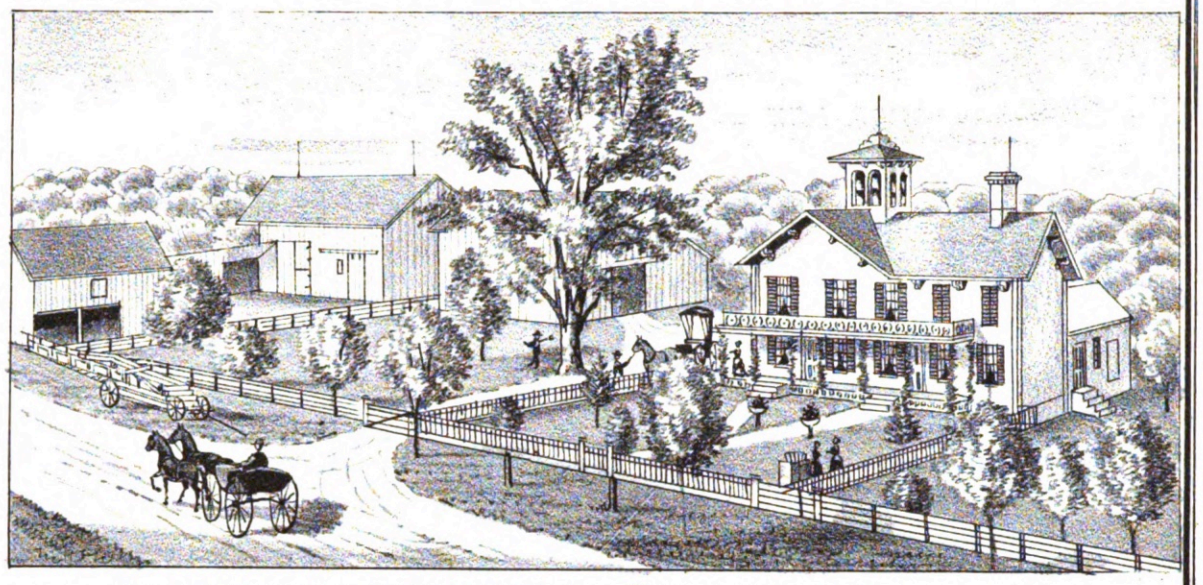
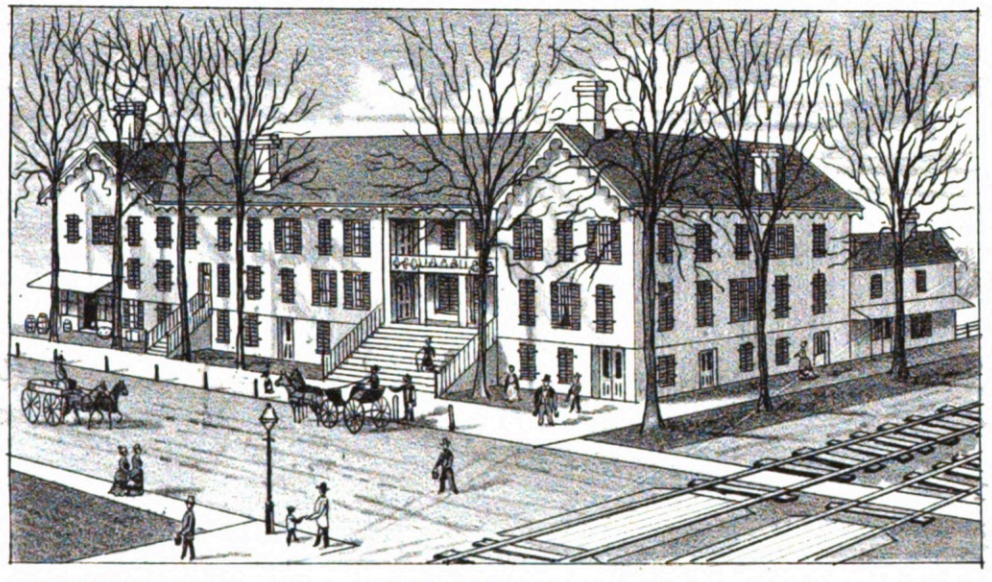


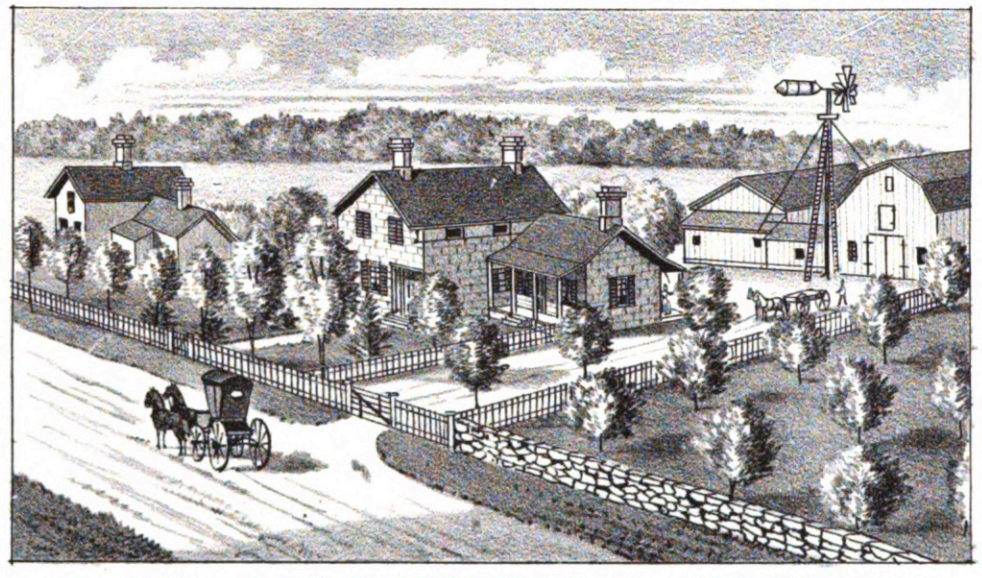
Farm Residence of W. A. TANNER, Esq., Town of ALBION, Orleans Co., N.Y.



Farm Residence of J. W. WRIGHT, Esq., Town of ALBION, Orleans Co., N.Y.



ALBION HOTEL, Albion. MARVIN WARNER, Propr. Good Livery attached.



Farm Residence of C. O. HARTWELL and the late OTIS HARTWELL, Town of ALBION, Orleans Co., N.Y.

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THE TOWN OF RIDGEWAY.

THE town of Ridgeway, so named from the Ridge road crossing it from east to west, near the center of the town, was set off from Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., June 8th, 1812, and its former limits comprised the towns of Ridegway, Gaines, Barre, Shelby, Yates, Carlton and Albion.

In 1830 the west tier of lots in the town of Gaines, and the three lots lying next south of them in Barre, were added to the east side of Ridgeway, in order to include the whole of the village of Knowlesville in one town.

Ridgeway is the middle town of the west border of the county, and embraces within its present limits, according to the report of the assessors in 1877, 29,740 acres of land, valued at $3,707,307, or $124.65per acre.

This was the first town incorporated in what is now Orleans county, and embraced all the territory between Niagara and Monroe counties, and north of what is now Genesee county.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

Seymour Murdock left his quiet home in Dutchess county, N. Y., early in the spring of 1810, wending his way toward the headquarters of the Holland Land Company at Batavia. Reaching that place in few short weeks, and learning there of the Ridge road, he went on to Buffalo, down the Niagara river to Lewiston, and thence east along the Ridge road. When about two miles east of the west line of Orleans county he found two brothers by the name of Lampson, eating their dinner by the side of a tree they had just cut down. They had taken an article of the Holland Land Company for a part of lot No. 24, township 15, range 4.

During the short conversation they had, Mr. Murdock bought their right to the land they had selected. He returned for his family, and the Lampsons packed up and left, having cut but one tree upon the lot. Here Mr. Murdock located, lived and died. His nearest store, post-office and church were at Batavia, thirty miles distant. His nearest grist-mill was at Niagara, a distance of forty miles.

In the summer of 1810 the only live stock owned within the present limits of Ridgeway was five horses, two yoke of oxen and three cows, the property of Seymour Murdock; and one yoke of oxen was owned by Otis Turner in the early part of 1811.

John Young settled on the Oak Orchard road, near Pine Hill, in 1804. He took the first deed ever given by the Holland Land Company. He was formerly a resident of Virginia, and had been out and purchased his land the year before, and in 1804 himself and wife started on horseback for their new home in the wilderness of western New York. They built a shanty ten feet square, with flat roof, covered with long split ash shingles. There was no chimney to their new mansion ; the floor was made of halves of split basswood logs, and a blanket answered for a door until Mr. Young got a chance to make one of plank split out of logs. They needed no windows, for the light came in where the smoke went out. Their chairs were blocks of wood set on end. Their mattress was made of an old sack stuffed with the weed known as cat-tail, and was far better than some beds at the hotels of the present day. The bedstead was made by boring holes in the side of the shanty, and inserting pieces of timber, resting upon blocks in front. Elm and basswood bark answered in place of the ordinary cord.

Otis Turner, who was one of the first overseers of the poor, and also a surveyor of this town, came here in 1810. Starting from Palmyra, N. Y., with a yoke of oxen to transport his family and household goods, he forded the Genesee river at the rapids above the falls. It was in November, and no little danger attended the fording at that season of the year. Taking his near ox by the horn, he was the pioneer or pilot of his team, stemming the strong current, and selecting the best track, though dangerous at best, his oxen in danger of losing their foothold upon the slippery rock, and a shipwreck, or, rather, wagon wreck, and an aquatic excursion over the falls in fair prospect. Arriving on the western shore in safety, he proceeded west along the Ridge road, being obliged to ford all the streams that crossed it, as there were no bridges at that time. He finally located in this town at Oak Orchard creek.

Soon after this, in the same year, Dr. William White located near Turner, and the two pioneers built the first grist-mill in this town, and at the time the only one in all this region of country.

Prominent among the pioneers who settled on the Ridge road west of Oak Orchard was Israel Douglas, who located here in 1810, and was the first magistrate north of Batavia, and who was the first clerk of this town, and for four years supervisor of the town, and prominently identified with all its interests.

Ezra D. Barnes settled in the town in 1810, Elijah Hawley in 1815, David Hooker in 1812, Samuel Clark, William and Levi Davis in 1810, W. C. Tanner and Jeremiah Brown in 1815, Joseph L. Perry in 1819, Jonathan

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Cobb in 1812, Lyman Bates in 1819, Thomas and Andrew Weld in 1817, Samuel Church in 1816, W. N. Preston and William Cochran in 1819, William Cobb in 1817, Amos Barrett in 1811, William Knowles in 1815, and many other prominent pioneers previous to 1820.

PIONEER EXPERIENCES.

We are indebted to Judge Thomas, of Albion, for the following reminiscences of the haps and mishaps of the first settlers.

William C. Tanner says: "We began our journey February 14th, 1816, with a good yoke of oxen and a wagon, and in company with another team went on our weary way.

"We bought two barrels of pork at Skaneateles, which completed our outfit. We arrived at our new home March 6th, 1816, being twenty-one days on the road. I cut the first tree on lot seventeen, township fifteen, range three. My brother and I kept 'bachelor's hall' for two years on my land.

"In October, 1816, my brother went to Vermont, leaving me in the woods alone, out of sight and hearing of my neighbors. I suffered many hardships that winter, principally for want of proper food. I cut all the trees I could, and fed our oxen on the tops, for we had raised but little that cold season for the sustenance of man or beast. I enjoyed my work well, but the nights were long and lonesome."

Mr. Tanner, in speaking of some of the good times, says: "We sometimes went four or five miles to an evening party, on an ox sled, drawn by two yoke of oxen, with as many passengers as could 'pile on;' and as far as appearances would prove, all enjoyed both the ride and the dance first rate."

Mr. Levi Davis says in his diary: "After passing Canandaigua, * * * in one case we traveled fourteen miles without passing a single house. The road most of the way was only marked trees, with the underbrush cut out, and no bridges over the streams except the ice. On our way we exchanged our wagons for sleds, and how any of us lived through the last perilous day of fourteen miles travel through the woods, God only knows. We started as early as possible in the morning, overturned one load of goods, and fearing we should all perish in the woods, we unhitched our teams from the sleds some time in the night, putting our oxen before us, the women being supported by holding fast to the tails of the oxen; and thus pursuing our way through the trackless forest four miles, we arrived at a log house about four o'clock in the morning. The house had been partially chinked but not plastered. Here we tarried the next day and night, during which time we went back for our sleds and got them out of the forest. We had to pay one dollar each for a yoke of oxen one night at hay, and one dollar a bushel for oats. So in about forty days, like the Israelites of old, we reached the promised land. The third day after arriving on my land, I procured some boards and built a shanty twelve feet square, nailing two of the corners to two standing trees, making a board roof, with not a tree cut down near it. The year 1816 was the 'cold season;' corn was cut off by frost and it was almost impossible to get bread. For three weeks before harvest we had nothing to eat but some very small new potatoes, butter and milk. By changing the order of having these dishes we made quite a variety, lived high, with hopes buoyant, and worked hard. Here we cleared up a new farm, raised an orchard from apple seeds brought out from Massachusetts, and also raised eight children. Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal I paid seventy-five cents per yard for sheeting, and seventy-five cents per yard for calico for my wife a dress; I also paid fifteen dollars a barrel for salt."

In speaking of pioneer life, Mr. Charles D. Burlingham told Judge Thomas: "In common with our neighbors, we sometimes suffered some hardships for lack of the necessaries of life. My father at one time went to Genesee flats and bought corn that was nearly spoiled by the flood of the previous season, paying $1.25 a bushel, to help us along in the spring. One pleasant incident of our pioneer life was this: After getting along as best we could at one time without bread for several weeks, we sat down to a meal of boiled new unground wheat and maple molasses, all the product of our own farm, the most delicious dinner, it so seemed to me, that I ever ate. That was a dinner a little boy could not forget, and that was the crisis—the turning point in the pinch. Not long after this we had grain to sell—wheat at the nominal price of thirty-one cents and corn at eighteen cents per bushel, with very limited sales at those prices.

"In those times our religious meetings were held in a private house about half a mile from ours. Elder Luther, a man of more than ordinary ability, was the preacher, who visited the place occasionally. He was a little eccentric in his manners and language, but quite well adapted to the times and character of his congregations. As a specimen of pioneer preaching, it is remembered of Elder Luther, as he was in the midst of a sermon, urging some topic and wishing to adduce authority to sustain some point, he stopped a moment, then said, 'John, what do you say?' Then, changing his tone of voice to imitate a fancied reply, he repeated what the apostle says on that subject. And then he called out, 'Paul, what are your views?' giving a reply as before; in like manner thus interrogating other apostles and our Saviour, and giving their answers, closing up with—'And now, old Ben. Luther, what have you to say to all this?' and then he gave his own conclusions, making the point deeply impressive upon his hearers."

Mr. Seymour B. Murdock thus speaks of his first meal of victuals, the scenery, and neighbors in Ridgeway: "On arriving at our journey's end, our first business was to eat from the stock of prepared provisions we brought with us. The food was laid out in order around a large stump which stood conveniently by, and I well remember the relish with which we all partook of this our first meal at our new home in the woods. The scenery here, as I now remember it, was truly magnificent: one dense forest,

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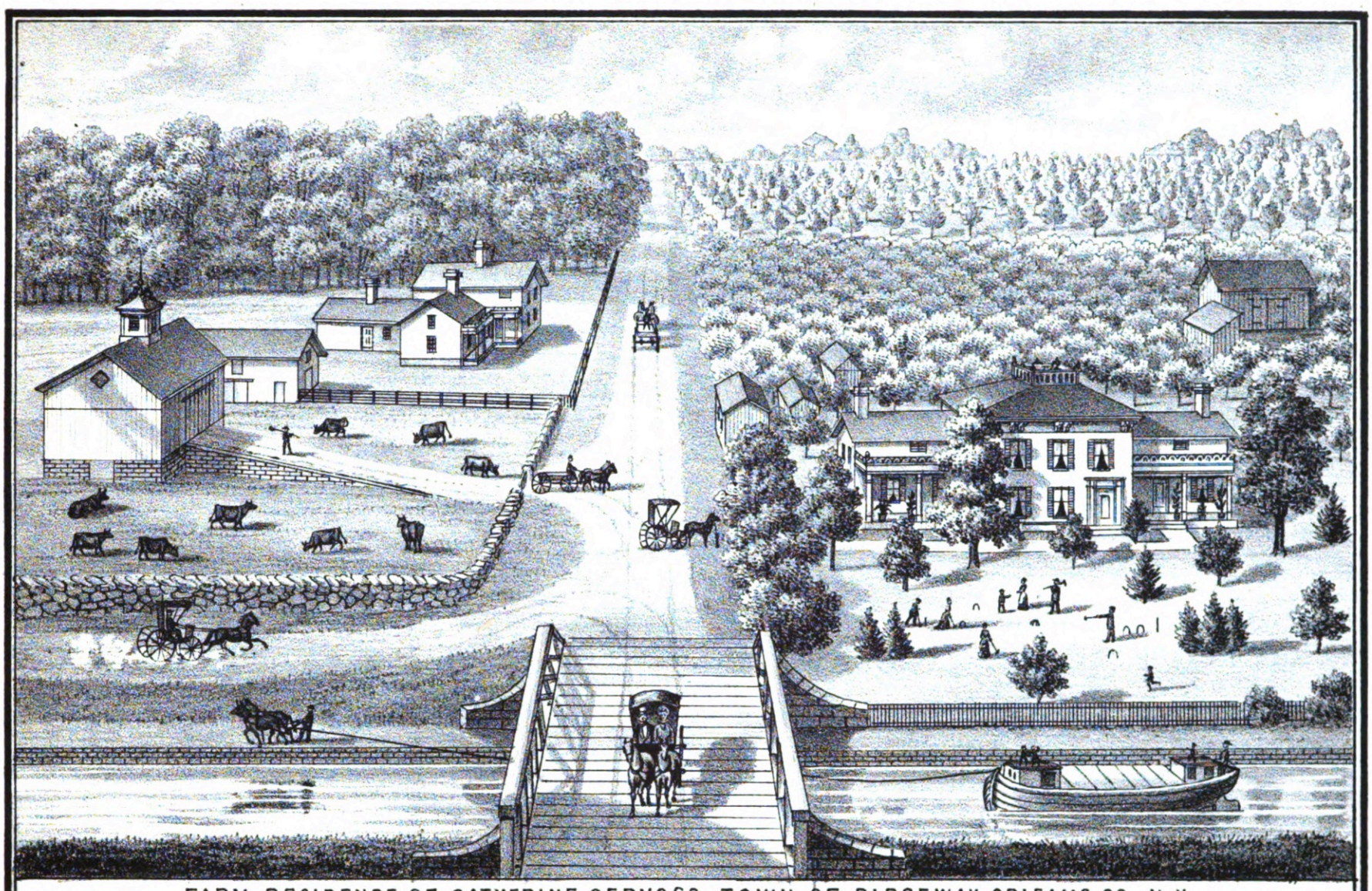
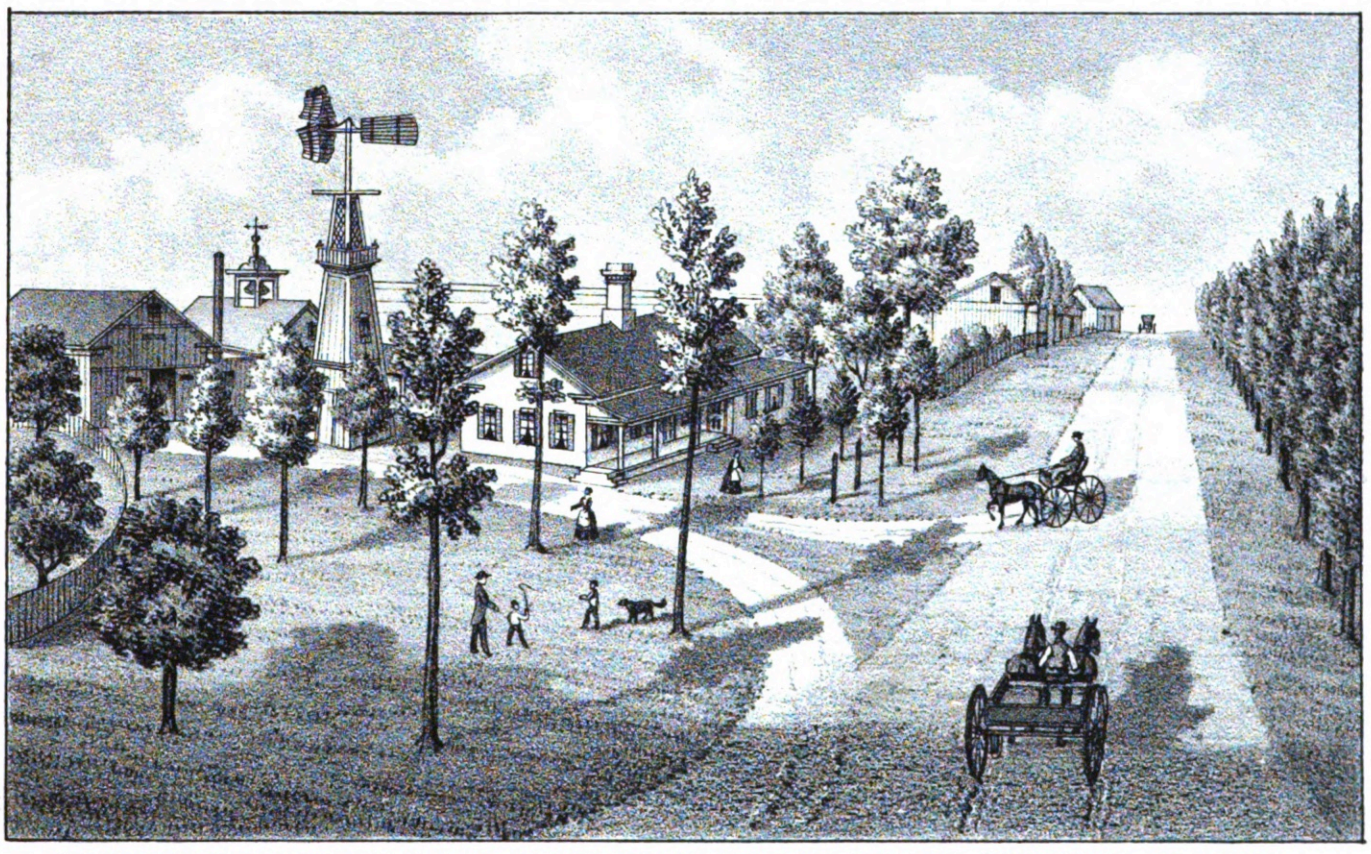


FARM RESIDENCE OF CATHERINE SERVOSS, TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.



FARM RESIDENCE OF HOMER D. WALDO ESQ. BARRE TOWN, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.

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composed of large, sturdy oaks, extended as far as the eye could see, east and west, and on the south side of the Ridge road. On the north side the forest was more dense, and composed of a greater variety of timber. The nearest opening east of us was * * * two miles east of Oak Orchard creek. The nearest one west was at Johnson's Creek, although Mr. Dunn had erected the body of a log house, but had made no clearing, at the place on which he has since resided, two miles east from Johnson's Creek. At Johnson's Creek, which was about five miles from our then home, there was one log house built, and a small clearing. This was our nearest neighbor, as north of us was an unbroken forest extending to Lake Ontario."

Judge Thomas wrote as follows of the journey and settlement of the party of which Mrs. Laura Bostwick (afterward Mrs. Baker) was a member: "They remained the last night on the road at Gaines. The snow fell that night a foot deep. The road was so bad, and the steers so exhausted by travel and hard work, that Mrs. Bostwick was obliged to walk the last six miles of the way on foot, as she had done half the way from Vermont. The house into which they, with the other wagon load of emigrants, moved was a nice log building with one door, no window or light, except what came down chimney or between the logs. It was then occupied by another family from Vermont, former acquaintances. A few weeks later another family of acquaintances came on from Vermont and moved into the same house, where they all resided until otner houses could be built. The inmates of this cabin now numbered twenty-five persons. Their furniture was two chairs, a spinning wheel and a few pieces of iron ware. Their table was a chest; their bedsteads were round poles bottomed with bark, one on each side of the room; the other beds were made on the floor. Holes bored in the logs, in which pins were driven, supported shelves against the walls.

"The next spring, while making sap-troughs, Mr. Bostwick cut his foot and was disabled from work four weeks. Mrs. Bostwick hired a few trees tapped, gathered the sap herself, boiled it in the house in a twelve-quart kettle, a six-quart pot, and a small tea-kettle, and made one hundred and sixty pounds of sugar."

Amos Barrett, after journeying from the east with an ox and a horse hitched together, arrived at "his lot in Ridgeway March 14th, 1812, and stopped with his neighbor Jonathan Cobb, in his log house, eighteen by twenty-four feet square, which on this occasion contained twenty-six inmates. Mr. Barrett soon built a log house on his lot and moved into that. Snow was deep that spring. He had no hay; as a substitute he dug up a few brakes on low land near and felled trees, on which his animals browsed, the poor horse hardly surviving on such diet. During the war of 1812 Mr. Barrett's family remained, while many others fled from the country. * * * Food sometimes ran short, and but for the fish in the streams, and game from the forest, they might have had more suffering. Mr. Barrett had a fowling piece with which he was a dead shot, * * * and a trusty steel trap, which did good service on occasion, once detained a wolf who happened to 'put his foot in it.' Numerous deer and occasionally a bear yielded to his prowess as a hunter, and furnished meat for the family."

William Knowles went from his clearing to Massachusetts in November, 1815; married Mary Baldwin in January, 1816, and returned to Ridgeway that spring. "Mr. Knowles, on his way home with his wife, had purchased a set of chairs with splint seats. These were regarded at first by the neighbors as a great luxury, and frequent comments were made by them upon the extravagance, as they regarded it, of the Knowles family. But if they did indulge a little in the matter of chairs, their other furniture of the house at first was sufficiently primitive to satisfy the most fastidious of their friends, for they had at first no table but a board put on the top of a barrel. Their first bedstead was made by boring holes in the logs in the side of the house, and putting in rods fastened to pole bedposts, with side pieces of like material. * * * Mr. Knowles had obtained some cows which he hired kept two miles from his house. He would work hard in his clearing all day, then go two miles to milk his cows and bring the milk home in pails through the woods."

RIDGEWAY'S POLITICAL HISTORY.

The freeholders and inhabitants of the town convened at the house of John G. Brown, at Oak Orchard Creek, on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1813, the day appointed by law for holding the annual town meetings in the county, and elected the following officers: Supervisor, Oliver Booth; town clerk, Israel Douglas; assessors, Lansing Bailey, James Carpenter, Henry Lovewell; collector, John Proctor; overseers of the poor, John Anderson, Otis Turner; commissioners of highways, Samuel Clark, Gideon Freeman, William White; constables, John Proctor, Minoris Day, Otis Turner, Robert Garter; pound keepers, James Mather and Eli Moore.

A special town meeting called for April 27th, 1813, to elect an assessor to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry Lovewell, convened at the house of William Sibley, chose Eli Moore.

The following is a complete list of the supervisors for this town, from 1813 to 1878, inclusive:

In 1813, Oliver Booth; 1814, 1815, Samuel Clark; 1816, 1817, Israel Douglas; 1818, Elijah Hawley; 1819, Jeremiah Brown; 1820, 1821, Israel Douglas; 1822–24, Jeremiah Brown; 1825, Lyman Bates; 1826, Jeremiah Brown; 1827–32, Lyman Bates; 1833, 1834, William C. Tanner; 1835, Lyman B. Murdock; 1836, Lyman Bates; 1837, William V. Wilson; 1838, 1839, Nathan S. Wood; 1840, 1841, Josiah Tanner; 1842, Job Fish; 1843, William V. Wilson; 1844, 1845, Dexter Kingman; 1846, Roswell Star; 1847, Allen Bacon; 1848, William C. Tanner; 1849, 1850, John F. Sawyer; 1851, Christopher Whaley; 1852, Allen Bacon; 1853, Marson Weld; 1854, Borden H. Mills; 1855, John R. Weld; 1856, Lyman Bates; 1857, Alexander H. Jamerson; 1858, 1859, Luther Barrett; 1860, 1861, Dyer B. Abel; 1862, Hezekiah Bowen, jr., resigned in October, and Stephen Barrett was appointed to fill the vacancy; 1863, 1864, Henry A. Glidden; 1865, 1866,

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Samuel C. Bowen; 1867, William C. Potter; 1868, 1869, Allen P. Scott; 1870, Henry A. Glidden; 1871, 1872, Elisha S. Whalen; 1873, 1874, Allen P. Scott; 1875, Elisha S. Whalen, resigned September 25th, and William H. Watson was appointed to fill the vacancy; 1876, Allen P. Scott; 1877, Elisha J. Potter; 1878, Julius Haines.

At a general election held on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of April, 1813, for State officers, Daniel D. Tompkins received 98 votes for governor. Stephen Van Rensselaer 5; John Taylor, for lieutenant-governor, 96 votes, and George Huntington, 5; for senator, Farrand Stranahan received 96 votes, and Henry Bloom, Parley Keys, Valentine Brother, Robert Campbell and Simeon Ford, each one vote, thus showing the unanimity of the sturdy pioneers upon political as well as other matters.

Israel Douglas was the first justice of the peace for this town, he having been appointed previous to 1812 for the town of Batavia, before Ridgeway was set off. Lyman Bates was also a justice of the peace in the early history of this town. Elijah Hawley was appointed a justice of the peace by the council of appointment in 1816, and a judge of Genesee county in 1818.

In 1814, when William White, Micah Harrington, and Gideon Freeman were commissioners of common schools, the town was divided into seven school districts; district number one was bounded on the east by Oak Orchard creek, and on the west by the county line, making the district nearly or quite eight miles long, and it extended as far each side of the Ridge road as there were any inhabitants.

In 1813 there were sixteen road districts in the town, and the number of days assessed in each district is as follows: District No. one, 42 days; No. two, 122½; No. three, 48; No. four, 45½; No. five, 53; No. six, 44½; No. seven, 88½; No. eight, 62; No. nine, 51½; No. ten, 32½; No. eleven, 44; No. twelve, 44; No. thirteen, 82½; No. fourteen, 60; No. fifteen, 47; No. sixteen, 22.

In 1814 the town of Ridgeway, which then comprised the present county of Orleans, contained six hundred and eighty-one inhabitants, one hundred and thirty electors, and but five freeholders worth two hundred and fifty dollars each.

In 1816 it was voted that there be a bounty on wolves taken in the town of Ridgeway of five dollars per head; also that the town raise double the amount of school money that should be drawn from the State the ensuing year for the use of schools; and $250 raised the ensuing year for repairing roads and bridges.

In 1817 the bounty on wolves was raised to fifteen dollars.

At a special town meeting held December 16th, 1822, it was voted that Jeremiah Brown, William Cochran, Lyman Bates and Joseph Vickey be the candidates for the office of magistrates of the town.

PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED BY STATISTICS.

The assessment rolls for 1813 give the number of taxable inhabitants at one hundred and seventy-three, and the number of acres assessed to them at 30,556.

In that year there were but two non-resident landholders besides the Holland Land Company, viz., Isaac Bennett and John Bassett, to whom were assessed 2,222 acres, and to the Holland Land Company 165,003 acres, at a valuation of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. The assessed valuation of the lands owned by residents was $107,860, or a fraction over three dollars and fifty cents per acre. The assessment roll was signed by Eli Moore and Lansing Bailey, assessors, the first named having been elected to fill a vacancy. The total acreage of the town for 1813 was 197,781.

In 1817 the number of taxable inhabitants had risen to three hundred and thirty-eight.

In 1818 the total valuation of the real and personal property of the town was $273,514, upon which a tax of $1,128.65 was raised and paid to the collector, and he paid it out as follows: To the commissioners of roads, $41.07; town clerk, $250; to the supervisor, $324.47; to the county treasurer, $513.11.

In 1822, although the number of taxable inhabitants had increased, yet there were several lots marked by the assessors as "unknown," and so assessed.

The population of the town in 1875 was 5,527, and of this number 2,036 were born in the town. The cash value of dwellings in the town was $1,894,765, averaging a trifle over $1,700 each; value of live stock in the town, $256,879; sales from farms during the year, $278,173; bushels of barley raised, 15,038; corn, 63,805; oats, 62,442; wheat, 40,999; beans, 25,307; potatoes, 90,934; apples, 106,282; grapes, 84,750 pounds; butter, 138,809 pounds; wool, 15,567 pounds; pork, 236,564 pounds; whole number of farms in the town, four hundred and forty-four.

In 1877 the town embraced 29,740 acres of land, valued by the assessors at $3,637,650, and they assessed $448,650 personal property in the town, making a total of $4,086,300, upon which a tax of $22,346.05 was levied and collected, against a total valuation in 1818, five years after the town was organized, of $273,514, and a tax the same year of $1,128.65.

The members of the Legislature from Ridgeway have been: Lyman Bates, in 1828; Silas M. Burroughs, in 1837; Sands Cole, in 1844; Dexter Kingman, in 1846; Silas M. Burroughs, in 1850, 1851 and 1853; Elisha S. Whalen, in 1855; John Parks, in 1863; Edmund L. Pitts, in 1864–68. Alexis Ward was elected in 1854, and died before the session began, and Whalen was elected in his place.

The men who have been honored with judicial positions from this town are Lyman Bates, who was judge of the old Court of Common Pleas of Orleans county, and Otis Turner and Elijah Hawley, who were judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Genesee county, before Orleans county was formed.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 from this town, although not living, deserve a place in the history of our country, that their names may be handed down to posterity as a part of the mighty wall of defense that stood between British oppression and the liberties of this

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country. Among them were Levi Davis, Jeremiah Brown, Seymour B. Murdock, Amos Barrett and Davis Hood.

EARLY TRANSPORTATION.

Many of the pioneers never saw a canal or railroad, and never even rode in a stage coach. Their best gait was the speed of the faithful and patient ox. After the very earliest settlers, the small vessels upon the lake were used as a means of transportation by those living along the shores; and Oak Orchard creek was navigable for some distance from its mouth for vessels drawing not more than five feet of water, and many of the early pioneers availed themselves of the advantages thus afforded. When the canal was opened to this town, pioneer settlers availed themselves of the rapid transit upon its waters, and thus the tide of emigration began to flow in in large volume. Next came the railroad with its lightning speed, bringing more settlers. These quickly transformed this once vast wilderness into fields of waving grain, dotted here and there with beautiful residences and thriving villages with flourishing manufacturing establishments.

SALT SPRINGS.

The first salt springs operated in this town were worked by the Holland Land Company in 1805, on the farm now owned by Mr. A. Bowen, north of Medina. The buildings were put up under the supervision of Captain Geer, for the company. The springs were not a success until 1818, when Isaac Bennett worked them, and bored one hundred and fifty feet, obtaining water tolerably strong. At one time he had seventy potash or cauldron kettles set, and furnished most of the salt used on the northern portion of the Holland Purchase. In 1823 Henry Boardman became proprietor of these works, but upon the completion of the Erie Canal, and the importation of Syracuse salt, they were abandoned.

There was also a salt spring at Oak Orchard creek, where it crosses the Ridge road, operated by Mr. Bennett in 1813, on the south side of the road and east side of the creek. This spring was not a success, and was soon abandoned. The salt springs at Oak Orchard were discovered by white men while following an Indian trail.

FIRST CONTRACTORS.

When Mr. Bennett took charge of the Holland Company's salt works north of Medina, Israel and Seymour B. Murdock contracted to furnish him with sixty-four cauldron kettles upon a certain day. They bought the kettles at Utica, and had them shipped by lake to the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, where they arrived only the day before the expiration of the contract. Only twenty-four hours remained in which to get the kettles from the vessel to the salt works, a distance of about twenty miles. The Murdocks hired teams enough to take the sixty-four kettles at one trip, and in time to fulfill the contract, which was satisfactory to Mr. Bennett, and he paid them in gold.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND STAGES.

The first road known or used to any extent in this town was the Ridge road. The next was what is known as the Salt Works road, cut out by the Holland Land Company as early as 1805. It ran from the salt works north to the Ridge road, and from the salt works south to the Buffalo road, near Batavia.

In May, 1825, a road was surveyed by C. Groff, jr., surveyor, from the center of the old salt works road, between Ridgeway and Shelby, to the center of the Oak Orchard Creek road.

In 1813 the town voted to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the repair of roads and bridges.

In 1850 the Ridgeway, Medina and Alabama plank road was chartered, and it was put in operation the next year. The enterprise proved a failure in a few years, and that portion of it between Medina and Ridgeway was sold to William Pells. He immediately covered the road with stone, earth, and lastly a heavy coat of gravel, making it one of the best roads in all this country. It continues to be a toll road, as the charter does not expire until 1880. Mr. Pells has made this a paying concern, the length of the road being three miles.

In the early history of this town, bridges were not as plenty as the streams crossed by roads. For many years there were no bridges worthy the name, and pedestrians were only saved wet feet by some humane pioneer felling a tree across the stream and trimming off the upper limbs, thus making a very good foot bridge. The primitive bridges it would be useless to describe, as almost every one has seen a specimen of those rude structures.

It is safe to say that this town is now as well supplied with good, substantial bridges as any town of its size in the State, as the following will show: In 1873, the town built an arched stone bridge across the Oak Orchard creek at Medina, costing $4,000. In November, 1876, an iron bridge was built at Oak Orchard, on the Ridge road, costing $1,000, and the following iron bridges have since been built: one on Oak Orchard creek at Morril's Mills in 1877, costing $693; one at Jeddo in July, 1877, costing $572; one at Johnson's creek, near J. C. Cobb's, in October, 1877, costing $682; one at Oak Orchard creek, near A. R. Snow's, in October, 1877, costing $693; one at Oak Orchard creek, on the Bates road, in October, 1877, costing $949, and one on Oak Orchard creek near the Ridge road in October, 1877, costing $693.

Mr. Hildreth, of Vienna, was proprietor, conductor, baggageman and engineer of the first public conveyance ever run through this town for conveying passengers and the U. S. mail between Rochester and Lewiston, on the Ridge road. The vehicle used at first was an ordinary covered wagon of those days, drawn by two horses.

The travel on this route soon increased, so that in 1816 Mr. Hildreth was running four four-horse coaches heavily loaded, besides baggage wagons sufficient for all the baggage. There was also another line of stages a little before 1830, running over the same route, and doing a large business

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SUBSISTENCE IN EARLY DAYS.

In the early history of pioneer life, in the towns bordering on the lake, and the towns adjoining on the south, fish, and more especially the salmon, played an important part in the subsistence of the first settlers. The time was when Oak Orchard creek was noted for its abundance of fine salmon trout. In the months of June and September they would ascend the main stream and its tributaries in large numbers, and especially in high water, and when it receded they would be left upon the banks. They were an excellent substitute for other food, and the settlers nearest would often drive a brisk trade with those more remote, exchanging fish for something else.

Wild animals were also plentiful, and among those most used for food were the deer and raccoon. The latter being more easily caught, was most used; their meat was eaten in place of pork, and the fat used for frying doughnuts.

Boiled wheat was often resorted to as a good substitute for bread, especially when the bottom of the flour bag had been reached, and the grist-mill was four days' journey away. Potatoes, when they were to be had, were highly relished when all other food was scarce, which was often the case. Then, at times, leeks were gathered from the forest and boiled, making a fair substitute for something better to eat.

BEGINNINGS IN VARIOUS LINES.

William White, who came from Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., and located at Oak Orchard creek in 1811, was not only the first physician in this town, but the first to locate in what is now Orleans county. Dr. White was prominently identified with all the interests of his adopted town, and was one of the first of its commissioners of highways, as well as one of the first of its school commissioners.

He was soon followed by Dr. O. Nicholson, who located at what is now Knowlesville.

Dr. Moore came here at an early day, and built a house at Ridgeway Corners, where J. H. Perry, Esq., now lives. He was born in Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., March 2nd, 1795, and died at Albion, May 7th, 1870.

Otis Turner, Elijah Hawley, Alfred Bullard, Milo Bennett, C. Groff, jr., E. Daniels and D.W. Cale were among the early surveyors of this town, all of them locating here previous to 1825.

David Hooker built the first frame house in 1816 at Oak Orchard Creek, and it is now occupied by his descendants. J. G. Brown also built a frame house at Oak Orchard Creek about the same time that Nichoson built at Ridgeway Corners.

Eli Moore was the builder of the first hewed log or block house in this town, which was put up in 1811 and was taken down in 1878 to make room for a frame building.

In 1810 Seymour Murdock built a log house on lot number twenty-four, on the Ridge road west of Ridgeway Corners, and in 1811 J. G. Brown built a log house at Oak Orchard Creek.

The first school-house was built in 1815, of logs, on lot twenty-four, near Mr. Murdock's, and the first school was taught in it by Miss Lucy Judson in the summer and fall of the same year. Cyrus Morrison taught the winter school.

The first birth in this town was that of a daughter of Seymour Murdock and wife in 1810. She became Mrs. Clark, and afterward lived at Carlton, in this county.

The first distillery was built in 1811, a little west of Ridgeway, on the Ridge road, and soon after this another at Knowlesville. In 1844 Messrs. Dunbar & Clark built a distillery at Oak Orchard Creek, located up the creek from the road crossing. In 1838 S. M. Spencer built a distillery at Oak Orchard Creek, and it was burned in 1851. The stone building on the flats at Oak Orchard was built in 1838 for a distillery by John B. Lee, of Albion, but has not been used as such for several years. At present there are no distilleries in the town.

Eli Moore opened the first store in the town in 1810, on the site where the hotel now stands, at Ridgeway Corners. Soon after a store was opened at Oak Orchard Creek. Previous to this the nearest store was at Batavia, a distance of thirty miles.

Mrs. Laura Bostwick was the first weaver in the town who took in weaving for a living. She took in weaving of her neighbors and received pay in wheat at six shillings per bushel, though the best she could do with it was to take it to Ridgeway Corners and sell it for four shillings per bushel, taking her pay in goods at a high price.

The oldest cemetery in this town is located on the notheast corner of lot number twenty-four, one mile west of the Corners, on the south side of the Ridge road. The next oldest, nearly of the same date, is at Oak Orchard, on the east side of the town, located on the Howell farm.

The first death in this town was in 1810; a young daughter of William Davis was bitten by a mad dog, and died of hydrophobia. She was the first person buried in the cemetery west of the Corners.

The first frame barn was built by Seymour Murdock in 1813, and is still in good condition, and in use. The frame was of heavy oak timber, and as there were not enough of the settlers in that vicinity to raise it, Mr. Murdock called upon General Izard, who was in command of troops going to the Niagara frontier, for help in the raising. This was cheerfully granted by the general, and men enough were detailed from his army to raise the frame. It was in this barn, in the summer of 1813, that the first school was taught in Ridgeway, Betsey, daughter of Seymour Murdock, being the teacher.

Isaac A. Bullard was the first tanner in the town, locating a few rods west of the Corners in 1812. He was also the first currier, as well as the first shoemaker. In 1813 Zera Webb built a tannery at Oak Orchard, on the farm now owned by N. F. Hall, Esq., and on the same site occupied now by his barn. Mr. Webb was followed in the tanning business for quite a number of years by Mr. Hall, whose failing health compelled him to give it up. At present there is no tannery in this town.

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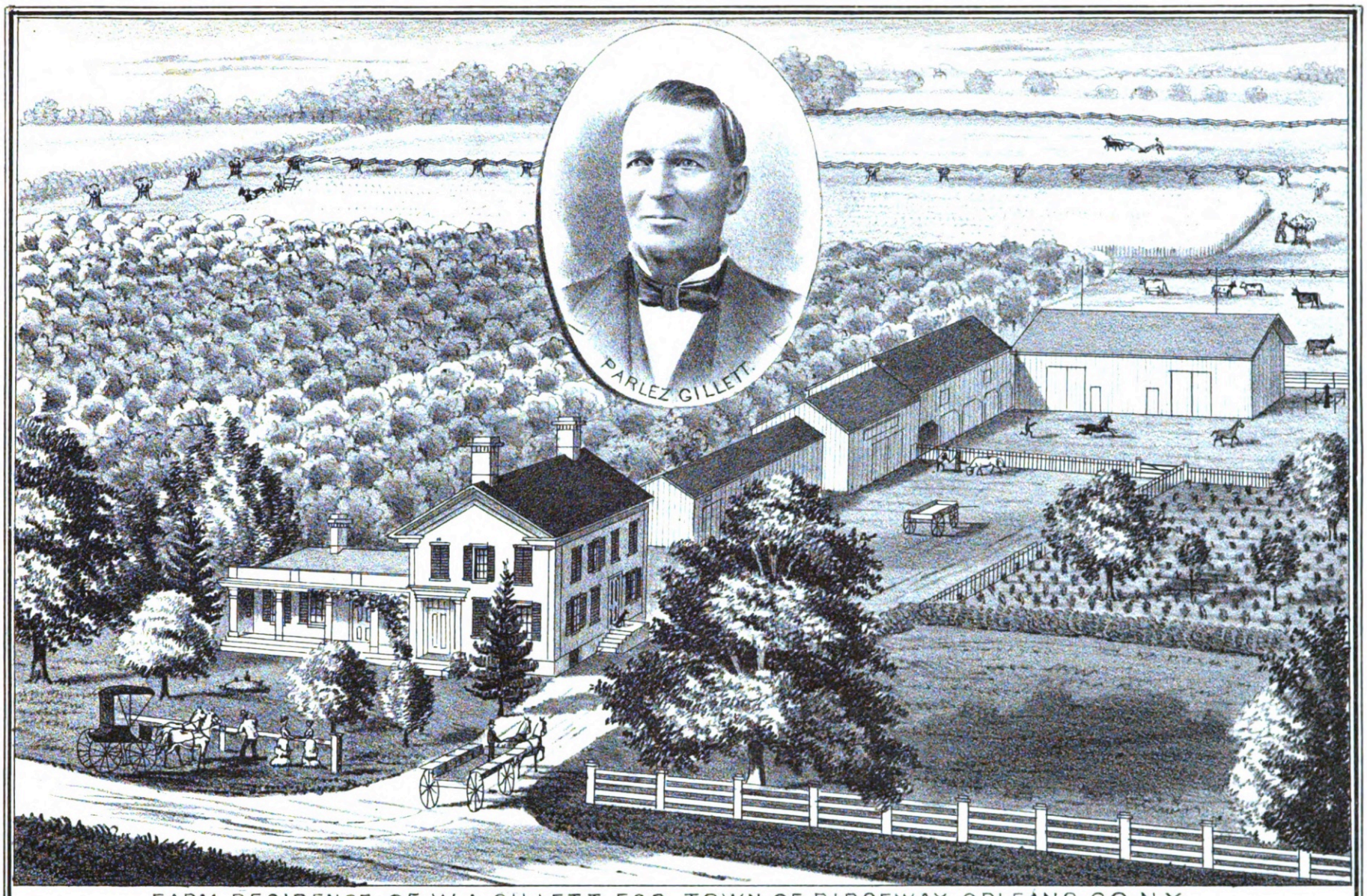
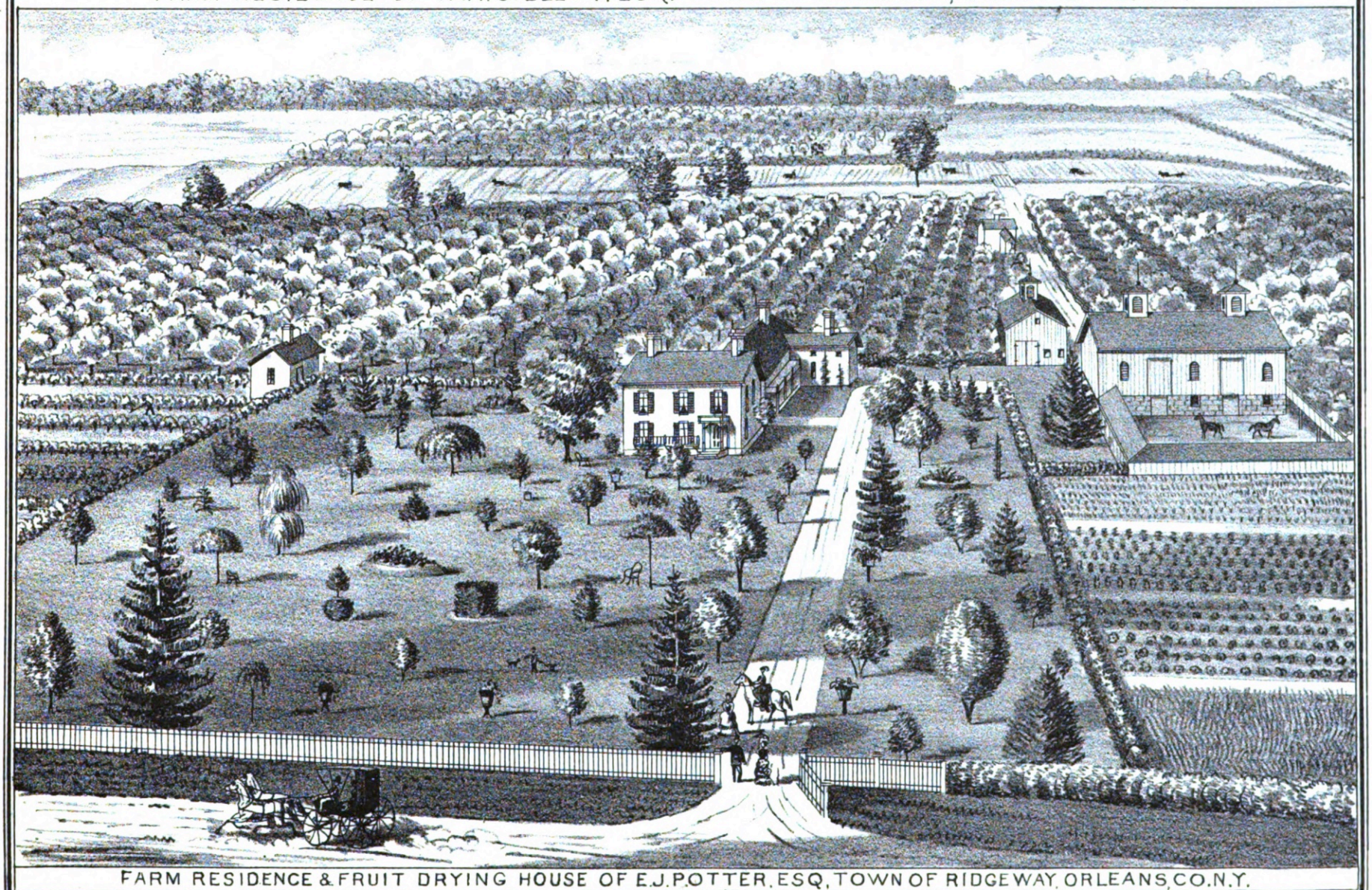


FARM RESIDENCE OF W.A. GILLETT, ESQ. TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS CO. N.Y.



FARM RESIDENCE & FRUIT DRYING HOUSE OF E.J. POTTER, ESQ., TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS, CO. N.Y.

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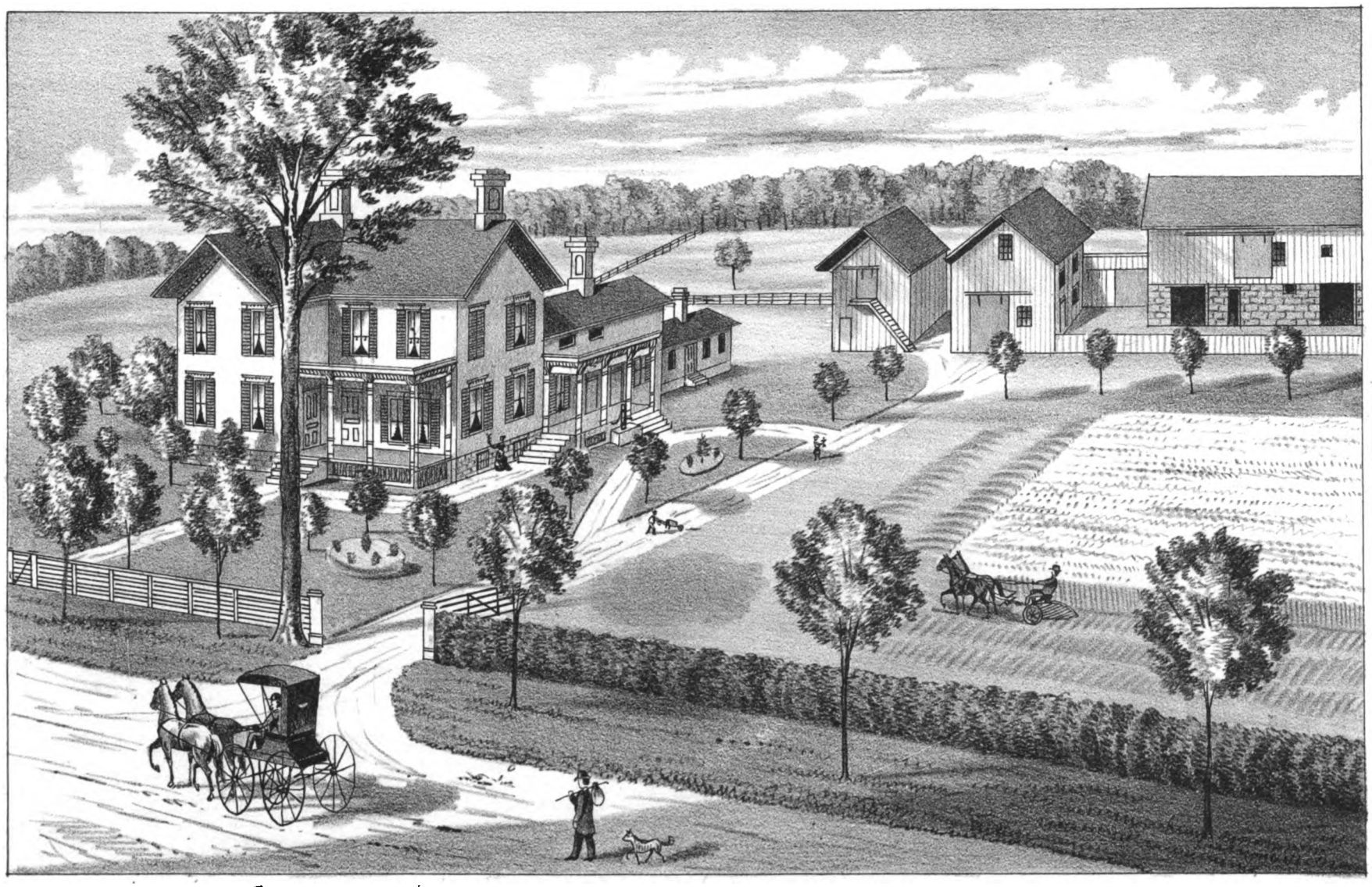

Farm Residence of S. M. HOOD, Esq., KNOWLESVILLE, Orleans Co., N. Y.

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The first blacksmiths in Ridgeway were Sholes and Cheney. They located a little west of the Corners in 1811. They were soon followed by Blanchard, Douglas and others.

The first tavern in the town was opened in 1811 by Eli Moore, on the site occupied by the east wing of the present hotel at Ridgeway Corners. He was the pioneer landlord of this section of country. The building was taken down in 1878. In 1812 Mr. Judson kept tavern in a little log house at Batesville, now Jeddo, which was located on the site of the saw-mill yard. In 1812 Colonel Howell kept tavern at Oak Orchard in a log house that stood in the rear of where the Baptist chapel now stands, as the road at that time went around on the brow of the hill, south of where it now runs. In 1825 Joseph L. Perry purchased of Eli Moore his store and hotel at the Corners, and carried on the mercantile business for a long time.

There are at present three hotels in the town outside the corporation of Medina.

The first saw-mill was built by the Holland Land Company in 1805, and the next by Colonel Howell, at Oak Orchard, in 1812; the colonel having to lease enough land on the east side of the creek of Isaac Bennett for that end of the dam, and part of the pond. When in after years that mill went to decay, Mr. Walt built one upon the same site. Soon after Messrs. Dunbar & Clark built one farther up the stream, and the same firm now own a saw-mill on the same site. In 1830 a saw-mill was built at Jeddo, which is still in existence. In 1812 or 1813 Otis Turner and William White built a saw-mill on the Oak Orchard creek, near the site of Dunbar & Clark's mill.

In 1812 Turner, White & Hooker built a grist-mill on the Oak Orchard creek, about two miles north of Medina, and the remains of the mill dam are still to be seen. It was located on the farm now owned by Mr. Brown. In 1838 S. M. Spencer built a grist-mill at Oak Orchard; it was burned in 1851 and rebuilt by him, and is now owned by Dunbar & Clark. In 1827 Orlando Bates built a grist-mill at what is now Jeddo, with two run of stones. The mill is still standing, having been repaired and a third run of stones added. In 1813 Lyman Turner built a clothier's mill east of Oak Orchard creek, on a small stream crossing the Knowlesville road. The buildings and mill dam went to decay many years ago. The water used to turn the wheel at the clothier's mill was conveyed from there in a ditch along the side hill, and used again to pump brine from the salt wells, further down the stream.

Rev. Messrs. Pratt, a Presbyterian, Hammond, a Universalist, May, a Methodist, and Harrington, a Baptist preacher, were the first to preach the gospel in this wilderness country, long before any churches were built.

Previous to 1816 Batavia, thirty miles away, was the nearest post-office; but in 1816 an office was established at Ridgeway, located on the Ridge road, a short distance west of the Corners, on lot number six, and Elijah Hawley appointed postmaster.

RIDGEWAY IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.

On the 28th of July, 1863, the town board met at the town clerk's office to devise ways and means for the support of the families of volunteers and drafted men, and by a resolution pledged the town, and themselves individually, for the necessary support of such families. At a subsequent meeting a soldier's relief fund was provided for, and the families to be aided by it, or which might thereafter come under the provisions made in the resolutions, were divided into grades or classes, and were to be assisted as their several necessities seemed to require.

Previous to the 25th of August, 1864, the town board had raised $2,625 for the soldiers' relief fund, and on that day, at a special town meeting, the town decided by a vote of two hundred and thirty against fifteen on raising $30,000 for soldiers' bounties, as provided by law. On the 10th of September, 1864, at a special town meeting, it was decided by a vote of two hundred and four to fifteen to raise $60,000, and that so much of the money be used as might be necessary to pay bounties in filling the quota of this town. At the annual town meeting in April, 1865, a unanimous vote was given to raise $1,500 to be applied on the relief fund for soldiers' families; and on the 5th of June, 1865, the town board, by a resolution, raised $1,000, to be placed in the hands of the town military committee for contingent expenses, making in all for war purposes $95,125.

VILLAGE HISTORIES.

Ridgeway Corners was settled in 1811. The first house was built by Eli Moore, where the east wing of the hotel now stands. It was used for a tavern and store. Previous to 1820 the village contained a tavern, currier's, blacksmith, and boot and shoe shops, doctors' and lawyers' offices, a post-office, and a few other buildings. At present there is one church, one school-house, one store, one blacksmith shop, a post-office, a hotel, and about thirty dwellings. The land upon which the village is located was formerly owned by Eli Moore and Joseph L. Perry.

Oak Orchard was settled in 1811 by Otis Turner. Soon after he located, William White, of Palmyra, N. Y., came and settled near him. It contains one church, one store, a post-office, and a few dwellings, and has about one hundred inhabitants. Previous to the advent of the Erie Canal at Knowlesville, this was the business place of the town. Here were a tannery, a distillery, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, an ashery, three taverns, and three stores; and it was here that the first town meeting was held for Ridgeway, which at that time comprised the whole of Orleans county. Colonel Howell's tavern, at this place, is where Captain Witter Stewart quartered his men over night, in 1812, while on his way to the Niagara frontier. It was here that the Presbyterian society at Knowlesville was first organized, and obtained its "gospel lot" of the Holland Land Company, which was located where the grist and saw-mills of Dunbar & Clark now stand, about one mile up the stream from the village. When the Erie Canal was opened, and William Knowles

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located at what is now Knowlesville, the trade left the flourishing village of Oak Orchard, and at present it consists of a church, a store, a post-office, the remains of a distillery, and a few scattered dwellings. The land on the east side of the creek was formerly owned by Isaac Bennett, and that on the west side by Colonel Howell and J. G. Brown. The first post-office was established here August 24th, 1817, with James G. Brown as postmaster.

JEDDO was in its early days called Batesville. This place was settled in 1811, by Orlando Bates, Jeremiah Brown and James Edmunds. In 1827 Mr. Bates built a grist-mill at this place, with two run of stones. The building was of stone, and is still standing, having been repaired several times, and now has three run of stones, grinding all kinds of grain, and making the finest flour or the coarsest feed. There was also a saw-mill built here about the same time, and there is one on the same site at present, with stave and heading machinery attached. The water with which to run these mills was obtained by cutting a ditch across the ridge at this place, draining the large swamp that lay on the south side of it, thus utilizing the water and at the same time draining thousands of acres of land that has since become some of the best farming land in the county. Formerly a portion of the water of this swamp drained off into the Oak Orchard creek. The fall of water at this place is a little over ten feet, furnishing a good water power. The land upon which the village is located was formerly owned by Bates, Brown and others. When a post-office was talked of, a meeting of the citizens was held at the school-house to decide upon a name to be given the new post-office. Several names were proposed, but none unanimously agreed upon until young Warren, a school boy, proposed the name of Jeddo, and as a joke the name was adopted by the crowd, and the meeting adjourned, no one thinking that Jeddo would ever be the name until a short time after, when Mr. Zechariah Haskins received his commission as postmaster at Jeddo, which settled the question.

KNOWLESVILLE was named from William Knowles, the pioneer settler and founder of the village. He located there in the winter of 1815, and took an article of the Holland Land Company of lot 3, township 15, range 3, containing three hundred and fourteen acres of land, upon which the village now stands.

The first tree was cut on the site of Knowlesville in March, 1815. It stood where the residence of R. P. Wood now stands, and there Mr. Knowles built his first log cabin, in which he resided. In 1825 he built the first frame house on the south side of the canal and west side of Main street, in which he kept tavern for several years; and afterward built the first brick house in this place, near the canal and north of his old residence, and kept a temperance tavern for some time there. In 1825 Mr. Knowles also built the first warehouse at this place, and the first store in the village was kept in this warehouse, by William Van Dorn. In the same year Nathan S. Wood opened another store here. The first boat load of wheat sent from Orleans county by canal was shipped by Mr. Knowles in 1827. In 1825 Moses Huxley kept a small grocery store on the bank of the canal, and in 1830 he opened another of the same kind In 1830 Andrew Betts was engaged in the tanning and shoemaking business at this place. Blacksmithing was carried on by Daniel Batty, and the carpenter and joiner trade by Andrew Ryan. In 1816 Mr. Knowles built an ashery, and manufactured potash for about four years,solely for black salts.

The first school-house at this place was built of logs in 1817, and stood a little north of where the brick school house was afterwards built, on the west side of the street, north of the canal. The post-office was established in 1826, and called "Portville," but the name was soon changed to Knowlesville, in honor of William Knowles. The present postmaster is E. L. Cheeseman. At present the village contains four stores, three churches, three blacksmiths' shops, one stave and heading factory, one cooperage, a steam saw and planing-mill, two warehouses, one hotel, and other business establishments usually carried on in villages of its size. School districts five, six and fifteen have a union school-house in the village, with two teachers during the whole year.

OLDEST PERSONS IN RIDGEWAY.

General Warren, who lives one mile west of Knowlesville, was a brigadier-general in the war of 1812, and is 95 years of age.

Mrs. Stanley, aged 98 years, lives one and a half miles southwest of Knowlesville, and walked to the village in the summer of 1878.

LODGES.

TEMPERANCE.

Ridgeway Lodge, No. 84. I. O. of G. T. was instituted July 1st, 1869, at Jeddo, with twenty-eight members, and the following officers, viz.: James H. Perry, W. C. T.; Mary A. Hunt, W. V. T.; Mrs. P. C. E. Whaley, W. chaplain; Edward P. Demaray, W. secretary; Fanny W. Hemphill, W. A. S.; A. J. Demaray, W. F. S.; Mrs. C. M. Nash, W. treasurer; W. W. Dale, W. M.; Addie Bowen, W. D. M.; Esther Weld, W. I. G.; W. H. Hemphill, W. O. G.; Emma D. Nash, W. R. H. S.; Anna H. Baker, W. L. H. S.; Edwin G. Hunt, P. W. C. T.

Some time subsequent to the organization of the lodge the name was changed to "Jeddo Lodge," No. 84, which has eighty-four members, and the following officers: Frederick Mead, W. C. T.; A. J. Brown, W. R. S.; Nellie Breed, W. T.; George White, W. M.; George Breed, W. O. G.; Libbie H. Day, W. V. T.; Cyrus Johnson, W. F. S.; Daniel D. Day, W. chaplain; Nellie Sweet, W. I. G.

The lodge owns the building in which it has its hall, and is out of debt.

A. O. U. W.

Knowlesville Lodge, No. 90, A. O. U. W., located at Knowlesville, was organized May 22nd, 1877, with eleven members and the following officers, viz.: W. H. Frost, P. M. W.; W. H. Byers, M. W.; G. A. Smith, recorder; M. W. Tilden, receiver; George Amos, I. W.; C. E.

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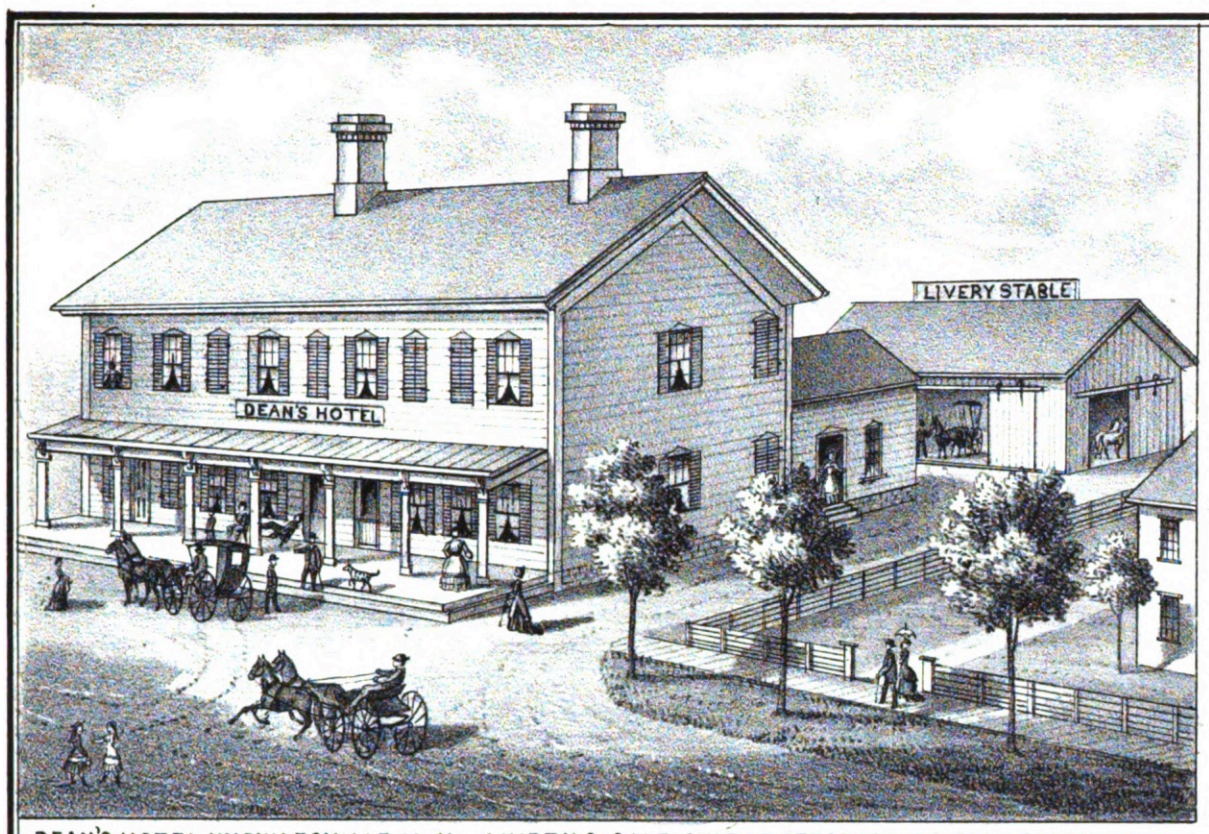
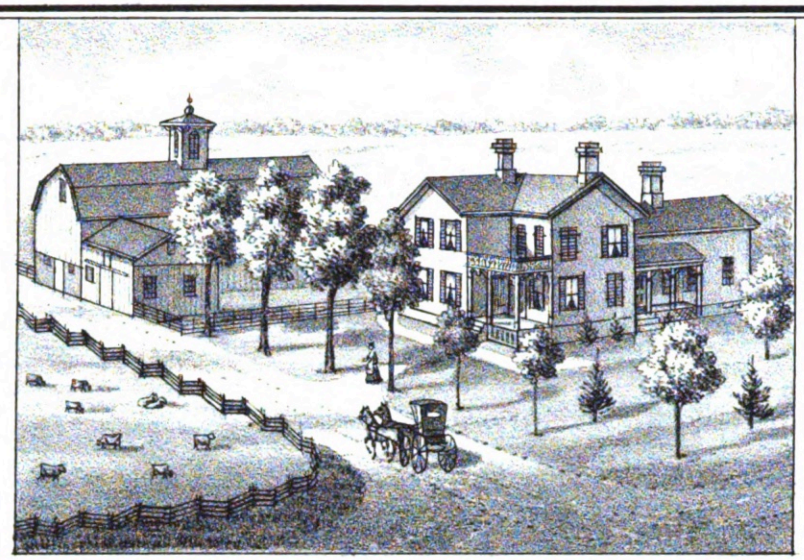
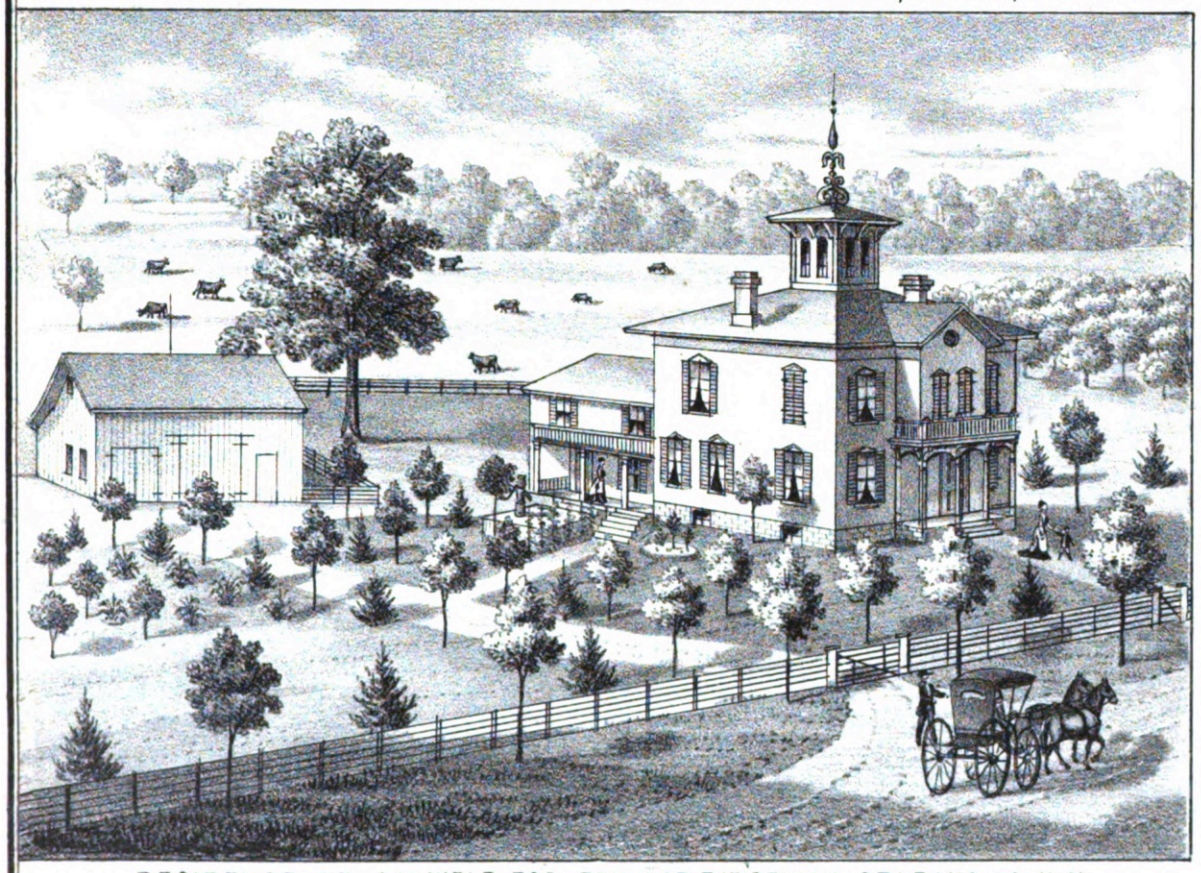


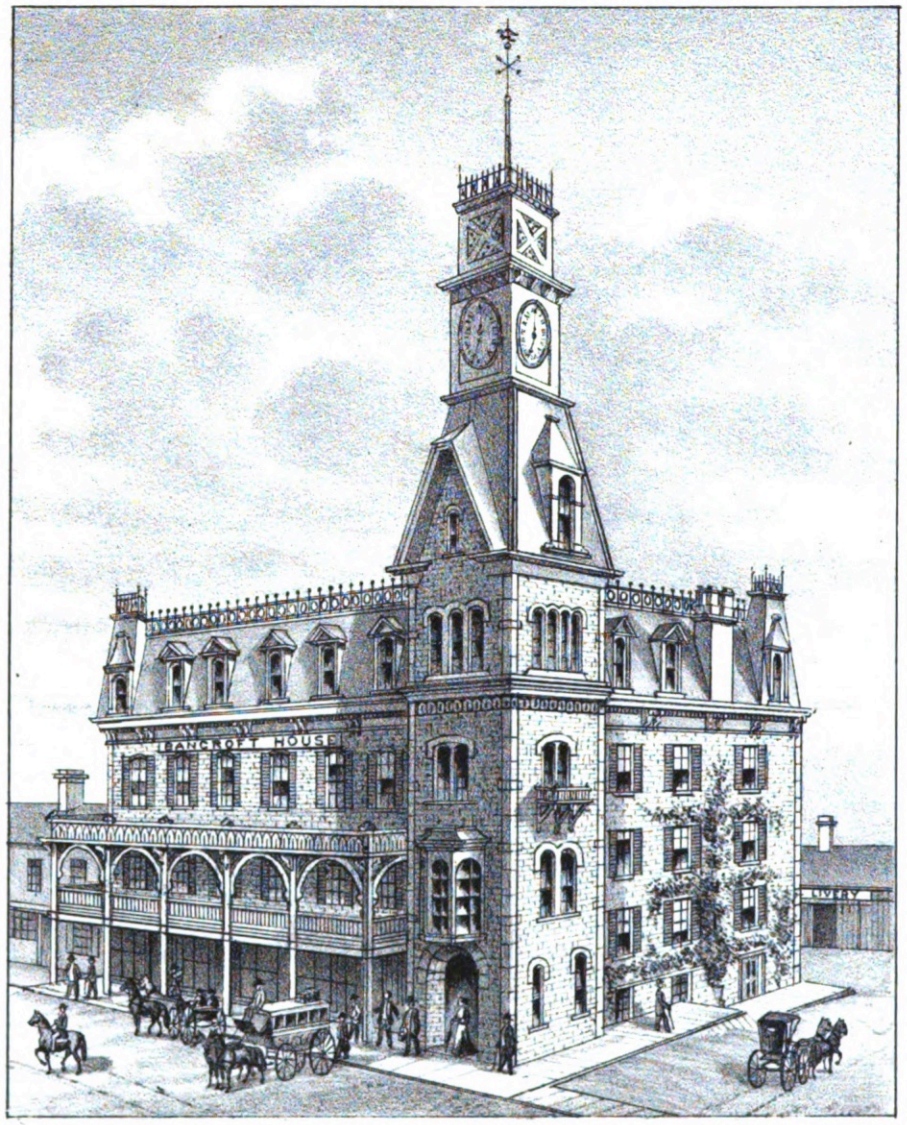
DEAN'S HOTEL, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y. LIVERY & SALE STABLE ATTACHED, F. O. DEAN, PROPRIETOR.



FARM RES. OF H. N. HILL, ESQ., TOWN OF BARRE, ORLEANS CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF J. M. WELD, ESQ., TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS CO., N. Y.



BANCROFT HOUSE, MEDINA, N.Y., H. N. HOPKINS, PROPR

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Hinchey, M. W.; W. W. Taylor, O.; E. N. Illingworth, F.; D. L. Carr, G.; John Helsey, O. W.

The lodge at present numbers thirty-four members. Meetings are held on Tuesdays of each week.

THE CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian society of Knowlesville was organized and the first trustees elected July 22nd, 1821. The trustees were: Gilbert Howell, Amzi L. McConnell, John Hood, Abel Perry, Lyman Turner, and David Hooker. The Holland Land Company, soon after this, deeded to this society one hundred acres of land, as it was their custom thus to endow the first religious society organized in a town. For several years meetings were held in the school-houses at Knowlesville and Oak Orchard, between which two places the meetings were alternated. In 1832 a church edifice of brick was built and dedicated, which is still used by the society as its place of worship, although having been remodeled and improved in its general appearance. The original building committee were Messrs. William Knowles, A. H. West, and Dennis Kingsley. The church was organized August 27th, 1817, with eleven members, most of whom were from the New England States. The only survivor among those who were members of the church in 1817 is Mrs. Fanny Stanley, aged ninety-eight.

The church was organized on the Congregational plan, and June 10th, 1820, changed to the Presbyterian, to which it has since adhered; it now belongs to the Presbytery of Niagara. At that time John Hood, Zelotus Sheldon, and Archie B. Lawrence were elected ruling elders. The first session of the church was held November 9th, 1820, with the pastor, Rev. David Pratt, as moderator, when Archie B. Lawrence was elected the first clerk. October 2nd, 1875, the church voted to adopt the "limited term of eldership," by which two elders are elected annually. The present session consists of Rev. T. M. Hodgeman, moderator, E. Sheldon Perry, Horace H. Blakely, George H. Stevens, William H. Johnson and Ransom Hoag, with Horace H. Blakely as clerk and treasurer of the session. The present board of trustees is composed of E. T. Slater, P. Gillette, O. T. Lewis, H. F. Frost, John Howe and Charles Hall. The society owns a good parsonage in the village, and also has quite an income from the "gospel lot," given by the Holland Land Company.

The following ministers have supplied this society since the organization of the church in 1817: Revs. Eleazer Fairbanks, David Pratt, —— Kendrick, David Page, E. Mead, John Thalimer, John Partington, S. Payne, David Ames, J. J. Ward, R. S. Eggleston, I. O. Fillmore, A. A. Graley, A. L. Greene, and T. M. Hodgeman, the present pastor. The present number of communicants is one hundred and four. The Sabbath-school connected with this church numbers two hundred and twenty-three; H. F. Frost is superintendent.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST.

This society was organized at the house of Jasper Murdock in Ridgeway, December 14th, 1833. The trustees elected at that time were Philo Elmer, Daniel F. Hunt, Samuel Bidelman, Consider Peabody, Nathan Sawyer and Seymour B. Murdock. The church edifice was built in 1834, and dedicated in June, 1835.

The names and order of the pastors who have supplied the desk are as follows: Revs. Charles Hammond, Russell Tomlinson, M. B. Smith, L. L. Spaulding, Thomas J. Smith, William B. Cook, D. C. Tomlinson, Joseph Hemphill, Alanson Kelsey, Nelson Snell, James Amies, and Henry B. Howell. Rev. Charles Hammond was among the earliest preachers of the denomination in western New York. He was a scholar, and preached able sermons, preparing them with great care and finish. Rev. Thomas J. Smith preached from 1845 to 1850 and was an eccentric man, but a very able preacher. Rev. Henry B. Howell was the occupant of the pulpit of this church in 1874, when, in June of that year, he went to Shelburne Falls, Mass.

In 1854 the church was repaired, and it was rededicated January 20th, 1855, with a sermon by Rev. J. M. Austin. It was also remodeled and improved in 1871 and rededicated March 11th, 1872, with a sermon by Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Buffalo.

The church edifice is situated on a site which contains one-half acre of ground and was given to the society by Mrs. Julia A. Perry, for church purposes.

VOLUNTEERS IN 1861-65.

RECORDS OF RIDGEWAY'S CONTINGENT IN THE UNION ARMIES.

Elon L. Andrews, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

Oliver M. Allen, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

Alfred Achilles, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; promoted to corp Jan 10, 1864; dschd June 30, 1865.

Sylvester T. Axtell, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1863, for three years; was sick in hospital some time; taken prisoner and confined over eight months in all the rebel prisons except Salisbury.

Arnold Axtell, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, and died on the way to the hospital.

Frank R. Axtell, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Reuben Andrews, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 16, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Wallace Aldridge, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Feb 27, 1863, for three years; deserted from Fort Federal Hill, May 7, 1863.

George R. Achilles, sergt 8th cav, Co A; enlisted Aug 25, 1861, for three years; honorably dschd.

William Andtews, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 20, 1862, at Medina; dschd June 12, 1865.

Peter Allen, pr 3d cav; enlisted May 24, 1861, for three years; dschd and re-enlisted.

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Robert A. Allen, James Arnold, Nicholas Albro and Peter Arnold, 14th art.

James Amoley, 2nd mounted rifles.

Edward S. Aiken, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 26, 1862, for three years; dschd June 12, 1865.

George E. Allen, pr 17th bat; enlisted Sept 12, 1864; dschd June 12, 1865.

John P. Andrews, pr 2nd ind bat; enlisted Sept 18, 1861, for two years; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, and exchanged after six weeks' imprisonment; was at 2nd Bull Run battle, where he was killed instantly, three balls passing through his body; buried on the field.

Charles Andrews, John F. Andrews and Anson Ackley; enlisted in the navy Mch 27, 1865.

Samuel Amis, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 20, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Miles B. Ameden, pr 149th inf; enlisted Aug 12, for three years; promoted to sergt 1863; killed in battle and buried on the field.

Hulbert Bowen, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 15, 1863, for three years; dschd on account of wounds.

Martin Bookner; enlisted Oct 14, 1861.

Ira Breighton, Almon Breighton and —— Braddock, 8th hvy art; enlisted in 1863.

John Baker, pr 14th art; enlisted Aug 25, 1863, for three years.

A. Edwin Bowen, capt Co D, 28th inf; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years; promoted to lieut-col of the 151st inf, Oct 27, 1862.

Dennis Bowden, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 11, 1861, for two years; honorably dschd.

Frederick Boyne, pr 14th, Co A; enlisted Aug 26, 1863, for three years.

Robert Boyne, pr 14th, Co A; enlisted Aug 21, 1863, for three years.

James Burns, pr 14th, Co A; enlisted Aug 21, 1863, for three years.

Michael Burns, pr 14th, Co A; enlisted Aug 7, 1863, for three years.

Nathaniel Briggs, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 14, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

George H. Boyne, 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Va., Aug 25, 1864, and nothing has been heard of him since.

Frank Bennett, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd Jan 12, 1865

William Beets, pr 8th cav; enlisted in Aug, 1862; dschd July 11, 1865.

Warren Bent, pr 31st inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862.

James Baker, pr 129th inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862.

John Bucknell, pr 164th inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862.

William Barton, pr 164th inf; enlisted in Aug, 1862.

Philo Burch, pr 8th cav; enlisted Sept 19, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 1, 1863; taken prisoner in battle at Blackwater, July 8, 1864, and in prison until dschd, July 11, 1865.

Hezekiah Brown, capt 151st inf, Co A; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years; dschd before expiration of term.

H. C. Boyne, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, and died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec 17, 1864.

Edwin T. Brown, pr 129th inf, Co F; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Aug 26, 1864, and died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., June 3, 1865.

Lucas William Berry, sergt 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; promoted to corp Aug 22, 1862, and sergt Jan 26, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Charles Beales, sergt 3rd cav, Co A; enlisted Aug 19, 1861, for three years; killed while engaged with a skirmishing party, Mch 4, 1863.

John Bolster, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd Jan 12, 1865.

Charles Bogardus, lieut 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; promoted capt of Co I, Feb 28, 1863, and lieut-col Dec 10, 1864; wounded at Monocacy in the hip and thigh, July 1, 1864, and taken prisoner, but retaken in about thirty-six hours, and was in command of the regiment until discharged, June 26, 1865.

Albert Benjamin, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1863, for three years; wounded in the foot in the battle of Winchester in 1864.

Tabor Benjamin, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

Roman Barnes, sergt 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

Eugene Barnes, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

James Ballyman, pr 151st inf, Co A; deserted at Harper's Ferry, Sept 19, 1862.

John Brown, pr 8th cav; enlisted Sept 19, 1861, for three years.

James Burrill, 8th hvy art.

John Boothraid, pr 25th cav.

Lewis Burch, pr 8th cav; enlisted Sept 19, 1861; served three years, and re-enlisted Dec 1, 1864; dschd July 11, 1865.

John Bolt, pr 3rd cav, Co A; enlisted July 19, 1862, for three years; taken prisoner; at the risk of his own life saved General Butler and staff.

Peter Bradt; deserted, but was caught and brought back.

Seth Beman, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; detailed as clerk in the army general's office, second division, head quarters; dschd June 30, 1863.

Henry R. Bliss; enlisted Aug, 1864, for three years.

Arba'Bridgeman, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12,1864, for one year.

Travatt Bayne, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

Franklin Bowen, capt 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year; served in command of his Co until dschd.

James Ballard, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served one year.

Josiah Brown; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

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Seymour Burton, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served one year.

James S. Bayn, pr 157th inf; enlisted June 18, 1863, for three years; was killed in battle before Petersburg, and buried on the field.

William O. Barritt, pr 65th inf; drafted Apr 5, 1865, for one year.

Abbot Bent, pr 3rd cav, Co A; enlisted May 13, 1861, for three years; dschd in June, 1862, for disability.

George Bacon, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, and served three years.

James C. Brown; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; mstd Aug 27, 1862, for three years.

Leander Bacon, pr 49th inf, Co K; enlisted Aug 13, 1861, for three years; died on board transport ship of chronic diarrhœa, Oct 4, 1862.

Henry Bennett, pr 26th inf; enlisted May 22, 1861, for two years; promoted to corp; killed in the battle of Antietam Sept 17, 1862.

Edward A. Bowen, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861; promoted corp Mch 1, 1862; reduced to ranks Jan 24, 1863.

Richard Bark, pr 8th Penn. colored regiment; drafted Aug 1, 1863, for three years; was wounded Feb 29, 1864, in the thigh, and three months in hospital.

Ovid Barry, pr; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years.

Alle H. Braddock, pr 8th cav, Co E; enlisted Sept 14, 1861, for three years; was captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled and sent to Chicago; dschd June, 1863; died in Ridgeway in 1865.

Peter Brackett; enlisted Mch 21, 1865, for two years.

Ezedor Bass; enlisted Mch 20, 1865, for three years.

William H. Brown; enlisted Mch 23, 1865, for two years.

Byron G. Bartlett; enlisted Mch 1, 1865, for two years.

Thomas H. Brickford; enlisted Feb 25, 1865, for two years.

Peter Brice; enlisted Mch 23, 1865, for three years.

William Breen; enlisted Mch 24, 1865, for three years.

John Bates; enlisted Mch 25, 1865, for three years.

Richard Butler; enlisted Mch 15, 1865, for three years.

Robert Barclay; enlisted Mch 15, 1865, for three years.

Aseph Brown; enlisted Mch 16, 1865, for three years.

Lyman A. Cook, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; dschd June 6, 1865.

Milo M. Conklin, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

Job Croos, 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years.

Cornelius Collins, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; deserted at Camp Church, Lockport, Sept 12, 1862.

James Clark, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13,1862, for three years; died Dec 14, 1864.

George C. Cook, 1st lieut 17th bat; enlisted Aug 26, 1862, for three years; honorably dschd by order of Gen Heintzelman Jan 30, 1863.

Samuel Coleman, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; died at Miner Hill Apr 8, 1863.

John Conham, 9th art.

Elijah Cooper.

John F. Cole, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug, 1862, at Medina.

Patrick Connor, pr 14th art; enlisted Aug 7, 1863, for three years; died Oct 21, 1864.

Erwin J. Cook and John Connell, 14th hvy art.

Charles Clark, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 10, 1863, for three years; wounded in battle at Petersburg June 16, 1864, and died June 27.

James Collins, pr 14th hvy art; enlisted Aug 17, 1863, for three years; killed before Petersburg Jan 17, 1865, by the bursting of a shell; buried at Petersburg.

Henry B. Cleaveland, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years.

Truman J. Cook, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Patrick Carey, pr 14th hvy art; enlisted Aug 17, 1863, for three years; died at Willet's Point Hospital, Oct 27, 1864.

James B. Coleman, pr 3rd cav; enlisted Aug 4, 1861, for three years; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, June 29, 1864, and held till Feb, 1865; most of the time at Andersonville.

Amasa Cops, pr 151st inf, Co B; enlisted Sept 9, 1862, for three years.

Edson Clark, drafted for one year.

Albert Chichester, Medina; pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Nov 18, 1861, for two years; dschd for disability July 2, 1863.

John Cox; enlisted in Sept, 1864.

John Coleman.

Henry Cox; enlisted Sept, 1864.

Cornelius R. Care, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served one year.

Marcus Carwell, pr 65th inf; drafted Mch, 1865, for one year.

William J. Cooper, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

Robert Canham, pr 90 inf; enlisted Sept 15, 1864, and served one year.

Henry Culver, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served one year.

John Cront, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served one year.

Felix Caten; enlisted Mch 24, 1865, for three years.

Charles Church; enlisted April 4, 1865, for three years.

John Cleary; enlisted Mch 22, 1865, for two years.

John Copeland; enlisted Mch 23, 1865, for two years.

William Carr; enlisted Mch 27, 1865, for three years.

John Craft, pr; enlisted Sept, 1864, for one year.

William Cobb; enlisted Mch 11, 1865, for one year.

Edgar Demeray, pr 151st inf, Co F; enlisted Oct 22, 1862, for three years; transferred to medical department.

Edwin B. Dewey, pr 14th hvy art; enlisted Aug 29, 1862, for three years.

Edwin O. Draper, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; dschd in 1863.

John Davis, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

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Faber Davis, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

George Dykeman, 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 12, 1864, for three years; promoted corp Jan 3, 1864; dschd June 30, 1865.

William H. Davis, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 18, 1862 for three years; transferred and promoted to captain of Co B.

William E. Donaldson, pr 151st inf; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for three years; died Jan 29, 1865, in hospital at Washington.

Proctor Davis, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Sept 12, 1863, for three years.

William F. Deline, Waterport, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Oct 17, 1863, for three years; promoted from private to corporal and sergeant; wounded June 15 and 21, 1864, before Petersburg; returned to duty in Mch 1865; dschd Aug 10, 1865.

William Davis, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted Dec 11, 1863, for three years.

Mark Downing, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted Dec 28, 1863, for three years.

Abram Dorrey, jr.; enlisted in Sept, 1864, for one year.

John W. Detiz, Rosendale, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 16, 1864, for one year.

George Douglas, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served one year.

Morris Davis, pr 160th inf; enlisted Aug 27, 1862, for three years.

Albert Demeray, pr; enlisted Mch 11, 1865, for one year.

George W. Davis, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Feb 11, 1865, for one year.

Denison Dolly, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Nov 1, 1863, for three years; killed June 18, 1864.

James Duffy; enlisted Apr 1, 1865, for three years.

George S. Douglas; enlisted Feb 27, 1865, for two years.

Michael Dockery; enlisted Feb 27, 1865, for two years.

John Doyle; enlisted Mch 31, 1865, for three years.

Patrick Donohue; enlisted Apr 16, 1865, for three years.

William Emperor; pr 124th inf; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

Thomas Elliot, pr 94th inf.

Thomas Englesby, pr 29th inf.

James W. Elwood, 29th inf.

Elon M. Elmer, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 3, 1862, for three years; wounded at the battle of Monocacy.

Charles Eaton, pr 23rd cav; enlisted Sept 3, 1864, for one year.

Joseph Enhorn; enlisted Mch 22, 1865, for three years.

Thomas Flaherty, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; killed at Cold Harbor, and buried there.

Patrick Flaherty, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor; dschd June 5, 1865.

Olis Fuller, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; detached to regimental quartermaster's department, and remained there till dschd, June 5, 1865.

John Ferrule and H. J. Fox, 25th bat.

James Fitzgerald, pr 151st inf, Co G; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years; dschd with regiment.

Johnson Flattery, 94th inf.

David M. Frazier, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 5, 1864, for three years.

Judson P. Fret, 21st cav; enlisted Sept 27, 1863, for three years.

John Furnace, pr 129th regt, Co A; enlisted Dec 10, 1863, for three years, at Medina; killed May 19, 1864, at Spottsylvania; buried on the field.

James Furnace, pr 12th regt, Co A; enlisted Dec 12, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; captured at Ream's Station, Aug 25, 1864; enlisted in the rebel service.

Welcome Fish, 7th cav, Co G.

Winifield Fuller, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec 2, 1863, for three years.

William Fuller.

Brian Finney, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

William Felsted, 14th hvy art; enlisted Aug 26, 1863, for three years, at Medina; died July 29, 1864.

Eugene French, pr 21st; enlisted March, 1861, for two years, at Buffalo; re-enlisted in the 3d N. Y. cav, Oct, 1864, for one year, at Medina; dschd with the regiment.

George H. Fox.

James Fanning.

George W. Fish, pr; enlisted Sept 15, 1864, and served one year.

James Ford, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

John Flattery, pr 94th art; enlisted Nov 16, 1861, for three years.

John W. Foot, pr 129th inf, Co H; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

George Forbes, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; detailed to pioneer corps until dschd, June 30, 1865.

John Fifer, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept, 1864, for three years.

James Fitzpatrick; enlisted March 24, 1865, for two years.

Patrick Fallen; enlisted April 23, 1865, for three years.

John Ferarkie; enlisted March 30, 1865, for three years.

Elmore Gage, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Oct 22, 1862, for three years.

Nathaniel Gillott, 22nd cav, pr, Co C; enlisted Dec 20, 1863, for three years; taken prisoner at Snicker's Gap, and paroled; dschd Aug 1, 1865.

Egbert B. Goodwin, pr 129th inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for three years; wounded in the foot at Petersburg, June 16, 1864; transferred to the invalid corps, Sept, 1864.

Walter Gray, pr 127th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Edwin G. Gillen, pr 3d cav; enlisted Aug 18, 1861; mstd out June 5, 1865.

Edward M. Gillott, corp 3d cav, Co F; enlisted Aug 9,

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1861, for three years; promoted sergt Dec 29, 1863; dschd at expiration of his term.

John W. Grow, capt 25th bat; enlisted 1863, at Medina; dschd.

Benjamin Grimes, William H. Graham, Simon Graham, Jacob Gallus.

Oliver M. Goold, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Daniel Goos, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted June 5, 1864, for three years; promoted corp; taken prisoner and died while a prisoner at Annapolis.

Deloss A. Graves, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; dschd Aug 22, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of physicical disability.

George Goold, pr 151st inf; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; killed in battle before Petersburg, and buried on the field.

Edward Hartford; enlisted April 1, 1865, for three years.

Eugene H. Gulham, pr 13th; enlisted in Sept, 1861, for two years.

Dyer Gillott, pr 103d Ohio inf; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

Jerome Gorra; enlisted Mch 1, 1865, for two years.

George Gage, pr 14th hvy art; enlisted Aug 1, 1862, for three years; died July 17, 1864.

Patrick Gulbra; enlisted March 21, 1865, for two years.

Lewis C. Grampner; enlisted Mch 21, 1865, for three years.

James Graham; enlisted Mch 29, 1865, for two years.

Patrick Hamilton; enlisted Mch 22, 1865, for two years.

Mortimer Hanson; enlisted March 21, 1865, for two years.

Charles Harkneth; enlisted Mch 24, 1865, for two years.

Horace Harrington, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; was wounded and died June 4, 1864.

Franklin H. Hunt, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

Ruel Hawley, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor and dschd in consequence.

Robert Haywood, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded at Petersburg; dschd June 5, 1863.

James Hart, pr 164th inf.

Edward Horan, pr 17th bat; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; deserted from Camp Church, Lockport, Oct 12, 1862.

James Hanlon, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for three years; transferred to the veteran reserve corps, Oct 17, 1864.

Samuel Hood, corp 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Aug 27, 1863, for three years.

Silas M. Hood, pr 3rd cav; enlisted July 13, 1862, for three years; promoted to sergt; wounded in the mouth; dschd at the expiration of his term.

George M. House, corp 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec 10, 1863, for three years; missing Sept 30, 1864.

Charles H. Hulbert, corp 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec 10, 1863, for three years; killed June 18, 1864.

Sabina Hun, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted Dec 15, 1863, for three years; severely wounded; dschd.

Willis Herman, pr 8th cav; enlisted Oct, 1861, for three years; promoted corp; died in April, 1865.

George W. Hinds, pr 14th art; enlisted Aug 29, 1863, for three years.

Thomas Hart, pr 21st cav; enlisted July 17, 1863, for three years.

William Heath.

Ezra Howell, pr 1st bat, Co K; transferred to bat H; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

Silas S. Hill, pr 8th cav; enlisted in Sept, 1864; dschd with regiment.

Thomas Heath, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864; dschd with regiment.

James Hastings, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept, 1864, for one year; deserted.

Thomas Hudson, pr 9th art; enlisted in Aug, 1864, for three years.

William Heth, pr 9th art; enlisted in Aug, 1864, for three years.

Minot Hill, pr 192nd inf; enlisted April 6, 1865, for one year.

Andrew Harper, pr; enlisted April 18, 1865, for one year; served three years in a Michigan regiment, this being the second enlistment.

Frank S. Haddin, pr 29th inf; enlisted April 29, 1861, for two years; promoted corp and then sergt.

William G. Hunt, pr; drafted in 1865, for one year.

James Ireland, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted in Dec, 1863, for three years.

H. M. Johnson, bat M.

Peter Johnson; enlisted Feb 16, 1865, for two years.

William Johnson; enlisted Mch 1, 1865, for two years.

Thomas Jackson; enlisted Mch 1, 1865, for two years.

George Jackson, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted Dec 4, 1863, for three years.

Edwin W. Johnson, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; wounded at the battle of Monocacy, taken prisoner and exchanged; died July 20, 1864, at Frederick City, from the effects of wound received.

Daniel Johnson, pr 3d cav, Co A; enlisted July 15, 1861, for three years.

Peter Johnson, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec 4, 1863, for three years; promoted to corp July, 1864.

William Johnson, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec 4, 1863, for three years; died Sept 6, 1864.

Thomas P. James, pr 2nd regiment; enlisted Apr 21, 1861, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor.

Robert Kirby, pr; enlisted in Nov, 1861, and served for three years; re-enlisted, and was dschd at the expiration of second term.

John Kelly; enlisted Mch 22, 1865, for three years.

Peter Kelly, pr 8th cav, Co E; enlisted Sept 19, 1861, for three years; served with his company in all battles up to that of Barber's Cross Roads, where he was killed; buried on the field.

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Charles Keykendall, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for three years; promoted sergt Aug 22, 1862.

Henry J. Knapp, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Martin Kerwin, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

John Keeler, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Nov 15, 1861, for two years; dschd Oct 15, 1862.

William Lewis, jr., pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

John Lake, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years.

George Laphlen, pr 102nd inf; enlisted Aug 5, 1864, for one year.

William Lewis, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, and served for two years.

James Lewis, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Daniel Lyon, pr 90th inf; enlisted Aug 12, 1864, and served for one year.

Hugh Lyon, pr 90th inf; enlisted Aug 12, 1864, and served for one year.

Patrick Laneton, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted Dec 29, 1863, for three years.

Napoleon Lockhart, pr 90th inf; enlisted Aug 12, 1864, and served for one year.

William Lott, pr 90th inf; enlisted Aug 8, 1864, and served for one year.

Frank Layweet, 5th regt; enlisted Sept 1, 1863, for three years.

James Lyon, pr 6th regt; enlisted Feb 2, 1864, for three years; died July 27, 1864.

John McDonald, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Patrick Murphy, pr 2nd mounted rifles.

Horatio H. McGowen, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Edwin Morton, pr 17th bat, Co A; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Angervine Marshall, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; promoted to sergt; sent to hospital at Washington and remained there until dschd.

John Murphy, pr 14th hvy art; enlisted Aug 29, 1863, for three years.

Milton H. Merrill, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; died at Brandy Station Dec 31, 1863.

John McCarty, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; dschd with regiment.

James McQueny, pr 14th art; enlisted Aug 29, 1863, for three years.

Martin Maloney, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861; dschd with regiment in June, 1863; re-enlisted in 14th art Aug 29, 1863, and served through the war.

Patrick McCarin; enlisted Dec 28, 1863.

Owen McCullum, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Michael McBride, pr art; enlisted in Oct, 1863, for three years.

James McBride, pr 3rd cav; enlisted Feb 6, 1862, for three years, and served throughout the war.

Henry H. Martin, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served one year.

Daniel O'Sullivan, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Thomas Oderkirk, pr 3rd cav.

James Omaley, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec 14, 1863, for three years; wounded July 1, 1864.

William O'Brien, pr 16th cav; enlisted Mch 18, 1864, for three years.

James Oaks, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

William Onderdonk, Charles Pitts, Henry Palmer, and Matthew H. Paupen.

Henry Peckham, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted June 5, 1864, for three years.

Orrin Parker, corp 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for three years; killed at Ream's Station Aug 26, 1864; body left on the field.

James Pepper, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 19, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Thomas Purcell, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, and served for two years.

Archibald D. Paul, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd on surgeon's certificate of disability Aug 30, 1864.

John Pettengill, pr 3rd cav; enlisted Aug 22, 1861; dschd July 17, 1864.

Lyman R. Patterson, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 12, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Patrick Pendergast, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

Elisha W. Pratt, pr 19th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

Henry Perry, pr 129th inf; enlisted Aug 1, 1862, for three years; deserted at Fort Federal Hill in Nov, 1862.

Burns Parkhurst, corp 14th inf, Co A; enlisted Sept 8, 1862, for three years; transferred to 12th regt.

Charles Peas, pr 1st bat, Co M; enlisted May, 1861, and served for three years; then re-enlisted and served until dschd.

Charles Pentany; enlisted March 1, 1865, for two years.

John Rose; enlisted March 4, 1862, for three years.

William J. Rubedaux, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 2, 1862, for three years; deserted at Washington, June 17, 1863.

Mason Raymond, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years.

James Roach, pr 164th inf.

Jerry Reed, pr 31st inf.

Samuel Root, pr 94th inf.

William H. Reily, pr 151st inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1862, for three years; taken prisoner, exchanged and died at Fortress Monroe.

David Rose, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Sept 12, 1862, for three years; deserted at Baltimore and enlisted in the navy.

Guy C. Rix, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862;

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severely wounded before Petersburg; dschd March 27, 1865.

David W. Reno, 17th bat; enlisted Aug 26, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Peter Russell, wagoner 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted June, 1862, and served for three years.

Charles Reghnaldt, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 7, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

Godfrey Reghnaldt, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 9, 1862, for three years; transferred to the veteran reserve corps.

William Rowley, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Sept 5, 1862, for three years.

Albert Reekman, pr 24th cav; enlisted Dec 1, 1863, for three years.

Michael Ryan, pr 14th art, Co A; enlisted Aug 29, 1863, for three years.

Joseph J. Rogers, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Dec 9, 1863, for three years.

Josiah A. Roght, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Feb 6, 1864, for three years; transferred to the 10th inf.

George Reed and James P. Robinson.

Preston Ryan, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 8, 1862, for three years.

Charles W. Riley, pr 114th inf; enlisted Mch 10, 1865, for three years.

Charles Starks, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; killed at Cold Harbor and buried on the field.

John W. Shelley, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years.

William A. Shepard, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Morris Sullivan, pr 164th inf.

Henry D. Smith, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

John Steele, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

John Simons, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Matthew Stillwell, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, and served for three years.

Christopher Spaulding, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for three years; wounded at the battle of Locust Grove, Nov 27, 1863, died Nov 30, 1863, from his wounds, and was buried at Brandy Station.

Solomon S. Story, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 20, 1862, for three years.

James Small, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years; deserted at Lockport.

George A. Smith, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years; detailed to the medical department.

John Stevens, corp 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; was promoted sergt, wounded at Mine Run, transferred to the invalid corps, and detailed as clerk in provost-marshal's office at Washington; dschd Apr 26, 1864.

James Spaulding, pr 8th hvy art, Co A; enlisted Dec 8, 1863, for three years.

Frank Seywick, pr 14th art, Co A; enlisted Sept 1, 1863, for three years.

Thomas Shorton, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, and served for three years; re-enlisted as pr in the 14th, Co A, Aug 29, 1863, and served through the war.

Daniel Stockwell, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Dec 21, 1861, and served for two years.

Eugene Sheppard, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861,and served two years.

Whiton Southworth, pr 8th cav; enlisted Sept 24, 1862, for three years.

Zachariah Smith, pr 8th cav.

Alexander Swenson, pr 129th inf, Co M; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Charles Smith, Charles Stone and Charles Scraggs.

George W. Smith; enlisted in Sept, 1864, for one year.

John Stuart, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

George Swan, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

George Stratton, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

Thomas Simons, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

Mortimer Spaulding, pr 8th cav; enlisted in Aug, 1862, for three years.

John Smith, pr 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Nov 4, 1862; deserted.

James Swartout, pr 14th art; enlisted Aug 4, 1863, for three years.

Joseph Spoor, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

Moses Strickland, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

William Shaver, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

Jonathan Salisbury, 14th art; enlisted Aug 19, 1863, for three years.

David Spaulding, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, and served for one year.

John A. Soper, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 29, 1864, for one year.

Albert Saber; enlisted in Sept, 1864, for one year.

Henry E. Shelton; enlisted in Sept, 1864, for one year.

Joseph Smith and John B. Strin; enlisted Mch 21, 1865.

Benjamin B. Tanner, lieut 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; promoted 1st lieut Apr 14, 1863; died at Washington Sept 30, 1863.

William Taylor, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; killed before Petersburg, and buried on the field.

John B. Temple, pr 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; lost his left leg before Petersburg, and was dschd.

Frank Ticknor, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

James Ticknor, pr 90th inf; enlisted in Aug, 1864, and served for one year.

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Samuel S. Thorn, pr 151st inf.

Andrew H. Todd, enlisted in Aug, 1864, for one year.

Henry Turner, pr 93rd inf; drafted for one year, and served.

William Trow, pr 151st inf.

James E. Tompkins, pr; drafted for one year, and served.

James P. Thorn, pr 8th cav, Co E; enlisted Sept 14, 1861, for three years; served with his company until Dec 1, 1865, when he re-enlisted; wounded and taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, Sept 19, 1864, and was exchanged; dschd July 11, 1865.

Jacob Tilliah; enlisted Mch 20, 1865, for two years.

Abraham Thomas; enlisted Mch 20, 1865, for three years.

Richard Taylor; enlisted Mch 27, 1865, for three years.

Peter Vandyke, pr 8th hvy art; enlisted July 25, 1863, for three years; died in hospital at Washington Sept 10, 1864.

James Valentine, pr 75th inf; enlisted Sept 1, 1864, for three years.

Robert Vorhess, 14th art.

James Vaugn, 154th inf, Co E.

Gilbert Woodhall, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; killed July 9, 1864, at Monocacy, Md., and buried on the field.

Henry Whipple, pr 17th bat, Co B; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

George Ward, pr 100th inf, Co C; enlisted in Mch, 1862, for three years.

Asahel P. Weld, pr; enlisted Sept, 1864, for one year, at Ridgeway.

Mortimer Wilson, pr 3d cav; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

Joseph Welch, pr 90th inf; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

James Westbrook.

Charles West, 1st lieut 8th art, Co A; enlisted for three years; killed in battle.

Ralph Wood, 90th inf; enlisted Sept, 1863, and served for one year.

Henry A. Williams, 90th inf; enlisted Oct 6, 1864, and served for one year.

William Ward, 90th inf; enlisted Sept, 1864, and served for one year.

Charles S. Williams, 90th inf; enlisted in Sept, 1864, and served for one year.

Charles Ward, 90th inf; enlisted in Sept, 1864, and served one year.

John Wells, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Sept 15, 1863, for three years.

James Walworth, 14th art, Co A; enlisted Aug 29, 1863, for three years.

V. Wilson, 151st inf, Co G; dschd June 30, 1865.

Henry Walters, jr., pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862; mstd Aug 22, 1862, and served for three years; detailed to ambulance corps.

William E. Wilson, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1862, for three years; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and buried on the field.

Jeremiah Wait, pr 17th regt, Co B; enlisted Aug 17, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

George A. Weldon, pr 31st inf; enlisted in 1862, for three years.

Charles H. West, lieut 129th inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 4, 1864; promoted 1st lieut; killed at Ream's Station Aug 25, 1864.

John Wilson, corp 129th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted corp June 3, 1864; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Aug 16, 1864; dschd July 22, 1865.

Christopher Waterbury, pr 125th inf, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; dschd Jan 5, 1863, on account of re-enlistment in the regular army.

Christopher Wireman, 129th inf, Co D.

James Wiggins, 129th inf.

H. H. Whiting, 25th bat.

Joseph Woodsoe, 151st inf, Co G.

John Welsh, 28th inf; enlisted Aug 25, 1862.

Henry Warland, 9th regt, Co A.

F. M. Walworth, 17th, Co K.

George Weldon, 116th inf; enlisted Sept 5, 1862, for three years.

Robert Watkins, 8th cav; enlisted Dec 22, 1853, for three years.

George Warland, 9th cav; enlisted Dec 22, 1863, for three years.

Wallace Weld.

William Wanorke, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 13, 1865, for three years; deserted at Baltimore.

David L. Waring; enlisted Sept 16, 1864, for one year.

William Walsh; enlisted Feb 27, 1865, for two years.

Alonzo P. Wilson; enlisted Feb 25, 1865, for two years.

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THE TOWN OF SHELBY.

THIS town was named in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, and was set off from Ridgeway March 6th, 1818. It is located in the southwest corner of the county, and embraces, according to the assessors' report for 1877, 28,004 acres of land.

PIONEER LIFE IN SHELBY.

The first settlement was made in 1810, by Mr. Alexander Coon, who came from Rensselaer county, N. Y. He settled about two miles west of Shelby Center. Mr. Coon's account of his movements is as follows:

"The whole family, with a hired man, left the Lewiston road at Walsworth's, now McNall's, west of Royalton Center, and arriving upon our land, four crotches were inserted in the ground, sticks laid across, and the bark of an elm tree used for roof and sides. The hut was intended only for a sleeping place; the cooking was done in the open air. So much accomplished, my father and mother went out to Walsworth's, a distance of ten miles, for a few nights to get lodging, the hired man and boys lodging in the hut. A log house was the next thing in order. A very comfortable one was built in five days, and that, too, without the use of boards, nails or shingles. Our cattle were carried through the first winter entirely on browse; the next winter we had a little corn fodder to mix with it. Our nearest neighbor south was Walsworth; there was one family north on the Ridge road; west there was none nearer than Hartland. * * * It was hard times during the war [of 1812]; provisions were high and scarce. I have been from Shelby over the Genesee river for two bushels of wheat; getting it ground at the mill on the Conesus. * * * I was collector of taxes in 1818, and had a small tax against one man, who, to raise the money, made black salts and conveyed them to Gaines on a hand sled."

Other early settlers were Eleazer Frary, John Zimmerman, Nicholas Smith, Henry Garter, Robert Garter, William Bennett, James Carpenter, Samuel Carpenter, William Oldar, David Hagerman, David Demara, Elijah Bent, David Burroughs, and several others, among them men named Gregory, Freeman, Sherwood, Snell, Servoss, Potter, Squires and Ellicott.

Scarcity of provisions of all kinds, and more especially that of bread, before and during the war of 1812, and even as late as 1820, was the severest privation which the undaunted pioneer had to meet. Corn, if he had any, must in some way be made into meal before it could be made into bread; wheat could possibly be boiled so as to make food of it; as for vegetables, they literally had none, and leeks and other herbs growing wild in the forest had to be used as a substitute. If perchance the poor, weary and almost disheartened pioneer happened to have a little corn, then the mill for grinding would be far away,—from twenty to sixty miles,—and he had no means of getting his grist there and back again but carrying it on his shoulders along a winding way through dense forests, guided only by marked trees. Though such was the prospect before him, there was no other alternative for the sustenance of his wife and little ones, and he would shoulder his two bushels of grain, march off, and in two or three days return to gladden the hearts and satisfy the hunger of his little family.

When any new comers were, fortunately, well supplied with plenty of material for bread and other eatables, they were met by another difficulty which almost all had to experience, and that was the malarial diseases incident to a level, swampy country like this, covered at that time by a dense forest, decaying leaves, wood and vegetation, and stagnant water.

Seemingly the only way out of this dilemma was through the use of blue pills and quinine, dealt out by the most intensely allopathic physicians, who believed in the doctrine that if a little would do good a large quantity would do more good, and therefore gave the most heroic doses of their nostrums to their pioneer patients.

In the earliest settlement of this town newspapers were not carried in the mails, and scarcely ever was one seen among the early pioneers. The only post-office in this section of country was Batavia, and letters received by the early settlers were like angels' visits, "few and far between."

The first winter was always the hardest time for the pioneer to furnish fodder for his stock, if he had any. It took time, patience and hard labor to get a crop of any kind of fodder, and in the absence of such as might in time be raised, browse had to be furnished by cutting down trees and letting the cattle and horses live by eating the tops.

The easiest thing obtainable in this new country was the land upon which to locate. If the pioneer had sufficient money he could take a deed of such a lot as he might locate. If he had not money enough to buy a deed he

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could get an "article" for his lot, the balance to be paid and deed given in the future; and if he had no money with which to pay, he could then be "booked" for his lot, and plenty of time given in which to pay. Thus the Holland Land Company would parcel out their lands, suited to the necessities of all classes; and in this way Shelby has come to rank with the first towns in the county in all the enterprises of civilization which she has undertaken.

Thus the pioneers of this town toiled on until prosperity crowned their honest labors, hardships and privations, and they could sit down in their advanced years rejoicing in the prosperity that rewarded them for their sufferings during their past eventful lives.

The following are some of the personal pioneer experiences, which may not be uninteresting to those interested in the early development of this town.

Abner Hunt threshed wheat for John Burt, in the winter of 1819, for every tenth bushel, to get money to pay his taxes. The work was done in Mr. Burt's log barn, on a floor ten by eighteen feet, and a hand fan made of boards was used for separating the wheat from the chaff. Mr. Hunt sold his wheat to Micah Harrington, carried it to him on his back a distance of two miles, and received twenty-five cents per bushel for it.

Mr. Amos Gregory, who came here in 1817 from Franklin county, Vt., was one of a large family, and it was his privilege to be one of the teamsters on the journey. His outfit was a wood-shod sled drawn by two yoke of oxen. He says he was on the road about twenty-six days, stopping along, sometimes waiting for snow, and again to recruit; some days making twenty miles, but in the closing up of the journey it took three days to get the last five miles.

Matthew Gregory, familiarly known by the family and neighbors as "doctor," on account of his being the seventh son, says that the caravan with which he came from Vermont consisted of two four-ox teams and a two-horse team, attached to heavy wood sleds. The sledding was bad and the journey tedious, and when they reached Auburn, N. Y., they had to mount their sleds on wheels, after which they found the mud full as deep as the snow had been. They made a stop at Gorham, Ontario county, and another at Batavia, and finally arrived at their home in the west about the 6th of April, 1816.

"When we arrived at our home," says Mr. Gregory, "we had no shelter of any kind for either man or beast, but we staid with a Mr. Wells, who had preceded us, until we got our cabin built, which was about a week. Happiness reigned supreme when we all got into our new edifice, made of rough logs, without chimney, doors or windows. Our first work was to clear up a patch of land for a garden and nursery, as we had brought a little sack of apple seeds with us from Vermont. Provisions were scarce; at one time father paid eleven dollars for a peck measure full of pork, and at another time our supplies had entirely given out. All day we had been expecting father home with his grist, but we had to go to bed supperless, hoping he would come before morning, but he did not. Hoping he would soon come we took our axes and went to work. Faint and slow were the blows we struck, and our axes were exceedingly heavy. In the forenoon mother sifted some bran and made us a cake, which to our taste was very good, and it stayed our stomachs until father came, when we had plenty, but variety was not to be had. In many instances green wheat was boiled whole and eaten with milk, when we could get it. In July, 1817, wheat was worth two dollars and fifty cents in this county, and the winter following farmers drew their wheat to Rochester with ox teams and sold it for twenty-five cents a bushel, cash."

Jotham Morse, who came here in 1814, gave the following among his reminiscences: "After locating in Shelby, I chopped three acres of timber and fitted it for logging, going three miles night and morning, and took a three-year-old heifer for my pay. In time of haying and harvest I worked in Palmyra to buy pork and wheat for my family. The next year I suffered a loss, as my cow lost her bell and was gone in the woods for over a week. We were destitute of provision, and in order to satisfy our hunger my wife boiled some potato tops, but they proved to be poor food, and our stomachs revolted and threw them up. I then went over a mile to one of my neighbors and begged a little flour, which my wife cooked, and we then had what seemed to me the best meal of victuals I ever ate."

Mr. Jacob A. Zimmerman says that when he and his wife went to housekeeping here, in the summer of 1819, their culinary utensils consisted of "six cast iron knives and forks, six cups and saucers, a four-quart kettle and a black earthen teapot; and for furniture, I made three stools—one of them was for company—and a table, and as we could get no window-glass, we used paper instead. The only money I possessed for nearly a year was just a sixpence, and for months I went barefooted, and gave five bushels of wheat for a pair of flank leather shoes, very poor ones at that."

In March, 1818, about two feet of snow had fallen, and there had been a thaw and a freeze, forming a crust sufficiently strong to bear a man with snow-shoes, but not strong enough to hold a deer. Henry Bidleman and James Woodward, providing themselves with snow-shoes made of boards and the necessary war material, which was merely a common jack knife, started out for a deer hunt, and in less than a day brought in five deer. Mr. Bidleman says that after capturing two deer George Holsenburgh, a neighbor, was so animated with their success that he joined them in the hunt. They had not gone far into the woods before they started a very large buck, and the little dog they had with them soon brought him to bay. Holsenburgh, who was a quick, athletic man, rushed up to the head of the deer, with the intent to seize him by the horns, when he received a blow from the foot of the animal which laid open his clothing from his chin, down. The hoof took the skin off from his breast, and left a visible mark down his body. Holsenburgh was terribly alarmed at this sudden turn of affairs, turned pale, and very promptly retired from the contest. Woodward and

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Bidleman went to the rescue, and soon dispatched the deer with jack knives, in the same way they did two more before night of the same day.

FIRST PHYSICIANS, SCHOOLS, ETC.

Christopher Whaley was the first resident physician in this town, he having settled at Shelby Center in September, 1819. His house stood where Mr. Zimmerman's brick house now stands. He was born at Montville, Connecticut, June 16th, 1798, and graduated at Fairfield Medical College, June 18th, 1819. He died October 26th, 1867. Dr. George Norton located here soon after Dr. Whaley. At present the profession is represented in the town by Drs. Jenkins and Crabb, of Shelby Center.

Asa Coon was born February 1st, 1812, and his was the first birth in the town of Shelby.

William Bennett died October 4th, 1812. This was the first death in Shelby. He was buried in the graveyard at Shelby Center.

Cornelius Ashton taught the first school in the town, in the winter of 1815 and 1816. Judge William Penniman taught school near Millville about 1820, for several terms. The first school-house was located south of Shelby Center, or Corners, near where Wormouth's tannery now is.

The first brick building in this town was the school-house at Shelby Center. When the present school-house at that place was built, the district gave Robert Drake the old school-house and lot in payment for collecting the tax to build the new school-house, and it is now occupied as a dwelling. In 1878 there were seventeen school districts in this town, and $2,153.64 was apportioned to this town for school purposes.

The first frame house built in this town stood near the tannery, on the east side of the creek.

FACTS FROM THE RECORDS.

At the first town meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Shelby held at Ellicott's Mills on Tuesday the 7th of April, 1818, agreeable to an act of the Legislature passed March 6th, 1818, for the dividing of the town of Ridgeway, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Supervisor, David Burroughs; town clerk, Michael Harrington; assessors, Elijah Foote, Elijah Bent and Matthew Bennett; commissioners of highways, Stephen Hill, Joseph Rickey and William Dunlap; overseers of poor, Samuel Whitney and Jacob Freeman; collector and constable, Alexander Coon; commissioners of common schools, Oliver R. Bennett, Samuel Whitney and Ebenezer Parsons; inspector of common schools, James Mason, Henry Garter, jr., and Marvin Cheney; constable, Orange Wells.

It was voted that the town raise $100 for roads and bridges; that any swine weighing over fifty pounds be suffered to run on the commons, and that no fence be considered lawful unless five feet high and well laid. At the annual election held on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of April, 1818, Nathaniel Allen and Albert H. Frary received ninety-two votes each for member of Congress; Isaac Sutherland and Abraham Mattison received ninety-one votes each for member of Assembly, and Gilbert Howell received eighty-five votes for member of Assembly; David E. Evans, Gamaliel Barstow and Perry G. Childs received two votes each for State senator.

The following document is among the archives of the town:

"PENSION CERTIFICATE, WAR OF 1775.

"War Department, Revolutionary Claim.

"I certify that in conformity with the laws of the United States, of the 18th of March, 1818, Joseph Flood, late a private in the army of the Revolution, is inscribed on the pension list roll of the New York agency, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the 30th day of May, 1818. Given at the war office of the United States, this 24th day of November, 1818.

"J. C. CALHOUN,
"Secretary of War."

The first justices of the peace upon the records of the town were Elijah Foote, John Lee and Micah Harrington, in 1820. At the annual town meeting in April, 1824, a fine of five dollars for each Canada thistle allowed to go to seed was voted for the warning of negligent farmers.

The first seven town meetings of this town were held at Ellicott's mill, at what is now Shelby Center.

The valuation of real estate owned by residents in 1820 was $130,916, and of personal property, $1,750. The average valuation of land per acre in 1820 was $5.91. The tax the same year upon the real estate of residents was $293.64. There were five non-resident property owners, whose aggregate tax amounted to $2.38. The balance of the lands of non-resident owners was assessed to the Holland Land Company, and their tax amounted to $191.26. The whole number of taxable inhabitants in the town in that year was one hundred and ninety-nine.

In 1877 there were 28,004 acres of land, valued by the town assessors at $2,193,942, and the personal property of the town was valued at $146,000; total, $2,339,942. The real estate of the town was valued at $72.89 per acre, against $5.91 in 1820. The total tax for 1877 on real and personal estate was $9,900.33, against a total tax on the same in 1820 of $487.28. In 1877 the real estate of the New York Central Railroad in this town was assessed at a valuation of $150,000, and a tax collected upon it of $634.55. The gross amount of sales from farms in this town for 1875 was $228,975.

The following is a complete list of the supervisors of this town, from 1818 to 1878, inclusive:

In 1818, 1819, 1821, 1822, David Burroughs; 1820, 1823, 1824, 1829, Andrew A. Ellicott; 1825, 1845, 1846, 1849, 1850, Lathrop A. G. B. Grant; 1826, Justin Ingersoll; 1827, 1828, Christopher Whaley; 1830, 1831, Joseph Rickey; 1832, 1833, William Cunningham; 1834, Silas M. Burroughs and Adam Garter; 1835, Horatio N. Hewes; 1836, Adam Garter; 1837, 1853, 1854, John M. Culver; 1838, 1844, 1847, 1848, 1855, 1860, Alexander Coon; 1851, Jeremiah Freeman; 1852, 1853, Elisha Whalen; 1856,

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1859, Philip Winegar; 1861, 1865, John T. Gillett; 1866, 1867, Joseph W. Ross; 1868, 1870, David G. Deuel; 1869, John P. Gates; 1871, Ela C. Bardwell; 1872, 1873, Egbert B. Simonds; 1874, James M. Frary; 1875, 1876, Volney A. Acer; 1877, 1878, John G. Berry.

The Medina and Alabama plank road, from Medina south through the center of the town, was chartered in 1850. The plank soon proving a failure, the road was stoned and graveled. The charter expires in 1880. The old Salt Works road enters the town at Shelby Basin, and runs south through West Shelby, leaving the town at the southwest corner.

SHELBY CENTER.

Colonel Andrew A. Ellicott was the owner of eight hundred acres of land upon which this village now stands, which included all the water power. Through his kindness and liberality, he induced settlers to locate at or near the Center, and moved there himself in 1817. The place, under his fostering care, grew rapidly for those times. He was the moving spirit in every enterprise that had for its object the upbuilding of the place and the bettering of the condition of the inhabitants. He established the first post-office and was the first postmaster, not only in the village, but in the town. He also officiated as justice of the peace.

BUSINESS HISTORY OF BARNEGAT.

In 1812 Joseph Ellicott, who was surveying lands for the Holland Land Company, noticing that the falls on Oak Orchard creek at "Barnegat," as it was called then, afforded a good site for mills, in that year built a saw-mill where the lower mill now stands, and in 1813 he built a grist-mill; both were under the supervision of his nephew, Colonel Andrew A. Ellicott. This grist-mill stood where Smith's stave and heading-mill now stands, on the east side of the creek.

These mills were small, coarse, clumsy affairs, and when driven to their utmost capacity could not supply the wants of their customers, more especially the grist-mill, as that was crowded with customers at all seasons of the year from many miles around. One year, when the water was lowest in the creek, young Luther Potter, aged fifteen, was sent to Barnegat to mill, with two bags of grain, on horseback, and told by his father to stay until he got his grist. Arriving at the mill, he found it full of bags of unground grain, and a number of men waiting for their turn to come. Luther concluded that as things looked his turn would not come in several days, so he thought to try a little strategy. He quietly unloaded his bags and watched his chance. When the miller had put in a fresh grist, and had gone out to wait on a customer at his little grocery near by, Luther slipped his bags into the mill unseen, set them back among some dusty bags in a corner, and getting some mill dust scattered it over and around them. When the miller came in, Luther walked up and asked him, with his accustomed youthful innocence, if his grist was ground. The miller as innocently asked, "When did you leave it here?" "Oh, a while ago," said the boy. The miller had forgotten, and began to look for the bags, and, of course, Luther helped hunt them up. The miller apologized, and promised to put his grist through as soon as possible. Luther staid, of course, until the grist was ground, and by daylight the next morning started for home, ten miles away, with his meal.

In 1819 Barnegat was honored with a second grist-mill, built also by Colonel Ellicott, which was burned a few years afterwards. When this mill was finished it contained the largest floor fit for dancing purposes there was in the town, and on it, in 1819, was given the first ball or public dance in this village. The first fiddler was a Mr. Hacket, the first of his art in the town, who furnished music for the grist-mill ball.

This floor was used several times afterwards by dancing parties, and Mr. Hacket was usually the violinist, but when his services could not be obtained the young folks managed with such other music as they could get.

The first tavern in this village was opened by Daniel Timmerman in 1816, in a log house that stood where Mr. Sanderson's garden is now, on the east side of the creek.

Christian Groff was the first store keeper in this village. He opened a store here in 1818, in a log building on the east side of the creek, where A. Sowle's house now stands.

In 1821 and 1822 Jeremiah Brown, late of Ridgeway, built a furnace at Barnegat, just above where the old grist-mill stands,—the first one erected west of the Genesee river,—and in it Mr. Dolph, his foreman, cast the first iron plow (Wood's patent) ever made west of Rochester. It was sold to Nicholas Smith, of Shelby, for fifteen dollars. Curiosity led all the farmers in the town to Mr. Smith's field to see the new machine work.

In 1821 there was a tannery at Barnegat, now Shelby, built and operated by Justus Ingersoll, located near the upper dam, between the creek and road on the east side of the village.

In 1824 Lathrop A. G. B. Grant settled here and commenced the mercantile business, and in a very few years became one of the largest produce dealers in western New York. In 1851 he also built and operated the large stone mills in the village, and in 1826 he represented the county in the Legislature. Since then the village has not only held its own, but has steadily improved in wealth, notwithstanding the heavy draft made upon the business community by the Erie Canal and Central Railroad at Medina. At present the village contains the large paper-ware manufacturing establishment of Gifford & Schemerhorn, stave and heading factory of Michael Smith, flour and grist-mill of Noble & Chamberlain, two saw-mills, one tannery, three blacksmiths' and wagon shops, Smith's boot and shoe shop, Huxley's general dry goods and grocery stores, two hotels, two Baptist churches (Free-Will and Close Communion), one grocery store and five hundred inhabitants. The water power at this place is the best upon the creek. There are three falls here,—the upper one of fifty feet, and the others from fourteen to twenty. There is also quite a large cave just below the upper falls, from which large numbers of stalactites have

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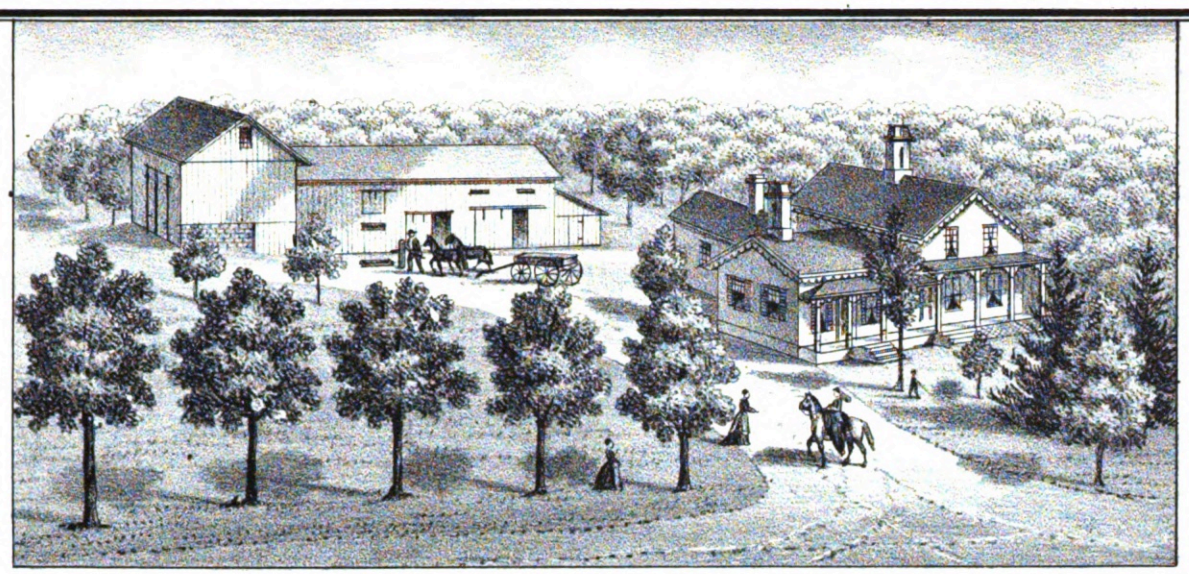
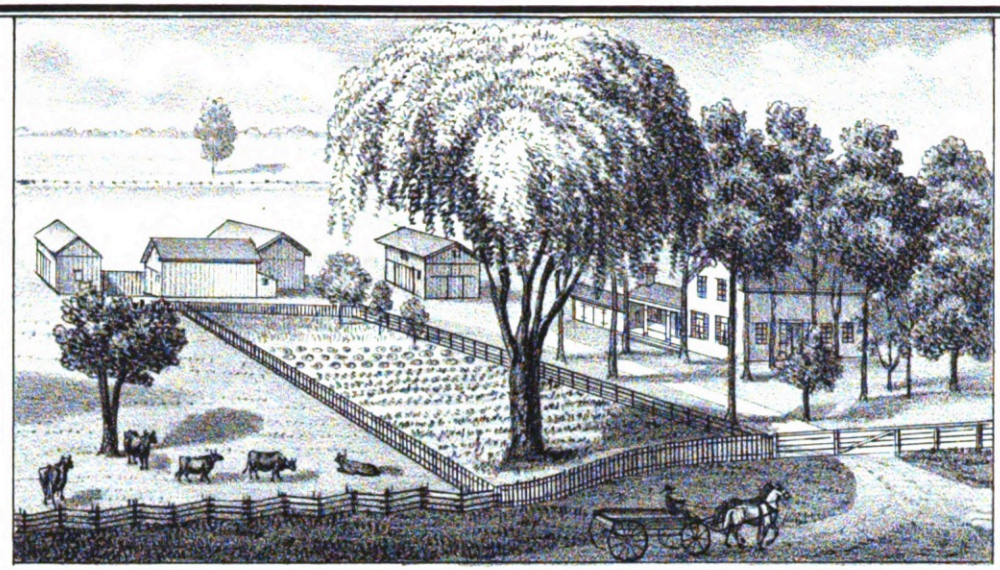
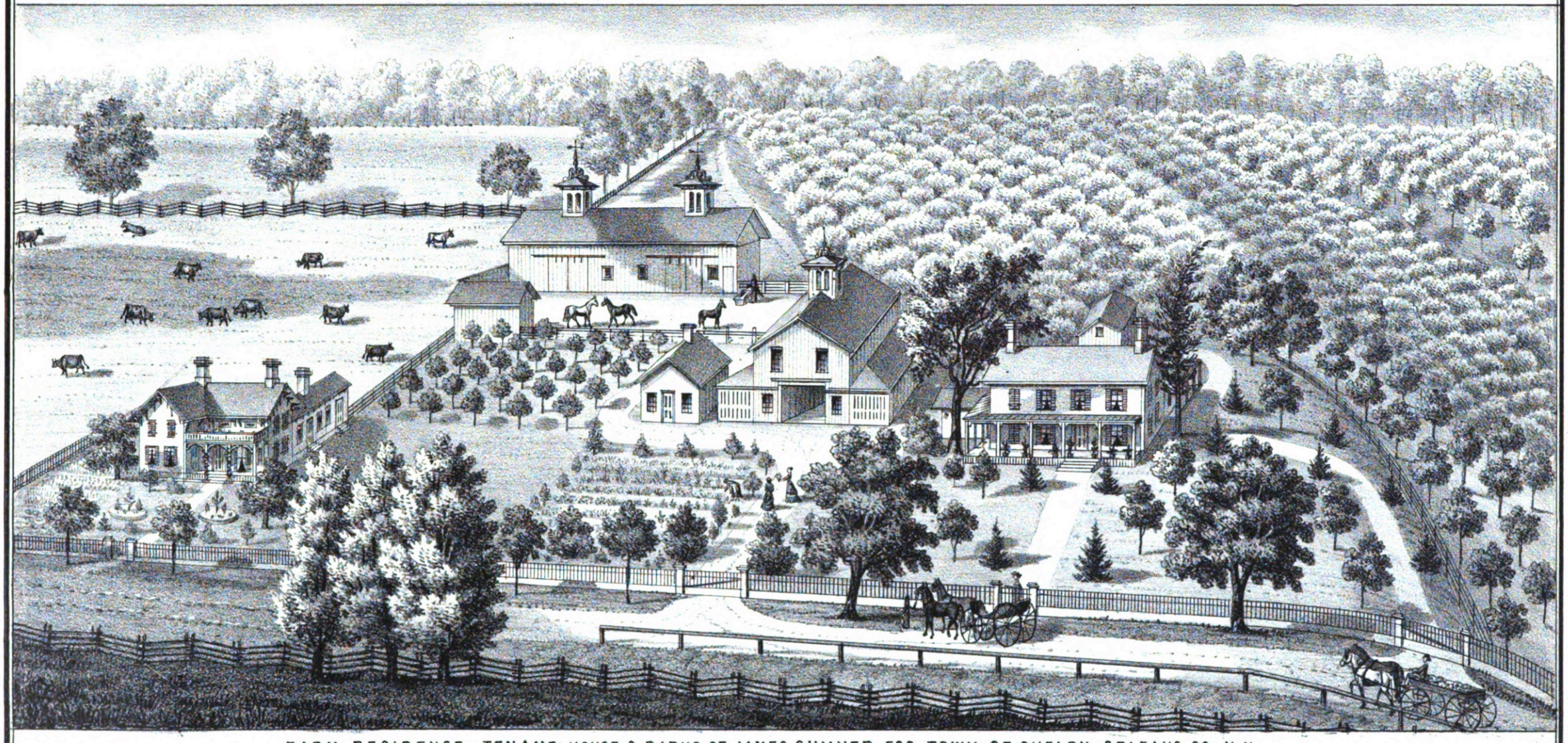


FARM RES. OF NATHAN S. CURTIS, ESQ., BARRE TOWN, ORLEANS CO., N. Y.



FARM RES. OF J. L. WELD, ESQ., TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS CO., N. Y.



FARM RESIDENCE, TENANT HOUSE & BARNS OF JAMES SUMNER, ESQ., TOWN OF SHELBY, ORLEANS CO., N. Y.

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been taken, which are on exhibition in this and other villages. The present postmaster is George W. Seeley.

There are in this town ten or twelve burial grounds, the oldest of which is at Shelby Center, in which William Bennett was buried in 1812. In this ground Mrs. Sarah Ellicott was buried. She was born in 1749, and died in Shelby in 1821, aged seventy-two.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AT SHELBY CENTER.

The First Baptist church in Shelby is also the oldest church in the town. The meeting for its organization was held July 25th, 1818, at the house of Mr. Joseph Hagaman, situated where the residence of Deacon N. Brace now stands. James Carpenter was the moderator. The church was recognized on the 28th of the same month, Elder Simeon Dutcher, of Gaines, having preached to the new organization and given them the hand of fellowship.

Of this body James Carpenter became the first pastor. He was ordained May 15th, 1819, and remained with the church about fifteen years. He received but slight compensation for his services, gaining the greater part of his support on his farm. His log cabin stood near the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. Clark Snell. Turner's History of the Holland Purchase gives a life-like description of him, and relates an adventure in which he killed a bear of uncommon size, with his axe. The bear, we are told, made a nocturnal visit to Elder Carpenter's pig-pen, which stood close to his log cabin, and one of the pigs giving distinct indications that he was within bruin's fatal hug, the Reverend owner sprang from his bed, seized an axe, approached the bear, and with one blow, directed just right, saved the pig and secured a bearskin.

It is said of Elder Carpenter: "He was truly a good man, possessed a bold and vigorous mind, a deep-seated love for his Master." He used to make the forest reverberate with the "glad tidings," in echo of his stentorian voice. His sermons were generally lengthy, occupying two or three hours; he often begun at noon and did not finish until sunset. The "Elder," as he was familiarly called, was fond of hunting as well as preaching.

A graphic incident of his ministry was narrated in the *Medina Tribune* of January 11th, 1877, substantially as follows:

About the year 1823 a death occurred on the Ridge road, between Ridgeway Corners and Gaines. Ministers were then scarce, and the effort to secure one to attend the funeral had been unsuccessful. The appointed hour had arrived, and the friends were about to commit the "dust to dust" without any religious rite,—even a prayer,—when they saw in the distance a man approaching, driving a yoke of oxen. As he drew near he was recognized as Elder Carpenter, on his way to market with a load of black salts. He was habited in a coarse, well-worn suit, wore a slouched hat, and was nearly enveloped in a large sheepskin apron. Being informed of the situation, his sympathies were stirred. He at once chained his oxen to a tree, laid off his hat and apron, and proclaimed to the assembly the consolations of the gospel adapted to the sorrowing and bereaved. After commending all in prayer, to Him who "does not willingly afflict," he closed the services, resumed his working dress and pursued his journey. He was a plain, hard-working man, whose study was under the forest canopy, whose library consisted of Bible and hymn book, and whose native talent surpassed that of many who are now adorned with the title of D. D. Some years later he removed to Michigan, where he spent the residue of his life.

Under his care the church increased, and in 1822 several of its members formed a branch organization in the adjoining town of Royalton, which continued to hold meetings there for about two years. A number of others took letters from the Shelby church, and aided in forming the Medina church in 1829. In those days, during Elder Carpenter's entire pastorate, the meetings were held in private dwellings, in school-houses and in barns, as circumstances required. Not until 1833 was the first church edifice built. It stood at the corners about one mile south of Shelby Center, was fifty feet long and forty wide, had galleries on three sides, and cost about $1,000. The sermon at its dedication was preached by Rev. Jesse Elliot, principal of Middlebury (now Wyoming) Academy.

The names of succeeding pastors follow in order: S. Gilbert, A. Draper, S. M. Stimson, L. H. Gibbs, William Branch, C. G. Hatch, William Putnam, H. Pettit, J. M. Forbes, E. Edwards and D. Donovan, the present pastor.

In 1843 a difficulty arose in the church which occasioned the defection of several members, together with the pastor, A. Draper, and culminated in the formation of the Free-will Baptist church. Since then almost unbroken harmony has prevailed, and particularly during the pastorates of Elders Putnam and Pettit special tokens of the Divine favor were enjoyed.

In 1862 measures were taken to improve the church edifice, which resulted in removal to the Center and the erection of the present neat and substantial brick church. The site was generously given by Hon. V. A. Acer, and the entire cost of the house and surroundings was about $2,250. It was dedicated in February, 1863, Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., then of Rochester, preaching the sermon. Two years later the society purchased the parsonage, estimated now to be worth about $1,000.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1833, but the statistics are not preserved. It is now prosperous, numbering about 120, and having an average attendance of about 85. It has a library of 223 volumes, and contributes annually about $10 for benevolent purposes. Its superintendent is D. L. Roberts.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH IN SHELBY.

Most of the persons constituting the Free-will Baptist church in Shelby were originally members of the First Baptist church. In the movement to found a separate church Elder Draper, a former pastor of the First church, took an active and prominent part. Associated with him were: George W. Seely, Joseph McCargar, John Bentley, jr., Caleb Stillwell, Adam Liddle, Sarah C.

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McCargar, Laura Draper, Ama McCargar, Marsylva Bentley, Ruth Perry, Harriet Perry and Melinda M. Liddle, who became the constituent members of the new church. A counsel of ministers from the Monroe Conference of Free-will Baptists met in the meeting-house of the First Baptist church on the 16th day of January, 1845, and proceeded to recognize the new body as a regular organized church. The council of recognition contained among its members Elders Hiram Gilman, moderator; Henry Blackman, clerk; E. F. Crane, H. Perry and A. Z. Mitchell, licentiate.

The new church thus organized held its meetings for some time in the village school-house. In the summer of 1849 it erected its first house of worship, which is still standing and is a good and comfortable house. It was fifty feet long and forty wide, and cost $1,400.

The first pastor was Henry Blackman. His successors were: Alanson Draper, William Clark, P. S. Barker, Charles Cook, H. Perry, S. Bathrick, William Young, S. Bathrick, A. Z. Mitchell, D. J. Whiting, M. Blackman, W. H. Peck, and A. Z. Mitchell, the present pastor.

The church property is now valued at about $2,000. The society has been greatly weakened by the removal and death of many able supporters, but is now in a flourishing and hopeful condition.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1850, with about 50 scholars. Its first superintendent was George W. Seely.

The school at present numbers 60, with an average attendance of about 50. The superintendent is E. M. Crab, M. D.

MILLVILLE.

Millville was the scene not only of many of the hardships and toils of the pioneers, but also at times of pioneer pleasure gatherings. On the 4th of July, 1819, the first regular ball ever held in the town was attended in what is now the village of Millville. It was quite a primitive affair, but full of pleasure. There were no illuminated invitations, no call cards, and no carriages with liveried drivers. It was customary in those days for a girl to ride on the same horse with her young man. As horses were scarce, the same one was used by several of the boys to bring their girls, and the same course was pursued in taking the girls home. The ball room was in the upper room of a new store. The floor was good, but the sides of the room was rather low, which caused some very polite bowing, to prevent the dancers' heads hitting the rafters.

The table was spread in the open air in front of the store, and the fare was very substantial, and bountifully supplied by the matrons in charge of that department. A very sociable time was had, and many pleasant acquaintances and friendships formed, which very likely lasted through life. The thought of those gatherings yet gives pleasure, no doubt, to the half dozen of that first ball party who may be yet living. The first settlement in or around this village was made in the spring of 1815, by Orange Wells and Samuel Wyman, with their families. Both built rude cabins, and cleared the forest around them, and each in the fall sowed something less than two acres of wheat. In the spring of 1816 other families came in, and settlement was permanently begun. This was known as the "cold summer," with frost in every month, and snow in all the months in the year but July and August. Provisions of all kinds became very scarce and dear, and could be obtained only in older settlements, which were from thirty to forty miles distant, with almost impassable roads, and no means of transit but the patient and ever reliable ox team. In the spring of 1817 a log school-house was built here, and the school commenced the first of June, taught by Caroline Fuller, from Batavia. The winter school of that year was taught by Jewett N. Frost, of Riga, Monroe county. The school-house was for several years used as a place of worship, alternately by the Methodists and Presbyterians.

In an early day there were two saw-mills and a grist-mill at this place; they failed for want of water when the country became cleared up.

In 1839 the "Millville Academy," a substantial stone building, was erected, and in 1840 it was incorporated under the laws of the State, recognized by the regents of the university, and afterward greatly aided by the distribution of the literary fund, which for some time amounted to $2,000 per annum. The first faculty consisted of Prof. James F. Cogswell, Charles G. Hazletine, and Miss Clara S. Montague. Under their faithful and critical training the school was popular with the public. Students multiplied, and a new building was built to supply the demand for room. Other academies soon began to spring up, and then this began to decline; reports were neglected, and finally the charter forfeited. The building is now used as a school-house for district number seven, and two teachers are employed. There are also at this place three churches,—Methodist Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian; one dry goods store, one grocery store, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, a cooperage, and until a few years ago there were a foundry and tannery. The post-office at this place was established in 1825 with Joseph H. Bosworth as postmaster. The present postmaster is J. J. Bigelow.

The first preaching in Millville was by Rev. R. Keeler Gregory and Rev. Mr. Lock, both local preachers of the M. E. church. In the fall of 1816 a regular "circuit rider," Rev. Daniel Shepherdson, found his way to this settlement, and preached occasionally. As early as 1820 the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists had perfected their church organizations, the two latter uniting under a Presbyterian form of government, which after a few years was changed to the Congregational. The school-house was the place of meeting, clergymen of the different denominations alternating in the service, and all attending the services of each. In the course of a few years a more commodious school-house was built, which was used as the meeting-house until 1832.

MILLVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized at Millville November 15th, 1820, by Rev. Alanson Darwin, under a Presbyterian form

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of government. The original membership consisted of seventeen persons, as follows: Nathan Sherwood, Joseph Wyman, Chester Frost, Orange Wells, Leonard Dresser, John Burns, Joshua Church, Betsey Wyman, Elsy Frost, Lucy Sherwood, Zivia Foote, Sally Elwell, Jane Burns, Timothy Johnson, Harvey Elwell, Benjamin Darling, and Esther Darling. The first thirteen joined by letter, the rest by profession of faith. The original and early members were mostly from New England, and had been accustomed to the Congregational form of church government; and after a few years the church, by mutual consent, changed its government to that form. This has been its polity for about forty years, although most of the time the church has had a connection with the Niagara Presbytery, under what is known as the accommodation plan.

For the first twelve years the church held meetings in the school-house, alternating with the Methodists in the use of the house. The first property acquired by the society was a grant of fifty acres of land from the Holland Land Company; the Baptist society of Shelby Center applying at the same time, received an equal amount. In 1832 the society erected its first house of worship, located on the north side of the road, a few rods west of the present residence of Myron Sherwood. This was occupied for sixteen years. In 1848 a larger and more convenient church was built on the site of the present one, costing about $2,000; and the old church building was sold to T. O. Castle, and removed to its present location, just west of his store, where it is used in part as a Good Templars' hall.

On the 9th of July, 1870, the church, upon which there was no insurance, was accidentally burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The Methodists tendered the use of their church, which was accepted, and at the first meeting Rev. J. L. Root gave notice for a meeting of the male members of the congregation, to be held under the horse-shed, to take into consideration the propriety of rebuilding. The meeting was well attended, and unanimously resolved to build with brick on the old site. P. B. Jackson was appointed chairman, and H. N. Coon clerk of the meeting. The trustees—J. L. Root, W. L. Hommedine and D. N. Linsley—were appointed a building committee, and Guy Sherwood, C. M. Chapin, G. P. Linsley, T. O. Castle and Rev. W. G. Hubbard were appointed, together with the trustees, a committee to raise subscriptions. A liberal subscription was raised, much work and material was donated, and before the first of the following November the building was enclosed. The cost of building and furnishing was $7,000. On the 25th of January, 1871, the new church was dedicated, free from debt. In April, 1875, Mr. J. L. Root presented the society with the fine bell now in the tower of the church, which cost him $350. In the same year an organ for the church was purchased, and new sheds erected, the two costing $700, which was raised by subscription.

In April, 1874, twenty members of this church took letters of dismission, for the purpose of forming a Presbyterian church, and were subsequently organized as such by Rev. Dr. Weisner, of Lockport.

Rev. C. S. Shattuck is the present pastor of this church.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized about 1825, and claims to be the oldest Sunday-school in this town. At present there are one hundred and fifty scholars on the rolls, with an average attendance of eighty-six. The following is a list of the officers: Superintendent, P. B. Jackson; assistant superintendent, Z. Colburn; secretary, Miss Ella Linsley; librarian, Miss Ellen Remele; chorister, Charles Martin; organist, Miss Frank Martin; treasurer, Miss Ella Linsley.

MILLVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist class in Millville was organized in 1820 by Rev. Richard Wright. The first class leader appointed was Roswell Benton, and Rev. Ralph K. Gregory was appointed the first local preacher and steward of this small society. The present church edifice was built in 1834. The names of most of the preachers who have served this people are included in the following list: Rev. Daniel Shepherdson, in 1816; P. Buel, Z. Paddock, J. Hall, R. Wright, J. Summerville, E. Boardman, J. Atwood, Isaac Puffer, known through this section as "Chapter-and-verse Puffer;" W. Fowler, J. Brownson, John Copeland, Hiram May, P. Woodworth, M. Harker, O. Abbott, J. Brakeman, J. W. Nevins, G. Hines, E. O'Flyng, A. N. Fillmore, J. B. Lankton, W. D. Buck, Deforest Parsons, S. C. Smith, P. Powers, J. Timmerman, D. Nichols, J. W. Vaughn, J. Latham, J. F. Derr, J. B. Smith, S. H. Baker, D. J. B. Hoyt, J. McClelland, R. C. Brownlee, P W. Gould, C. P. Clark, J. G. Tate, J. E. Wallace, and J. Hagar, the present pastor.

An item in the early records shows how the pioneer preachers were provided for:—

"*Resolved*, That brothers Gregory and Benton furnish Brother Summerville with a suit of winter clothes, immediately. Dated, October 6th, 1821."

A SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

As early as 1818 there was a society of Friends at Millville, which, in a few years, was in a flourishing condition. In 1841 they built a plain, substantial, stone church, where they maintained stated worship until about seven years ago, when death and removals had so depleted their society that the church organization was abandoned. Their ministers have been Reuben Haines and Mary Thistlewaite.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT MILLVILLE.

Hotchkin's history of the Presbyterian church in western New York says of the church at Millville:

"It was received under the care of the Presbytery of Rochester April 17th, 1821, and was assigned to the Presbytery of Niagara on the organization of that body. In 1825 its number of members was thirty-six; in 1836, eighty-four, and in 1846, fifty-two. As stated supplies at different periods, Rev. Messrs. Alanson Darwin, William

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P. Kendrick, Ebenezer Raymond and Samuel A. Rawson have been employed. Rev. Richard Dunning was installed pastor of the church February 3d, 1835, and retained the office until June 26th, 1838, when the pastoral relation was dissolved. In the support of the above-named, the church received aid from the American Home Missionary Society. * * * In April, 1821, this church reported a revival as having been enjoyed. * * * In 1832 twenty members were reported as having been added to the church on profession the preceding year."

This church, nominally Presbyterian and recognized as such by the presbytery, was most of the time up to 1874 working under a Congregational form of government, as most of its members were of strong Congregational ancestry; and in April of that year those of the number who were strong in their faith in the Presbyterian church polity took letters and were regularly organized as a Presbyterian church by Rev. D. Weisner, of Lockport, a member of the Presbytery of Niagara. The following are the names of those thus organized as the Presbyterian Church of Millville:

Matthew Gregory and wife, Mr. Scoville and wife, Myron Sherwood and wife, Heman Coan and wife, Lucy J. Coan, Mrs. Coan, —— Chapin and wife, Noble Potter and wife, Giles Pruden, Asher Pruden, Charles Hayman, Electa Dresser and Elva Wyman.

The Presbyterian society thus formed purchased the Friends' meeting house, re-fitted and furnished it, making it a pleasant and commodious place of worship, costing, when completed, about $1,000.

The following ministers have preached to this and the Congregational society in this place: From 1816 to 1826, Revs. E. Fairbanks, J. Winchester and A. Rawson; from 1827 to 1833, W. P. Kendrick and E. Raymond; to 1837, R. Dunning; to 1840, —— Chapin and S. A. Rawson; to 1847, E. B. Benedict; to 1850, E. W. Kellogg; to 1854, D. J. B. Hoyt; to 1856, E. Colton; to 1863, N. Y. Yoemans; to 1868, L. S. Atkins; to 1872, W. G. Hubbard; to 1874, L. B. Rogers; to 1876, W. Glover; and at the present time for the Presbyterian church, Rev. A. G. Wilcox.

WEST SHELBY.

This village was settled in 1811 by Mr. Demara, of Albany county, who came here in that year and built a log house, fourteen by sixteen feet, covered with bark. The house was without floor, windows or door, and was two miles from any neighbors. The wilderness has given way to a flourishing hamlet, containing two fine churches, Methodist Episcopal and "Christian;" one store, a blacksmith and wagon shop, a school-house, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. The post-office at this place was established in 1854, with M. A. Post as postmaster. The present postmaster is Benjamin Hoyer.

FIRST "CHRISTIAN" CHURCH.

In 1832 and 1833 a minister by the name of Spaulding held religious meetings in the southeastern part of the town of Royalton, in the school-house in what is now joint district No. 4, Royalton and Shelby, which was then on the farm of Joshua Dunbar. March 21st, 1834, Rev. Aaron Cornish organized a church at the above school-house, which took the name of the "Second Christian Church in Royalton."

The following are the names of the charter members of this society: Lewis Follett, Eliza Follett, William Roberts, Daniel Childs, Maria Childs, James Freeman, Sally Freeman, Abigail Cook, Mary Ann Lowell, Daniel O. Lee, Sally Lee, Sally Osburn, Anna Valentine, Mrs. Chase, J. D. Childs, Samuel Gould, Amasa Stone, Nancy Stone, Mary Ann Shelp.

March 5th, 1841, the society met in the school-house to take measures for the building of a church edifice. It was "resolved to build a meeting-house; and that the site be on the farm of Abiel Bowen, in Shelby, near the burying ground." Abiel Bowen, John Shelp and Simon Letts were appointed trustees. The church edifice was built of wood, and dedicated by Elder J. Badger the same year.

June 3rd, 1843, by a resolution passed at a meeting of the society, the name was changed to "First 'Christian' Church of Shelby."

January 20th, 1869, the church edifice was burned. Measures were immediately taken for the building of a new church, and February 1st Giles Phelps, W. O. Holdridge, Daniel Childs, James Ryan and Alonzo Evans, trustees of the church, were made a building committee and empowered to build such a church as they deemed suitable for the society. In the fall of the same year a new and commodious edifice, built of brick, at a cost of $3,200, was dedicated by Elder Warren Hathaway.

The following is a nearly correct list of the ministers of this church in the order in which they served: Aaron Cornish, Amos Freeman, Sylvester Pervier, Chester Covell, Asa Morrison, James Knight, J. D. Childs, John H. Currier, J. F. Wade, Jonathan Morse, J. W. Lawton, Ansel Bourne, H. Rhodes, W. Vreeland, and F. R. Wade, the present pastor. Revs. David Millard and Ebenezer Adams, evangelists, labored with the people in 1843. Rev. J. D. Childs has preached to them for twenty years in all. One of the early preachers was Jotham Morse, now aged eighty-five years and a resident of Shelby. Rev. J. D. Childs is the only survivor of the charter members.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1850, during the pastorate of Mr. Childs, who acted as superintendent while here. At that time there were forty members, and sixty volumes in the library. At present the school numbers ninety members, with an average attendance of fifty-nine, and 200 volumes in the library. David Kohler is superintendent.

EAST SHELBY.

This hamlet was settled about the year 1820. The place in 1878 contained two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Second Advent; one store, two blacksmiths' shops, one wagon shop, a steam saw-mill and a school-house, and two hundred inhabitants. The post-office at this place was established in 1850, with P. B. Jackson as postmaster. The present postmaster is William Jaques.

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EAST SHELBY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1839, with fifteen members. In 1850 there were twenty-five members. Until 1854 the district school-house was used as a place of worship; in that year the society built the present church building. Its cost was $3,500.

The following clergymen have ministered to the spiritual wants of this people: Rev. Messrs. Pearson, Baker, D. B. Lawton, Thorpe, J. McEwen, J. B. Lankton, C. P. Clark, William Scism, J. O. Willsea, P. W. Gould, J. Timmerman, J. G. Hammond, R. N. Leake, and William McGavern, the present pastor. The church membership in 1878 numbered forty-eight, and the value of the church property was $3,500.

The Sunday-school connected with this society was organized in 1840. The first superintendent of whom we have any record was C. V. Posson, who was in charge in 1850. The present superintendent is Z. Roberts. The rolls show a membership of sixty, with an average attendance of forty-five.

FIRST ADVENT CHURCH.

This society was organized at East Shelby, with the following officers: Pastor, Warren Vreeland; deacons, James B. Wyman, Lauren Grinnell, and Samuel Reed; secretary, Edward Sanderson; treasurer, Samuel Whitmore. The church building cost $3,000; it was built in 1870, and dedicated October 22nd of the same year. The following preachers have supplied the pulpit of this church from its organization to the present time. Rev. Messrs. Warren Vreeland, B. P. Stevens, and J. H. Whitmore, the present pastor.

The following comprise the names of the original members of this society: Jena Crane, Franklin Carpenter, Jeanette G. Carpenter, Paul Grinnell, Sarah Grinnell, Edward Sanderson, Eliza J. Nowlin, Laura A. Whitmore, James H. Whitmore, Laura A. Hale, Samuel Reed, Mrs. Samuel Reed, Samuel W. Smith, Anna Smith, Perry M. Grinnell, Henry Hoy, Mary Hoy, Lauren Grinnell, Marilla Grinnell, Lucretia Grinnell, Ann Posel, James G. Grice, Ursula Grice, Jesse H. Pratt, Alden S. Barber, Thomas Rollings, Ann Rollings, Samuel Whitmore, Horace Grinnell, James B. Wyman, Mary E. Wyman, Lewis Sohl, Burton F. Jackson.

SHELBY BASIN.

When the canal was first opened for transportation, this place was of considerable importance as a market for farm produce and lumber, but the enterprise of Medina on the east, and Middleport on the west, soon absorbed its resources, and it remains a small hamlet.

SHELBY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

SERVICES AND SUFFERINGS OF THE VOLUNTEERS FROM THIS TOWN.

Henry Allen, Wellsville, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Nov 25, 1861, for eighteen months; was mortally wounded and died at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and was buried on the field.

Samuel Amos, pr 17th bat; enlisted July 27, 1862, for three years.

Frederick Addleburg, 21st bat.

Daniel Arnold, 2nd lieut 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years; promoted corp; remained several months in hospital; promoted 2nd lieut.

Harrison Allen, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted in 1864, for three years; mortally wounded before Petersburg, and died in a Philadelphia hospital July 28, 1864.

John Altre, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Oct 1, 1864, for one year.

———Aldrich, pr 5th bat.

George A. Bennett, pr 14th art, bat C; enlisted Dec, 1863, for three years; died July 16, 1864, in a field hospital, near Petersburg.

Silas A. Bird, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Aug 17, 1862, for three years; died Oct 27, 1862, in Baltimore.

Lehman Brace, pr 28th inf; enlisted Oct 21, 1861, for nineteen months; was disabled at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

Jesse Benson, pr 151st inf, Co A, after having served in Captain Benson's company of independent sharpshooters, lost his right arm in battle; was honorably dschd.

Luther L. Benson, pr 8th art, Co M; enlisted Feb 28, 1864, and served through the war; lost one finger in battle.

John W. Bleekman, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

George R. Bleekman, pr 97th inf; drafted in Aug, 1863.

Alexander Butterfield, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 6, 1864, for one year.

William H. Bartram, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 22, 1861, for two years.

William Barker, pr 8th inf; enlisted Jan 6, 1864; killed in the battle of Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and buried on the battle field.

John Bothrick, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; died in the service.

Carlos Beecher, 8th art; enlisted for two years.

Ovid W. Barney, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Aug 7, 1862, for three years.

George Bidleman, sergt 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1861, for three years; died of fever in Baltimore, Aug 10, 1863.

William Buck, pr N. Y. cav; enlisted in Aug, 1861, for three years; he was among the first to enlist in his regiment, and served honorably until near the expiration of his term, when he re-enlisted for three years more, and served till death released him from strife on the battle field.

George Bigford, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 22, 1861, for two years; dschd for disability; re-enlisted.

James K. Bidleman, pr 8th art, Co D; enlisted for three years.

Henry Bentley, pr 97th inf, Co D; drafted Aug 9, 1863, for three years.

J. Alfred Barringer, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 28, 1862, for three years.

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Frank Bentley, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 16, 1864, for three years.

Alvin Brown, 151st inf.

Edwin Bentley; enlisted in 1863.

George Bentley, pr 8th art.

Henry Breed, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 21, 1864, for one year.

Robert Coleman, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Dec 10, 1863, for three years; dschd and sent home for disability.

John Clark, 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 22, 1861, for two years; dschd in May, 1862, for disability.

Joseph Caldwell, 2nd lieut 8th art, Co A; enlisted Mch, 1864; appointed 2nd lieut by the governor of N. Y.; killed at Cold Harbor, and there buried.

James Caldwell pr 8th art; enlisted Jan 26, 1864, for three years; killed at Cold Harbor and remains buried there.

Andrew Coon, pr 17th bat; enlisted in July, 1862, for three years, dschd for disability.

Samuel Coleman, corp 1st art, bat M; enlisted Mch 16, 1864, for three years.

John Culver, pr 1st art, bat M; enlisted Sept 28, 1861, for three years; dschd Sept 9, 1862, for disability.

Theodore Collins; drafted Aug 9, 1863, for three years; served through the war.

Joseph H. Cromer, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 9, 1864, for one year.

Henry Cox, pr 28th inf, Co D; mstd May 22, 1861, for two years.

Royal Corey, pr 14th art.

John Corey, sergt 3d cav, Co F; mstd Aug 19, 1862.

George Combe, 13th art.

Benjamin Cook, 21st cav.

Thomas Carr; enlisted Aug 29, 1864, for one year.

Wyndle P. Clute; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for one year.

Eugene Cheesman; enlisted Aug 17, 1864, for one year.

Jacob Deyo, artificer, 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years.

Robert W. Drake, Shelby Center, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 16, 1862, for three years.

William Deyo, pr 1st art, Co M; enlisted for three years; deserted from his company, returned and was assigned to another command; no further knowledge of him.

Carlton C. Demera, pr 8th art; enlisted Feb 27, 1864, for three years.

Alexander Dietrich, pr 1st art, bat M; enlisted Oct 14, 1861, for three years.

Leander Davis, Shelby Center, corp 1st art, bat M; enlisted Oct 11, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted Mch 16, 1864, in same company and regiment; died of typhoid fever in hospital at Washington in May, 1865.

David Dun, pr 1st art, bat M; enlisted Oct 14, 1861, for three years.

Peter Dingy, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 16, 1862, for three years; deserted; nothing more known of him.

Joseph L. Dorrance, pr 27th inf, Co H; mstd May 21, 1862, for two years.

Henry Draper, 1st art.

Joseph Edick, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Jan 22, 1864, for three years; taken prisoner, conveyed to Salisbury, and there starved to death and buried.

David Ellicott, sergt 1st art, bat M; enlisted in Sept, 1861, for three years; killed in battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1864, and buried on the battle field.

Frank Ellicott, quartermaster-sergt 1st art, bat M; enlisted Sept 16, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted Mch 16, 1864, in same company and regiment; served from the time of mustering, in 1861, to the close of the war.

Chandler Ellicott, pr 17th bat; mstd Aug 27, 1862, for three years.

Morton M. Edmonds, pr 17th bat; enlisted and mstd Aug 27, 1862, for three years.

Richard F. Easton, sergt 98th inf; enlisted Sept 15, 1864, for one year; honorably dschd; returned to Shelby in feeble health on the 22nd of July, and there died.

Edward Evans, pr 3d cav, Co F; mustered Aug 19, 1861.

Frederick Fish, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 16, 1862, for three years.

William T. Filer, Shelby Center, artificer 17th bat; mustered Aug 27, 1862, for three years.

William T. Fearly, bugler 8th cav; enlisted Oct 11, 1861, for three years; died in Florence prison, Dec 6, 1864.

Lynns T. Finch, 8th art, Co A.

Henry Fritcher, sergt 8th art; enlisted Jan 21, 1864, for three years.

George W. Farley, 31st bat; deserted and went to Canada.

John Foye, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Feb 16, 1864, for three years.

Thomas Foley, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Jan 12, 1864, for three years.

Thomas Freely; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

John Grinnell, jr., sergt 90th inf, Co C; enlisted and mustered Sept 21, 1864, for one year.

Isaac N. Green, jr., pr 14th art; enlisted Aug 1, 1863, for three years.

Thomas W. Green, Millville, pr 14th art; enlisted Aug 1, 1863, for three years; died in the service.

William H. Graves, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for three years.

Clark Gifford, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted for three years; deserted at Baltimore, Oct 12, 1862.

David Glancy; enlisted Sept 19, 1864, for one year.

William Griffin; enlisted Sept 10, 1864, for one year.

Grazier Gates; enlisted Sept 22, 1864, for one year.

Edgar Hoaglan, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co A; enlisted Nov 9, 1863, for three years; wounded before Petersburg, June, 1864; leg amputated, and he died July, 1864, at Mt. Pleasant.

Melville Hatch, pr 17th bat; enlisted for three years; died in the service.

Charles Hatch, pr 1st art, bat M; mustered Oct 14, 1861, for three years; killed in action at Kalip's farm, Ga., June 22, 1864.

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Edward E. Hill, musician 2nd mounted rifles, Co C; enlisted Nov 28, 1863, for three years.

Nelson L. Huxley, Shelby Center, quartermaster-sergt 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Asa Hill, pr 28th inf; enlisted Nov 14, 1861, for seventeen months; dschd Jan 13, 1863, for disability; lost his right leg at Cedar Mountain Aug 29, 1862.

August Hankey, pr 28th inf, Co D; mstd May 22, 1861; killed in the battle of Cedar Mountain.

Alonzo Ham, Shelby Center, corp 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years.

James Hawkins, pr 8th art, Co D; enlisted Jan 4, 1864, for three years; transferred May, 1865, to 10th N. Y.

David Hall, pr 1st art, bat M; enlisted Oct 9, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted Feb 6, 1864; at the front for three years.

Henry Hill, pr 4th art; enlisted Jan 6, 1863.

William M. Ham, Shelby Center, pr 17th bat; enlisted Jan 5, 1864, for three years.

Elliot E. Hoaglan, pr 28th inf, Co G; enlisted April, 1861, for three years; served his time and re-enlisted and served as teamster in the army.

William H. Hardy, 8th art, Co F.

Sward Huff, 17th bat; enlisted Aug, 1862, for three years.

Francis Holland, 3d cav.

Edward E. Headley, Medina; 21st bat.

George Headley; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

Cornelius Howard, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

William Harland, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

Henry Hawley, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

Dewey Hawkins, 3rd cav, Co F.

Gilbert Harrington, pr; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for one year.

Henry Ide, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 2, 1864, for one year.

Cephas Jones, Shelby Center, pr; mstd Mch 6, 1865, for three years.

George B. Jackson, pr 17th bat; enlisted Sept 13, 1864, for one year.

John Jenkins, 1st surgeon 49th inf; appointed 2nd surgeon.

Frank Ketcham, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years.

Lawrence Keegan, 1st sergt 1st art, bat M; enlisted Mch 23, 1864, for three years; killed in battle.

Frank B. Kent, major, 2nd colored cav, Co F; enlisted July 19, 1861, for three years, in 3d cav; promoted to lieut; assigned to 2nd col'd cav; promoted to capt and to major; wounded before Petersburg in the right leg.

Aaron Lewis, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 22, 1861, for two years; died June, 1863.

James Lasher, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Aug 16, 1862, for three years.

Abner Leafler, Shelby Center; pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, for three years; deserted and was sent to the Dry Tortugas as a punishment.

James Lycitt, pr 17th bat; enlisted Feb 25, 1864, for three years.

John Leighbody, 8th art, Co A; enlisted Jan 4, 1864, for three years.

Joseph Little, 2nd mounted rifles; enlisted Feb 27, 1864, for three years.

William H. Lamson; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

Wilbur Lott; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

John McGunn, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 23, 1862, for three years.

David McCarger, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years.

Robert Montgomery, 17th bat; enlisted Aug 26, 1862, for three years.

James Mundion, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 17, 1864, for one year.

John Miller, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years; re-enlisted in 2nd mounted rifles, for three years, Co A, as pr.

George A. Marshall, pr 8th art, Co D; enlisted for three years; taken prisoner and died at Salisbury prison, Jan 26, 1865.

James Mann, Millville; pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Aug 7, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, and buried there.

George Mann, Millville, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Aug 7, 1862, for three years; wounded in the right shoulder before Petersburg, June 22, 1864.

Francis Martin, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted for three years, and deserted.

John McDonald, sergt 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years.

Charles Mace, Shelby Center, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 8, 1862, for three years.

James Mace, Shelby Center, pr 17th bat; enlisted Jan 5, 1864, for three years.

Josiah F. Morgan, Shelby Center, pr 1st bat; enlisted Oct 9, 1861, for three years.

George Moore, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 26, 1862, for three years; died in hospital at Washington in June, 1863.

Wallace McDonald, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years.

Edward J. Miller, 18th bat, Co C; enlisted Sept 22, 1864, for one year.

George F. Norman, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years.

William Neal, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 16, 1862, for three years.

Edward Olds, captain's servant 17th bat; enlisted in Aug, 1863.

Andrew Onderdonk, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

James O'Brien; enlisted Sept 27, 1861, for one year.

Monroe Peaslee, orderly 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years; while scouting in Sept, 1864, he was shot in the brain by a guerrilla, and killed instantly.

Jesse Pratt, East Shelby, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 12, 1862, for three years.

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Stillman Pratt, East Shelby, musician 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 12, 1862, for three years.

George W. Palmer, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 22, 1861, for two years; died of fever, May 1, 1862.

John Phelan, pr 8th art, Co M; enlisted July 4, 1864, for three years; wounded by a shell at Ream's Station, while lying under a cross-fire of the enemy; recovered and served till honorably discharged.

August Praell, pr 3d cav.

Edward Priddy, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 15, 1864, for one year.

Wilber F. Prescott, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 9, 1864, for three years.

Mandeville Phelps, pr 1st art; enlisted Sept 8, 1862, for three years; died at Wilmington, Del., of fever.

Newell J. Phelps, pr 151st inf; enlisted Aug 11, 1863, for three years; was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Charles Price, Canada, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 22, 1861.

William H. Perry, 25th bat.

James Panders, 2nd mounted rifles, Co A; enlisted Oct 2, 1863, for three years.

Herbert M. Prentice, 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Jan 11, 1864; dschd Aug 23, 1865.

William Quinby; enlisted Sept 29, 1864, for one year.

Jacob Ross, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 16, 1862, for three years; died in the service.

Henry Ross, sergt 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years.

Michael Ryan.

Ziba Roberts, pr 28th inf, Co D; mstd Nov 11, 1861, for eighteen months.

James Roach, pr 164th inf, Irish brigade; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and buried on the battle field.

Orlando Reynolds, East Shelby, 14th art; supposed to have died in the service.

William H. Reynolds, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 19, 1862, for three years.

Preston Ryan, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 16, 1862, for three years.

Lysander Robbins, pr 8th art; enlisted Sept 10, for three years; died in the service.

Jacob Rinker, 31st bat; enlisted Aug 2, 1862, for three years.

Charles Ross, 8th cav; enlisted Mch 14, 1864, for three years.

Charles Riordan, 3rd cav; enlisted Mch 5, 1864, for three years.

John Riley; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for three years.

William Ryan, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for one year.

Eugene H. Seeley, Shelby Center, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 19, 1862, for three years.

Avery Smith, Shelby Center, corp 17th bat; enlisted Aug 19, 1862, for three years.

John A. Smith, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Apr 26, 1861, for two years.

Alonzo W. Snyder, sergt 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 15, 1864, for one year. This company first enlisted as independent, and was afterwards attached to the 90th inf, as Co C.

James C. Swarthout, Millville, 14th art; supposed to be dead.

David Sanderson, sergt 29th inf, Co D; mstd May 22, 1861, for two years; killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain; remains buried on the battle field.

Frank Sanderson, corp 28th inf, Co D; mstd May 22, 1861, for two years.

Caleb Stillwell, pr 28th inf, Co D; mstd May 22, 1861, for two years; May 21, 1862, was under arrest; sent to Frederick, Md., for trial; nothing more known of him.

Myron Sherwood, 2nd lieut 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; promoted from sergt to 2nd lieut.

William Shelby, corp 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; was taken prisoner and conveyed to Salisbury; was exchanged in the spring of 1865, and came home reduced to a mere skeleton by starvation.

Robert W. Smith, Shelby Center, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 9, 1862, for three years.

Thomas Smalley, pr 28th bat, Co D; enlisted May 1, 1861, for two years.

Edward C. Sleight, Shelby Center, ind Co; enlisted in Apr, 1865, for one year, and was sent to Hart's Island, New York; there remained until June, 1865, when he was mstd out.

Harvey W. Swarthout, Millville, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Nov 26, 1863, for three years.

Albert D. Sowle, Shelby Center, pr 1st art, bat M; enlisted in Sept, 1861; honorably dschd for disability.

Francis M. Phelps, pr 187th inf, Co G; enlisted Sept 24, 1864, for one year.

Daniel B. Seeley, Shelby Center, pr 21st cav, Co C; enlisted July 28th, 1863, for three years.

William Sowle, jr., pr 17th bat; enlisted for three years; had a severe attack of sickness, received a furlough, and died on his way home at Corning, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1864.

George Sowle, pr 1st art, bat M; enlisted Oct 14, 1862, for three years; died in hospital Nov 9, 1862.

George A. Stanton, pr 8th art, Co M; enlisted Jan 5, 1864, for three years: died at Alexandria June 14, 1864.

James Smith; enlisted Sept 16, 1864, for one year.

—— Snell; enlisted Sept 50, 1864, for one year.

Frederick Streeter, 17th bat; enlisted Sept 9, 1864, for one year.

Uriah Schwartz; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for one year.

John Shean, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 3, 1864, for one year.

James Theodore, Shelby Center, pr 18th art; enlisted and mstd Jan 5, 1864, for three years.

William C. Tucker; sergt 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 9, 1864, for one year.

Lorenzo Toney, pr 100th inf; enlisted in Dec, 1861; was starved in a rebel prison in June, 1864.

John Travis, sergt 8th art, Co D; enlisted July 18,

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1862, for three years; died of starvation at Salisbury prison, Jan 4, 1865.

Burr J. Trowbridge, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Oct 10, 1864, for one year.

William Thurston, corp 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Oct 6, 1864, for one year.

Rensselaer Tobis, pr 90th inf, Co A; enlisted Sept 10, 1864, for three years.

William Trow, 8th art; enlisted Jan 1, 1862, for three years; died in the service.

F. H. B. Taylor, 3rd cav; enlisted Mch 7, 1864, for three years.

John T. Tenbroeck; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

William Thurston; enlisted Sept 21, 1864, for one year.

Abram Vreeland, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years; was dschd, went to Michigan, and enlisted again in a Chicago regiment as corp; he was taken prisoner and sent to Salisbury, exchanged and dschd; died in Shelby from wounds received in the service in April, 1865.

Syron Vreeland, Shelby Center, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 19, 1862, for three years.

Sidney Vaugh; mstd Aug 22, 1862, for three years, in the 129th inf, Co A; promoted to sergt; transferred to 12th U. S. colored art, as 2nd lieut; promoted to capt and served through the war.

Alexander Vedder, jr., pr 25th bat; enlisted Sept 18, 1862, for three years; died in New Orleans of fever, Oct 12, 1863.

Charles Van Wormer; enlisted Sept 15, 1864, for one year.

Francis E. Warner, pr 8th art; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years.

Ralph Wood, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 6, 1864, for one year.

Henry Webb, pr 28th inf, Co K; enlisted April, 1861, for two years.

Lamont Wickham, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, and served through the war.

Eli Ward, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 18, 1862, for three years.

William Waldron, Millville, pr 4th art.

Milton Whipple, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 2, 1862, for three years.

Nathan S. Wood, jr., Milliville, capt 4th art; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years.

Charles Woodford, corp 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Nov 28, 1863, for three years; wounded in the thigh before Petersburg, July 20, 1864.

Jacob H. Wager, pr 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted Nov 28, 1863, for three years.

James H. Whitmore, pr 17th bat; enlisted Sept 13, 1864, for one year.

Charles Winegar, capt 1st art, bat I; mstd Oct 14, 1861, as 1st lieut of bat M; was severely wounded by fragments of a shell at the battle of Winchester; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, sent to Libby prison and remained twenty-two days, when he was exchanged and paroled; promoted to capt and assigned to bat I, same regiment, May 3, 1864; mstd out June 27, 1865.

Francis Wilmath, pr 17th bat; mstd Sept 13, 1864, for one year.

Sands C. Wheeler, pr 90th inf, Co C; enlisted Sept 12, 1864, for one year.

Gilbert Woodhull, East Shelby; pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 15, 1862, for three years; died in the service.

George Woodhull, East Shelby; pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Jan 15, 1864, for three years; died in the service.

William G. Wade, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Dec 25, 1861, for twenty months; wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville May 2, 1861; re-enlisted Dec 20, 1863, in 1st art, bat M.

John M. Wheeler, 8th art, Co A; enlisted Aug 6, 1862, for three years.

Davis Wildey, 17th bat; enlisted Aug 27, 1864, for three years.

Bradley Webster, 8th cav; enlisted Nov 11, 1861, for three years; wounded in the leg and dschd for disability.

Charles Williams; enlisted Sept 27, 1864, for one year.

James B. Wells, 2nd mounted rifles, Co L; enlisted for three years.

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THE TOWN OF YATES.

THIS town was taken from Ridgeway, April 17th, 1822, and named "Northton," as it was one of the northern towns of the county. In 1823 the inhabitants changed the name to "Yates," in honor of Governor Joseph C. Yates, who had entered upon his gubernatorial duties on the first of the previous January.

The town was settled in 1809, by George Houseman, who was followed in 1810 by John Eaton, and by other settlers previous to and during the war of 1812; but little land was taken up before 1817, as the prospect was that a difficulty would long exist in getting farm produce to market. It required unusual heroism in a pioneer, and especially on the part of his family, to go back into the thick, heavy wilderness, far from neighbors, where the enjoyment of civilized life could not, in a large degree, be realized, and where there were no roads opened, with the intention of hewing out a farm from such rough and raw material. But men there were, who, regardless of the discomforts of a secluded life in the wilderness, and of all discouragements, plunged deep into the forests, and for themselves and for their posterity carved out farms, built roads, school-houses and churches, and became the pillars of our free institutions. A few such hardy, determined men located in Yates, and stood in the front rank of the pioneer struggle until soon after the cold summer of 1816, when this town began to fill up quite rapidly.

Preserved Greenman received the first deed given for land by the Holland Land Company, dated June 18th, 1810. A major part of the land in this town was deeded between the years 1831 and 1835, by the Holland Land Company. Mr. Greenman had one of those peculiar temperaments which make a man known as "set in his way." When he was preparing to move from Montgomery county, N. Y., to this town, he owned an ox-cart, which he wished to sell, and upon which he had set a price, declaring he would burn the cart rather than take any less. All offers falling short of the price he had set, and he being ready to start for his western home, he placed the cart in a heap of rubbish and burned it. Previous to the war of 1812 Mr. Greenman had purchased six hundred acres of land, a little east of Lyndonville, and settled his two sons, Enos and Daniel, upon the tract, which gave that locality the name of Greenman Settlement.

Miss Eliza Wilkinson, who lived with her parents in the east part of the town, will be accorded the title of a pioneer heroine for her exploits in killing wild animals. In the summer of 1812 she was upon one occasion all alone at home, when she espied a young bear among the vines growing near the house. The question with her was, "a live bear and no fruit of the vines, or a dead bear and plenty of fruit?" She was not long in deciding, when she armed herself with an old-fashioned, long-handled "fire slice," as New Englanders called them, and advanced upon the enemy, capturing and killing him, thus saving the fruit and furnishing meat for the family.

The settlements made between Yates Center and the lake previous to 1819 were, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows: On the east side of the highway, beginning at the lake, Robert Simpson, Elisha Gilbert, Nathan S. Kellinger, Zacheus Swift, Comfort Joy, Lemuel L. Downs, Isaac Hurd, Stephen Austin, Benjamin Drake, Truman Austin, Jacob Winegar, Stephen B. Johnson, Samuel Clark, Abner Balcom, Harvey Clark, Elisha Sawyer and Mr. Peck; on the west side of the road, beginning at the lake, Amos Spencer, Samuel Gilbert, Baruch H. Gilbert, Luther St. John, Isaiah Lewis, Dr. Elisha Brown, Zenas Conger, Mr. Nellis, Thomas Stafford, Moses Wheeler, Nichols, Rowley, Samuel Whipple, O. Whipple, Collins and Josiah Campbell.

Reuben Root was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., December 28th, 1792, and came with his father to Carlton in 1804. Mr. Root served some time during the war of 1812. He was discharged in September, 1814, and in the same month took an article of the Holland Land Company for some land in Yates. In 1815 he went to Canada, and worked on a farm there during the summer, and the winter following returned and chopped over twenty-five acres on his farm. In March, 1816, he went to Toronto, took command of a vessel and sailed on Lake Ontario four years. He was married in 1819, and moved on to his farm in 1820, where he raised a large family, two of whom served in putting down the rebellion of 1861.

Samuel Tappan was born in Saco, Me., November 19th, 1781. On the death of his father he was bound as an apprentice to a tailor in Saco, but disliking the business he was soon after apprenticed to a shoemaker, who was a Quaker of the strictest sort, making no allowances for human frailties and exacting of the boy more than might be expected from one of mature years and experience, He obliged him to assume the garb of a Quaker and to read only the Bible and such literature as was connected with that sect, which was very limited at best. In 1801 young Tappan's friends purchased his freedom for him, and he went to work for himself, studying what he could that he might fit himself for a school teacher. He taught

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his first school in 1803, and continued mainly in this occupation for several years. In 1809 he was deputy sheriff for York and Oxford counties. In 1811 he moved to Pittstown, N. Y., was appointed an ensign in the 18th regiment of the U. S. army,and stationed at Hoosic, N. Y., in the recruiting service. In 1813 he was assigned to duty on the Niagara frontier, and planted the American flag on Fort George on the Canada side, the first American flag that floated over conquered British territory during the war. In June, 1814, he commanded a company at the capture of Fort Erie,and was in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. After the war he returned to Pittstown, and in 1823 moved to Ridgeway, and in the spring of 1825 to Yates, where he was engaged in the tavern business for about a year, when he forever abandoned it. He was appointed postmaster in 1829, and in 1832 one of the judges of the Orleans county Court of Common Pleas. Judge Tappan was of more than ordinary intellect, and well acquainted with the leading events of the day. He was a man of the strictest integrity in every sense of the word, of keen perceptions, ready wit and an instructive companion. From the time he left the tavern to the day of his death he was a firm and consistent supporter of christianity as taught in the Presbyterian church, to which he belonged, and which in Yates owes to Samuel Tappan its existence and present prosperity. His hand was ever open to help the needy, but in such an unostentatious way that not even his most intimate friends knew, until his death, of the many sacrifices he was making that his more unfortunate fellow beings might have some of the comforts of this life. He died at Yates, February 8th, 1868, aged eighty-six years, lamented by all who knew him.

John H. Tyler came to Yates in March, 1817, and took an article of the Holland Land Company for 176 acres of land, on Johnson's creek, where he lived until his death in 1856. Mr. Tyler was born November 30th, 1793, in Randolph, Orange county, Vt. He held the office of supervisor of this town for nine years, was justice of the peace for several terms, and represented this district in the State Legislature in 1830 and 1831. He enjoyed through life the confidence of all who knew him.

Daniel Houseman, now living, was born October 5th, 1802, in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., and came to Yates in 1809 and located on the farm now occupied by his son George, three miles east of Lyndonville. His nearest store was Batavia, and on the Genesee river the nearest grist-mill. Wild animals had to be killed to supply the family with meat, wheat boiled and eaten as a substitute for bread, and leeks and other herbs of the forest served for vegetables. A few years ago he moved to Lyndonville, where he still resides.

Stephen B. Johnson, Baruch H. Gilbert, Daniel Houseman, Hiram McNeil and John H. Tyler represented the town of Yates in the war of 1812.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN, ETC.

Judge Samuel Tappan said, in a sketch written by himself, that he kept the first tavern in Yates in 1825, when the population of the town was less than eight hundred; yet he retailed fifty-three barrels of spirituous liquors in the thirteen months that he kept the tavern. His tavern was located at Yates Center, where Samuel Kenyon's house now stands, on the east side of Main street.

In 1824 Messrs. Moore & Hughes opened a store at Yates Center, where Eli Clark's cider mill now stands.

Josiah Perry taught the first school in this town, in 1819, in the district now including Yates Center. The schoolhouse stood half a mile north of Yates Center, on the Hagadorn farm, opposite Spalding's, and was built in 1819. The district comprised all the territory between the lake and Johnson's creek.

The first saw-mill in this town was built by Gardner & Irons in 1819, on Johnson's creek, two miles below Lyndonville, and in 1821 a grist-mill was built near the saw-mill, taking water from the same dam. They were afterwards known as "Bullock's mills." Both mills and mill dam have gone to decay.

The first and only warehouse on the shore north of Yates Center was built by Chamberlin & Simpson, in 1828.

George Houseman, jr., and Sally Covert were married in 1817. This was the first wedding in this town. Mrs. George Houseman, sen., died in December, 1813; hers was the first death in this town; she was buried in the graveyard east of Lyndonville.

Royal Chamberlin, who came here from Vermont in 1818, had a limited education, plenty of assurance, and was a ready talker. He soon found business in trying suits before a single justice, and was quite successful as a "pettifogger," although he had never studied law. He was one term a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The first physicians to locate in this town were Dr. Elisha Bowen (who located north of Yates Center in 1817) and Dr. Horace Phippany, who settled at Lyndonville in 1823.

Samuel Warner, who located in this town in 1817, was the first professional carpenter in Yates. He was the "boss" builder of many of the first frame buildings in this section of country.

J. P. Morehouse was a tinner by trade; he located at Yates about the year 1820, and carried on the tinsmith business for several years.

STATISTICAL AND POLITICAL FACTS.

The town contains 22,542 acres of land, valued in 1877 at an aggregate of $1,490,351. The personal estate was then assessed at $47,580. Total $1,537,931, upon which a tax of $7,237 was levied and collected.

The total number of votes polled in this town for 1877 was 455.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad passes through this town, and is assessed at $98 000, upon which a tax of $474.32 was levied and collected in 1877, covering more than one-quarter of the whole expenses of the town for that year.

The amount of money apportioned to this town for school purposes for the year 1878 was $1,592.04, and the number of children of school age was 596.

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In 1819 the council of appointment appointed Amos Spencer, of what was afterward Yates, a justice of the peace, and for a number of years he was the only one in the extreme north part of old Ridgeway.

The town of Yates was honored with the member of Assembly from this district in 1830 and 1831, in the person of John H. Tyler, and in 1841 was represented in the Assembly by Hon. Richard W. Gates.

The first road through this town was originally an Indian trail which ran from Ridgeway Corners, in a northeasterly course, striking Johnson's creek at Blood's Mills, about two miles below what is now Lyndonville, following down the creek a mile or so, and thence continuing in a northerly direction to the lake. In some places the present road follows this trail.

The first post route in this town was the shortest course by marked trees from Ridgeway, on the Ridge road, to Yates Center, and for want of a better mail pouch, Mr. Hughes, the carrier, used to carry the mail in his "two-story hat," as it was called by those who knew him.

The following is a complete list of the supervisors of this town:

1823–25, Samuel Warner; 1826, 1827, Grindal Davis; 1828–31, 1833–37, John H. Tyler; 1832, Luther St.John; 1838, 1840, 1841, 1843, 1845, John L. Lewis; 1839, 1850, 1851, Ashabel Johnson; 1842, Samuel Taylor; 1844, 1846, Daniel Starr; 1847, 1848, Horace Phippany; 1849, Reuben Hungerford; 1852, John J. Sawyer; 1853, John Gates; 1854, 1855, Charles Lum; 1856, 1857, 1873, David I. Henion; 1858, 1861, Daniel Clark; 1859, 1860, Chauncey H. Lum; 1862-64, Tunis H. Coe; 1865, George Clark; 1866–68, Jonathan A. Johnson; 1869, 1870, Henry Spalding, 1871, 1872, C. Jackson Blood; 1874, Walter E. Parmlee; 1875, 1876, H. P. Blood; 1877, 1878, H. M. Hard.

The town of Yates voted unanimously on the 29th of October, 1864, to raise by tax the sum of $12,491.85, on account of the volunteer fund for the war of the rebellion of 1861.

LYNDONVILLE.

This village derived its name from the town of Lyndon, Vt. When application was made to the post-office department for an office by the name of Lyndon, the department added the "ville" to distinguish it from another town in Genesee county by the name of Linden, thus making it Lyndonville. Judge Samuel Tappan was the first postmaster in this place.

The land upon which the village is located was formerly owned, on the east side of the road running north and south, by Stephen W. Mudgett and Samuel Clark, and on the west side by a Mr. Peck and Oliver and Samuel Whipple. The first tannery in the town was at this place, just north of Ross's blacksmith shop, on Main street, and was operated by Stephen W. Mudgett, who also carried on the boot and shoe business quite extensively in connection with tanning. The tannery has gone to decay. The first store in this village was kept by L. & N. Martin, two cousins, who came from Peacham, Vt., in 1830, and engaged in the mercantile business. Hurd's store is now kept in the same building. They were soon followed by Smith & Babcock, also by Royal Chamberlin. The first blacksmith here was Mr. Peck, who worked in a log shop opposite Hutchinson's, at the west end of the street running east. In 1822 Mr. C. Peabody built a blacksmith shop where the old wooden furnace now stands, on the west side of Main street. The first and only tavern in this place was built by Mr. Hunt, in 1830, and was kept by Miner Sherwin. In 1856 the present flouring mills at Lyndonville were built by Samuel Tappan, Richard Barry, Stephen W. Mudgett and some other parties. In 1843 the union school-house was built of wood, two stories high, and located on the east side of the road, south of the creek. The first and only distillery in this town was built by A. Baker, in 1830, and stood on the flat, east of the bridge. The first clothiery in this town stood on the north side of the creek at Lyndonville, and was operated by Mr. Klock. The first bridge at this place was built of logs, a little east of the present bridge. The next was a frame bridge, spanning the flat as well as the creek, and was on the site of the present dyke and covered arch bridge of wood. The brick building standing opposite H. M. Hard's store on Main street, and occupied by Mrs. Dr. Phippany, was the first brick building put up in this town, and was built for and occupied as a school-house until 1843. The brick for the building was made on the flat east of the bridge. In 1825 Stephen B. Mudgett built the first frame house in this village and town, on the site now occupied by William B. Gray's house, on the east side of Main street.

THE M. E. CHURCH OF LYNDONVILLE.

This society was organized by Rev. J. B. Alverson in 1819. Among the first members were, John H. Tyler, Selina Tyler, William Lott, Mrs. Lott, James Barry, Martha Barry, Lavinia Cady, Phebe Hall, Samuel Church, Anna Church, Benedict Alford, Betsy Alford, Betsy Toal, Thomas Weld and Sally Weld. John H. Tyler, William Lott and Samuel Church were appointed leaders. March 27th, 1827, the society was incorporated as the "First Society of the M. E. Church of Yates," according to the statute law of the State, with the following trustees: Samuel Church, Samuel Warner, Stephen W. Mudgett and Stephen B. Johnson. A month after the incorporation of the society steps were taken to build a church edifice. A frame building was erected and dedicated the following year (1828), costing $3,000, said to have been the first built in the town. The site was donated and deeded by the Holland Land Company. In 1840 the church was remodeled and enlarged. In 1867 the old building was removed, and was superseded by a brick structure, costing $10,000. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D.

The first Sunday-school was organized in 1825 with twenty five scholars. The superintendent was Samuel Church, who was continued in that position twenty years. The number of scholars at the present time is 378. There are 400 volumes in the library. Richard Barry is superintendent. The following ministers have preached on this charge in the years indicated:

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JOHN D. WARREN, M.D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

RESIDENCE of DR. J. D. WARREN, LYNDONVILLE, ORLEANS COUNTY, N.Y.

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In 1819, John B. Alverson; 1820, 1821, John Somerville, Elijah Boardman; 1822, 1823, Isaac Puffer, William Fowler; 1824, 1825, Ira Bronson, S. W. D. Chase; 1826, John Copeland; 1827, 1828, Hiram May, E. Herrick; 1829, 1830, M. Harker, O. Abbott; 1831, Josiah Breakman, G. Hines; 1832, 1833, Joseph Atwood, J. B. Roach; 1834, 1835, J. B. Lanckton; 1836, 1837, James Durham; 1838, 1839, William R. Babcock; 1840, 1841, J. G Gulick; 1842, 1843, S. C. Church; 1844, 1845, J. B. Lanckton; 1846, 1847, A. D. Wilbor; 1848, Charles Shelling; 1849, W. H. De Puy; 1850, 1851, Philo Woodworth; 1852, 1853, D. F. Parsons; 1854, J. McCreary; 1855, 1856, William Barrett; 1857, 1858, J. Bowman; 1859, H. R. Smith; 1860, 1861, J. McEwen; 1862, 1863, D. F. Parsons; 1864, 1865, H. Van Benschoten; 1866–68, A. L. Bachus; 1869, 1870, R. C. Brownlee; 1871, Z. Hurd; 1872–74, L. T. Foote; 1875, C. B. Sparrow; 1876, William S. Tuttle; 1877, 1878, T. Cardus.

In 1843 the Genesee Conference met here, Bishop Waugh presiding; also in 1868, Bishop Ames presiding.

LYNDONVILLE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Free Methodist church is located on a lot purchased of J. M. Dates, at a cost of $600. The first meeting for the organization of the Free Methodist society at this place was held at the house of Silas Wood, about three miles southwest of Lyndonville, by Rev. B. T. Roberts, in January, 1861. Rev. Russell Wilcox was appointed at this meeting preacher in charge of this society.

The class formed at this time was composed of the following persons: Abram Lott, John O. Brown, C. M. Brown, R. Hallock, Lucy Hallock, M. Phillips, Caroline Phillips, R. Paul, M. Paul, Anna Smith, Nelson Deline, Mary Deline, Sarah Jewett, Elizabeth Lott, John Fuller, Betsey Fuller, Eliza Fuller, John Lott, Lemira Lott, William H. Lott, Martha Lott, Cornelius Johnson, Eliza Johnson, Hiram Deline, Anna Deline.

In 1868 William H. Lott was elected the first trustee, and in 1869 the society built the present church edifice, which cost when furnished $2,700. The church was incorporated according to law on the 27th of November, 1872, with Cornelius Johnson, William H. Lott and R. R. Hallock as charter trustees.

The following named ministers have supplied the pulpit of this church: Revs. Russell Wilcox, J. B. Freeland, A. A. Phelps, Henry Hornsby, William Jones, James McAlpine, A. A. Burgess, Marson E. Brown, Levi Wood, A. H. Bennett, M. C. Burritt, and O. O. Bacon, the present pastor.

LODGES AT LYNDONVILLE.

Lyndonville Lodge, No. 196, Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted February 17th, 1867, with twenty-eight members and the following officers: U. Timmerman, P. W. C.; L. D. Barrett, W. C. T.; Julia S. Chase, W. V. T.; F. A. Chase, chaplain; S. R. Dunlap, secretary; Delia Parker, A. S.; Richard Barry, F. S.; Kate A. Hard, treasurer; C. N. Parker, M.; Emma Martineau, D. M.; Julia O. Henion, I. G.; E. K. Ogden, O. G.; Jennie Flint, R. H. S.; S. Chase, L. H. S. The present officers are: William Timmerman, W. C. T.; Mrs. Cheesebro, W. V. T.; B. M. Dates, W. R. S.; Millard Tombs, W. F. S.; Emma Blood, W. T.; B. B. Barry, W. C.; Ewing Weld, W. M.; Alice Barry, I. G.; George Milahan, O. G.; G. T. Stokes, organist. The lodge at present numbers seventy-five members, and is one of the oldest lodges in the State.

Gates Lodge, No. 675, Free and Accepted Masons was granted a dispensation October 29th, 1867, under which it worked until June 26th, 1868, when the lodge was duly chartered with the following officers: Noah Sheperdson, W. M.; Stephen G. Johnson, S. W.; Oscar H. Southworth, J. W.; J. S. Spaulding, secretary; S. R. Dunlap, J. D., and James Clark, tyler. The membership numbered fourteen. The whole number of members at present is sixty-nine, and the following are the officers: U. Timmerman, W. M.; Frank Gaskill, S. W.; G. A. Waterbury, J. W.; Joseph Spalding, S. D.; Albert Ayer, J. D.; Jonathan Blanchard, treasurer; S. G. Hubbard, secretary; S. G. Johnson, chaplain, and B. C. Richardson, tyler.

F. and S. Ashley Post, Number 73, Grand Army of the Republic was organized June 26th, 1876, with the following members: Rev. C. B. Sparrow, E. C. Fuller, A. B. Fisk, B. G. Henion, E. B. Hallock, J. R. Colt, S. C. Hoover, L. C. Phippany, Seymour Burton, Aleck Gordon, Erastus Dugar, Jerry Bullock, E. L. Shaw, O. M. Gould, Elzar Malin, J. F. Wickham, C. F. Barry. The post is in a flourishing condition.

Lyndonville Lodge, Number 95, Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted June 8th, 1877, with the following officers: E. J. Swain, P. M. W.; W. A. Clark, M. W.; W. Gould, G. F.; P. S. Bates, O.; A. J. Comstock, recorder; J. H. Atkins, F.; John Wells, receiver; S. C. Hoover, G; W. A. Thompson, I. W.; O. McCullum, O. W.; Dr. John D. Warren, medical examiner. At present there are seventeen members, and the following are the officers: J. D. Warren, R. M. W.; E. J. Swain, M. W.; P. S. Bates, G. F.; A. J. Comstock, O.; W. A. Clark, recorder; J. H. Atkins, F.; John Wells, receiver; S. G. Hoover, G.; A. Thompson, I. W.; O McCollum, O. W.; Dr. J. Warren, examining surgeon. This lodge meets every alternate Wednesday evening.

YATES CENTER.

This village was settled as early as 1818. A post-office was established, with William Hughes as postmaster; a tavern and store opened; trades of different kinds began to spring up, and to all appearances this was destined to become the business center of the town. One great hindrance to a rapid growth was a lack of water power, and soon the trade and population began to settle down on the creek at Lyndonville, a mile south, and the Center ceased to enlarge its borders.

About this time Peter, a brother of John G. Saxe, the poet, came from Vermont, and opened a dry goods and grocery store at Yates Center, and by his untiring energy the Yates Academy was established. He was really its founder, as he laid all the plans, and was prominently identified with the subscription for building, and the incorporation of the institution.

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After the canal was opened for navigation, much of the produce of this town found a profitable market in that direction. This, and the mills at Lyndonville, operated against the Center, and it finally ceased to grow to any extent.

Dr. Elisha Brown was the first resident physician for Yates Center and the country between that and the lake. He located just north of the Center, on a farm, in 1820, and practiced medicine during the remainder of his life. He was an active temperance man. At present the village contains one Baptist church, a grocery, a shoe shop, a dry goods and grocery store, one blacksmith and two wagon shops, a cooperage, a paint shop, the Yates Academy, and a population of two hundred. Seymour A. Hurd is the present postmaster at this place.

Relics of various kinds have been found at different points in this town, at an early day, and also within the personal knowledge of many of the present inhabitants. When Stephen B. Johnson moved on to his farm near Yates Center there was an Indian wigwam on the farm, and around it were found many implements of Indian warfare, some of which his son, S. G. Johnson, has now in his possession.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN YATES.

In 1820 Elisha Bowen, a physician and a member of the Baptist church in Palmyra, N. Y., settled in the town of Yates, then a part of Ridgeway, Genesee county. His pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Irons, followed the next year. It was mainly through the labors of these two men that the First Baptist church of Yates was organized, on the sixth day of June, 1822. The name at first was the "Union Baptist Church of Northton." The name of the town was soon changed to "Yates," and that of the church to correspond. Elder Irons was chosen pastor, and Dr. Bowen clerk at the time of organization. Elder Irons is understood to have been the first resident minister in the town. The constituent members were Rev. Jeremiah Irons, Dr. Elisha Bowen, John H. Burroughs, Abigail Irons, Laura Irons, Adaline Bowen, Belinda Burroughs and Rebecca Rawson—eight in all. On the 22nd day of September following, nine persons were immersed in Johnson's creek upon profession of faith, and thus united with the newly constituted church. These are supposed to have been the first baptisms in the town, and the late Jackson Blood to have been the first person baptized. The ordinance was witnessed by a large concourse of people.

The church, with twenty-two members, was publicly recognized by a council duly called on the twelfth day of October of the same year. The members of the council were Rev. Simeon Dutcher and Deacon Lemuel Daniels, of Gaines; Rev. William Harrington, of Hartland, and Rev. Jeremiah Irons and Dr. E. Bowen, the representatives of the new church.

The church has had eleven pastors in the fifty-six years of its history, being an average of over five years for each pastorate; they have been as follows: Rev. Jeremiah Irons, who served the church from its organization until his death, March 13th, 1829, baptized 28 persons and left the church with thirty-one members; Rev. Hervey Blood, from September 6th, 1829, to July 3rd, 1831, who baptized 49 and left 89 members; Rev. George P. Davis, from July 15th, 1831, to May 15th, 1834, who baptized 51 and left 167 members; Rev. Arah Irons, who served from May 15th, 1834, to June 15th, 1839, baptizing 38 persons and leaving a membership of 183; Rev. Samuel Gilbert, who was in charge from June 16th, 1839, to June 16th, 1843, baptized 49 and left 193 members; Rev. Jonathan Ketcham, from October 1st, 1843, to January 1st, 1845, who baptized 1 and left 195 members; Rev. William Rees, pastor from March 1st, 1845, to January 16th, 1849, who baptized 10 and left 192 members; Rev. Nelson Fillis, from April 14th, 1849, to September 1st, 1851, who baptized 3 and left 121 members; Rev. Abel Haskell, from October 5th, 1851, to September 1st, 1860, who baptized 76 and left 132 members; Rev. H. West, from December 1st, 1860, to February 14th, 1864, who baptized 37 and left 142 members; Rev. W. T. Potter, from May 15th, 1864, to the present time. He is in the fifteenth year of his pastorate here, during which he has baptized 61 persons. The present membership is 156. The whole number received by baptism in the fifty-six years since the organization is 403, and otherwise 345; constituent members 8; total membership 756. The salary paid to the pastor in 1824–25 was $75, one half cash, to be paid quarterly, and the other half in grain. In 1831–34, it was from $250 to $275, with wood; thence to 1839, $250, with parsonage; thence to 1843, $300 and parsonage; in 1845–49 it was $500; thence to 1864 it was $350 to $400 and parsonage, and from 1864 to 1878 it was $500 and parsonage.

Two members have been licensed by the church to preach the gospel, viz., the late Rev. Alfred H. Taylor, licensed September 1st, 1834, and the Rev. William Collins Pratt, licensed April 4th, 1855.

Asahel Johnson, sen., was chosen the first deacon of the church June 1st, 1833. Up to this time, Dr. Bowen and John H. Burroughs had acted in that capacity. Deacon Johnson served until his death, October 20th, 1856. Peter W. Ambler was chosen the same year, and, after about six years, entered upon the gospel ministry. Samuel Taylor was elected deacon November 30th, 1839. Alanson Wood was chosen March 6th, 1847, and served two years. A. Onderdonk was chosen November 15th, 1856, and served three and a half years. The present deacons are, Rodney Clark, chosen November 15th, 1856; Tunis H. Coe, chosen May 5th, 1859; and Asahel Johnson and H. W. Barney, chosen May 3d, 1873. The clerks have been, Dr. Bowen, who served fifteen years; A. Johnson, sen., nineteen years; and Saurin Martin, who has now held the office twenty-two years.

The church was organized in a school-house, one-half mile north of Yates Center. The first covenant meeting, and many subsequent ones, were held in Dr. Bowen's office, near the same place. The services on the occasion of the first baptisms were held in a mill-near by the place of baptism, about two miles below Lyndonville, on John-

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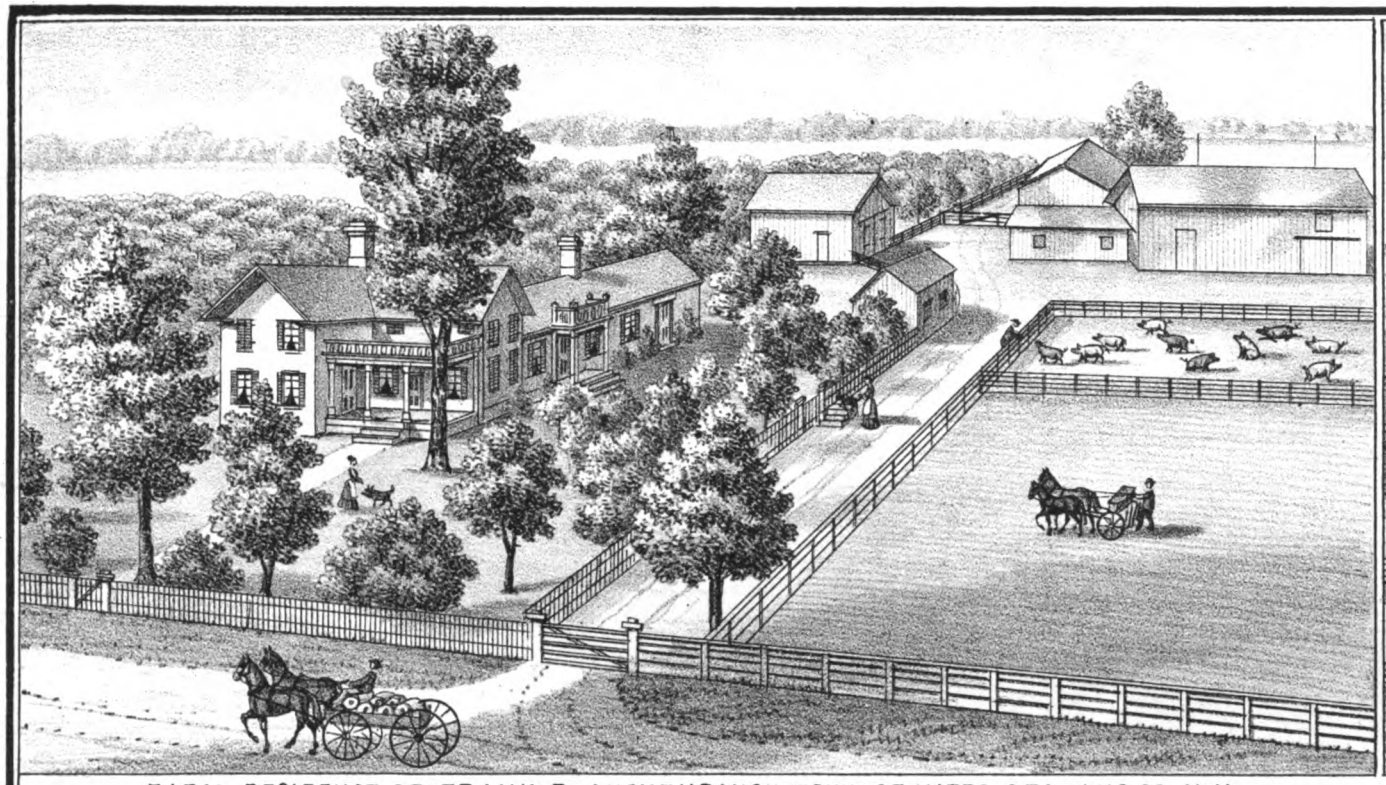
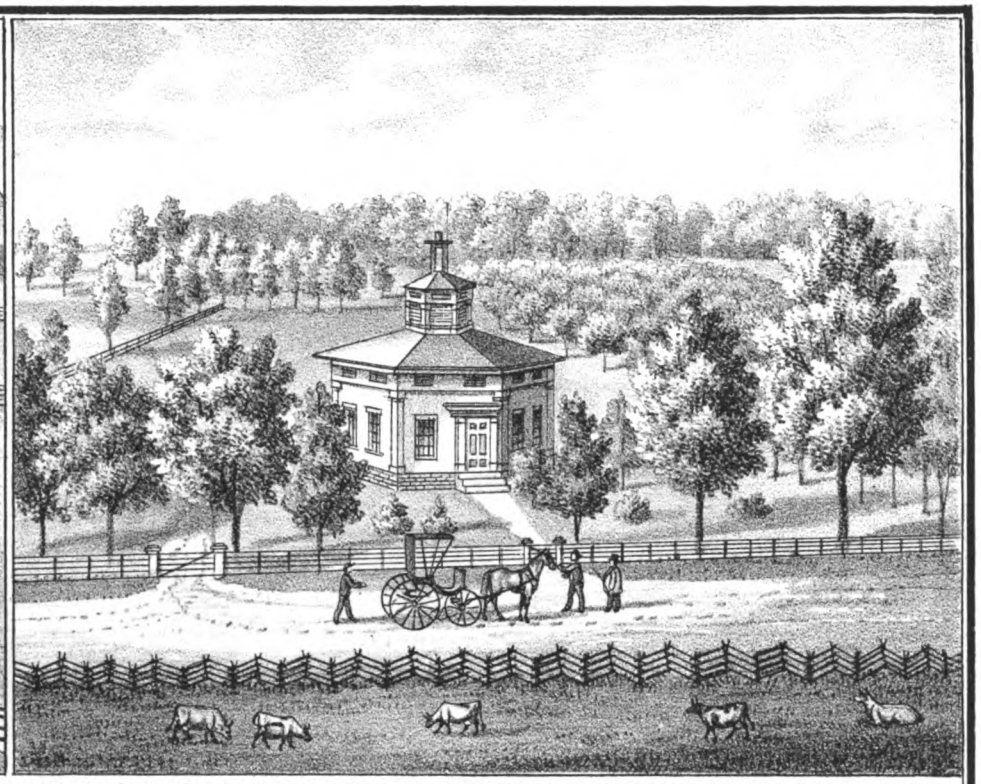
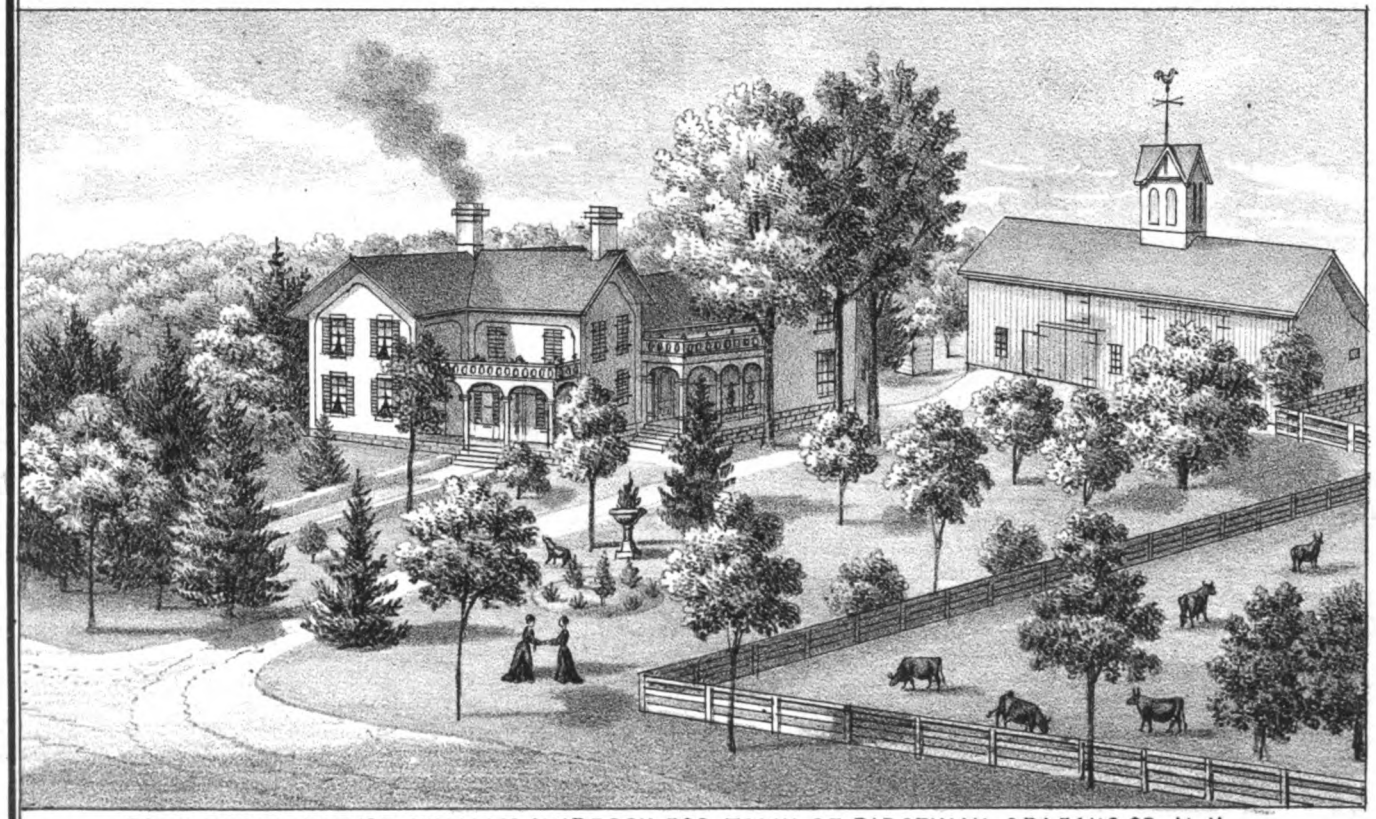


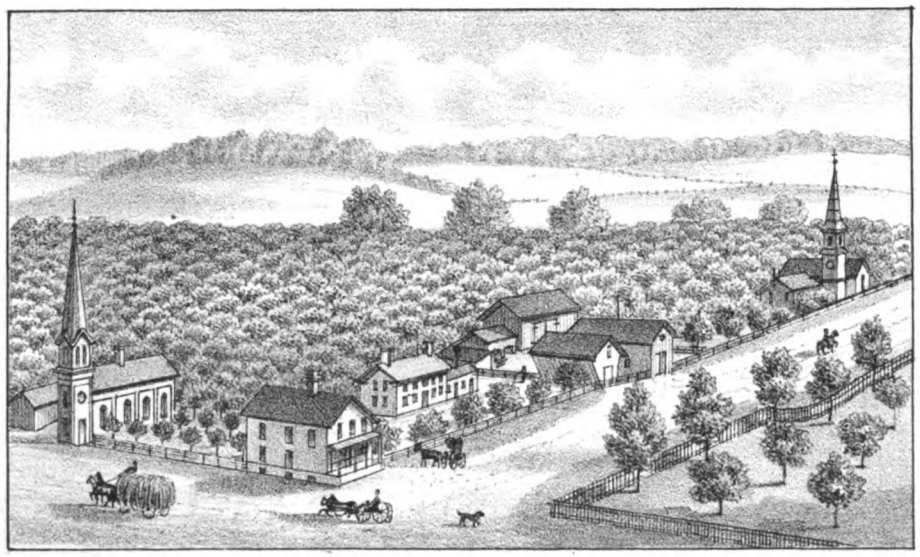
FARM RESIDENCE OF FRANK B. AUCHENPAUGH, TOWN OF YATES, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.



FARM RES. OF THE LATE GODFREY TARBOX, TOWN OF YATES, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM MURDOCK, ESQ., TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.



WEST SHELBY, STORE & RESIDENCE OF B. HOYER, ORLEANS CO., N.Y.

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son's creek. The first meeting of the association with the church was held in Dr. Bowen's barn. The Sabbath services for ten years were held mostly in school-houses. The first meeting-house was completed by September 1st, 1832; builders, Philip Smith and S. D. Preston. It was upon the lot now owned by the church at Yates Center, which was given by Rev. George B. Davis and Friend Curtis. The building was of wood, 38 by 58 feet, and cost $1,750. The dedication sermon was by Rev. E. Savage. In 1866 this house was being rebuilt at a cost of about $3,500, and was nearly completed, when, from some unknown cause, it took fire December 16th, and was entirely consumed. The present house cost about $10,000, including furnishing and bell. It was dedicated January 30th, 1868. The sermon was preached by Rev. E. Dodge, president of Madison University.

The parsonage was bought in 1834, for $275. In 1837 the old log house gave place to a neat frame one, costing $500. This, together with the barn, was burned July 23d, 1852. They were soon rebuilt, the house costing $1,000.

This church united with the Niagara association at its second annual meeting, in 1825, which was held in Yates. In 1844 it was dismissed from the Niagara, to aid in forming the Orleans association, to which it still belongs.

The church has ever taken a lively interest in missions, and in the various philanthropic and benevolent enterprises of the day, and has contributed liberally to their funds. Sabbath-schools have been sustained from an early period in its history, with increasing interest and profit. Deacon A. Johnson served as superintendent about twenty years, Prof. Charles Fairman six years, and Tunis H. Cox since 1862, over sixteen years.

The church now owns, free of debt, its house of worship, and lot of about one acre, with 22 sheds, and good parsonage buildings with about seven acres of land.

YATES CENTER TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Yates Lodge, No. 20, I. O. of G. T. was organized June 17th, 1869, by M. C. Bignall, with 18 charter members. The following were the first officers: Charles Richardson, W. C. T.; Ella Tyler, W. V. T.; H. S. Tappan, W. S.; F. B. Conde, W. F. S.; Lucy Dugar, W. T.; H. L. Beecher, W. M.; Ella M. Conde, W. D. M.; E. C. Parke, W. C.; J. J. Tyler, W. O. G. This lodge was suspended in the year 1876, and finally the charter was surrendered.

Yates Division, No. 193, Sons of Temperance was organized October 30th, 1876, by William Hedley, and is located at Yates Center. This division was organized with forty-five members, and the following officers: Irving Petrie, W. P.; F. B. Parmelee, R. S.; E. A. Stockton, A. R. S.; Martha Blanchard, W. A.; Thomas Stockton, Con.; Hattie Spaulding, A. Con.; Marshall Davis, F. S.; Mary Wickham, Treas.; Louise Fisk, I. S.; Frank Auchenpaugh, O. S.; Henry Barney, Chap.; S. E. Hagadorn, P. W. P.

The present number of members is one hundred and forty-three, and the following are the officers: S. E. Hagadorn, W. P.; Phebe Woolston, W. A.; Milton St. John, R. S.; Addie Perry, A. R. S.; Eli Clark, F. S.; Marie E. St John, Treas.; C. G. Davis, Chap.; John Ryan, Con.; Nellie Day, A. C.; Elmi Davison, I. S.; Marshall L. Davis, O. S.

Yates Lodge, No. 510, I. O. of G. T. was organized February 26th, 1877, by Rev. T. F. Parker, with twenty charter members. The following officers were elected at the organization:

W. W. Barnum, W. C. T; Salina Beecher, W. V. T.; G. J. Brinsmaid, W. S.; C. L. Daniels, W. F. S.; Frederick Johnson, W. T.; H. L. Handy, W. C.; Leon Cobb, W. M.; Viola Harris, W. I. G.; S. Brinsmaid, W. O. G.; Eva Cobb, W. A. S.; Sate Spaulding, W. D. M.; Alice Skellinger, W. L. S.; Deal Spaulding, W. R. S.; J. Martineau, P. W. C. T.; F. B. Conde, L. D.

The present officers are:

C. L. Daniels, W. C. T.; Emma Fuller, W. V. T.; Erwin St. John, W. S.; W. W. Barnum, W. F. S.; Anna Wickham, W. T.; Charles Johnson, W. M.; Laura Tarbox, W. C.; Laura Barnum, W. I. G.; G. J. Brinsmaid, W. O. G.; Hattie Spaulding, W. D. M.; Deal Spaulding, W. A. S.; Addie Johnson, W. R. S.; Salina Beecher, W. L. S.; F. B. Conde, P. W. C. T.; J. Tarbox, L. D.

This lodge is in good working order, with seventy-five members, and meets on Tuesday evening of each week.

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is located at County Line. The society was organized in 1825 or 1826, and composed of a few earnest workers. Among the most zealous were Stephen Bateman, Andrew Rawls, John Elliston, Frederick Shaver, John Shaver, and Michael Shaver. Before meeting-houses were built, these men and their followers met in barns and log school-houses, and even in the forest. Stephen Bateman was the first leader of the little class, or band of worshipers. They were supplied with occasional preaching from the Ridgeway circuit, now Lyndonville, and in 1827 and 1828 Rev. Hiram May was stationed on the Ridgeway circuit, and visited this locality, preaching alternate Sabbaths. After the Lyndonville class was set off by itself, this place was regularly supplied with preaching from there, until 1844, when this class was connected with the Somerset charge.

In 1833 the number of members was thirty, and in that year Daniel Cartwright located here, and was an important acquisition to the Methodists in this place. He was earnest and conscientious, persistent and faithful. It is not saying too much of him to say that he was the guiding star of Methodism in this locality. He never flinched from any duty, and to him, more than any other man, belongs the credit of building the neat little church edifice that now stands at County Line Corners. He was leader of the class at this place from 1836 to August 15th, 1878, the day on which he died, aged seventy-two years.

The church at this place was built in 1852, of wood, and cost $2,000. The money was raised by subscription. The church was dedicated in the early part of 1854, by Rev. S. Seager, D. D. In 1859 all but about half a dozen

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members withdrew from the church, calling themselves "Nazarites" at first, and finally uniting with the Free Methodists. The few remaining ones were zealous and active, and labored with untiring energy, never for once relaxing their efforts, until at the present time the church numbers over fifty members, and is in a most flourishing condition.

The following ministers have served this people: Hiram May, E. Herrick, M. Harper, O. Abbott, Josiah Breakman, J. B. Lanckton, James Durham, William R. Babcock, J. G. Gulick, and S. C. Church, from Lyndonville; and, since the society has been connected with Somerset. J. W. Vaughn, H. M. Ripley, S. C. Smith, J. Timmerman, F. W. Conable, R. C. Foote, R. E. Thomas, A. Plumley, H. May, J. Derr, S. G. Hammond, C. P. Clark, W. Magovern, A. Staples, William Scism, William H. McCartney, J. Derr, and J. T. Humphrey, the present pastor.

A Sabbath-school was organized at an early date in the history of this society, and has been maintained to the present time. It now numbers seventy members, with a very efficient and competent corps of teachers.

YATES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

RECORDS OF THE VOLUNTEERS WHO WENT FROM THIS TOWN.

Albert Ayer, pr 3rd cav, Co C; enlisted Aug 3, 1861, for three years: dschd Aug 3, 1864.

Orson D. Angle, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; was wounded in the throat June 16, 1864, before Petersburg.

Francis H. Ashby, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; detailed as teamster at North Anna river; was taken sick and sent to David's Island hospital, where he died of typhoid fever, July 16, 1864.

Samuel Ashby, jr., pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 2, 1862, for three years; killed before Petersburg, June 22, 1864.

George N. Aber, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; dschd June 5, 1865.

Henry Allen, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 20, 1862, for three years; dschd June 12, 1865.

Silas E. Allen, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted December 18, 1863, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; transferred to 2nd bat, 8th Co, veteran corps April 26, 1865; dschd Aug 9, 1865.

Daniel G. Aber, pr 1st art, bat K; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; on garrison duty up to time of discharge, June 23, 1865.

Wesley A. Aber, pr 1st art, bat E; enlisted Sept 2, 1864, for one year.

Jacob Bishop, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted April 15, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

Eugene E. Burton, pr 49th inf, Co H; enlisted Sept 19, 1861, for three years; dschd Dec 9, 1862, for physical disability; re-enlisted as pr in the 8th art, Co A, Dec 8, 1863; wounded before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; taken prisoner on the march, April 7, 1864, and paroled; dschd June 5, 1865.

Henry Bruning, pr 3d cav, Co F; enlisted Aug 12, 1861; re-enlisted as a pr in the same regt and Co at the expiration of first term: dschd Nov 29, 1865.

Henry Beecher, sergt 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

Eugene L. Babcock, musician 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; dschd on surgeon's certificate of disability, May 31, 1865.

Lucius M. Barry, sergt 8th hvy art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted to corp Aug 3, 1862, and to sergt June 26, 1864; wounded in the foot at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; dschd June 5, 1865.

Henry A. Bottsford, 1st lieut 8th hvy art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted from pr to corp Nov 3, 1862; sergt Sept 1, 1864; 1st sergt Nov 25, 1864; 2nd lieut Dec 22, 1864; 1st lieut Mch 18, 1865; transferred to the 10th regiment, Co K, June 7, 1865; dschd June 30, 1865.

John J. Bothrick, Shelby, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; captured at Ream's Station Aug 25, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct 9, 1864; at the time of death was a paroled prisoner.

Ovid W. Barney, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

Charles Bowers, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 8, 1863, for three years; wounded before Petersburg June 16, 1864, and died of his wound July 26, 1864.

Fayette Bowers, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 10, 1863, for three years; dschd June 5, 1865.

Frank R. Burton, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 10, 1863, for three years; dschd May 20, 1865, for physical disability.

Charles Broad, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 14, 1863; taken prisoner and paroled February 28, 1865; dschd June 7, 1865.

Wesley F. Barry, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Mch 2, 1863; transferred to the 10th regt, Co K, June 7, 1865; dschd July 3, 1865.

Martin R. Barry, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Mch 2, 1863, for three years; transferred to invalid corps, Mch 31, 1864; dschd June 29, 1864.

Albert Beales, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 19, 1864, for three years.

Edwin J. Barber, 2nd lieut, 17th bat; enlisted Jan 30, 1863, for three years; promoted from pr to sergt Mch 30, 1863, to 2nd lieut Jan 30, 1864; dschd June 12, 1865.

Reuben H. Boyce, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 26, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Martin Broombecker, Buffalo; pr 1st art, bat K; enlisted Aug 25, 1864, for three years.

Lester Burton; pr 1st art, bat E; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; dschd June 19, 1865.

Theodore F. Barry, pr 1st art, bat E; enlisted Sept 5, 1864; dschd June 19, 1865.

Miner D. Beecher, pr 1st art, bat K; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; dschd June 3, 1865.

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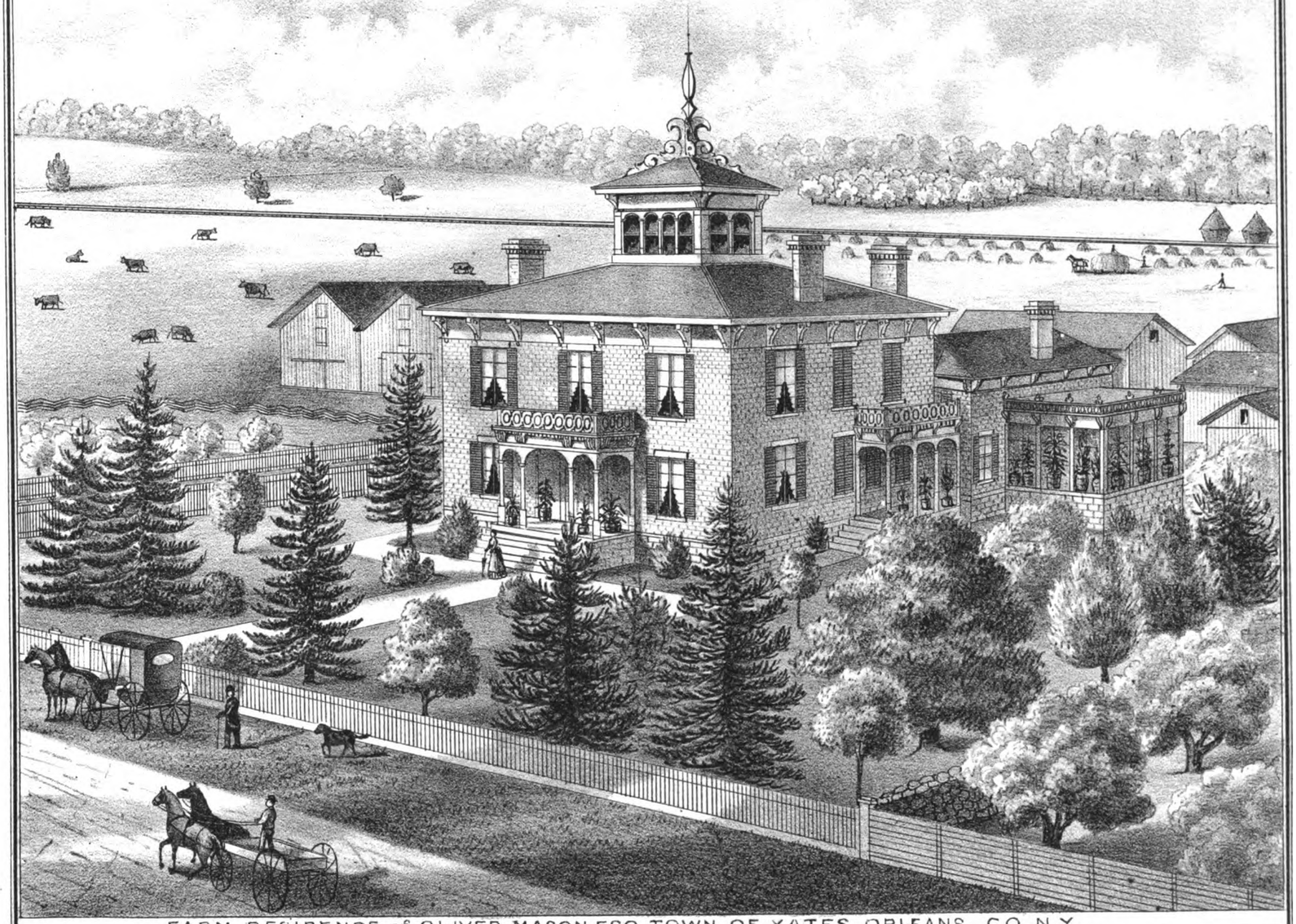
OLIVER MASON ESQ.

MRS. OLIVER MASON.



FARM RESIDENCE of OLIVER MASON ESQ. TOWN OF YATES, ORLEANS. CO. N.Y.

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Milton F. Barry, pr 1st art, bat H; enlisted Sept 5, 1864; dschd May 30, 1865.

Charles F. Bennett, pr 1st art, bat K; enlisted Sept 5, 1864; on garrison duty from the time he entered service up to the time of discharge, June 20, 1865.

Elisha F. Barnum, pr 4th art, bat H; enlisted Aug 11, 1862, for three years.

Wellington Beecher, corp 4th art, bat H; enlisted Aug 4, 1862; promoted corp Dec 25, 1863; dschd June 5, 1865.

Henry A. Cox, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years; dschd July 18, 1861, for physical disability.

Lafayette Chaffee, capt 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861; promoted 1st lieut of Co I Feb 12, 1862; captain Co D Oct 27, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner, sent to Libby prison, Richmond, Va., and exchanged; dschd June 2, 1863.

Charles H. Clark, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861; dschd June 2, 1862; re-enlisted as pr in the 8th art, Co A, Dec 10, 1863, for three years; was in the engagements at Pine Forest, May 18, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and before Petersburg June 16, 1864, was mortally wounded; died June 27, 1864, at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Naham W. Cady, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861; in battle of Chancellorsville was taken prisoner, and paroled May 23, 1863; dschd June 2, 1863; re-enlisted as major in 2nd mounted rifles in Jan, 1864, for three years; resigned Oct 26, 1864.

John S. Cornwell, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for three years; dschd June 2, 1863.

James Cook, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years.

James K. Coleman, sergt 3d cav, Co C; enlisted July 27, 1861; captured at Ream's Station June 29, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, Ga.; exchanged Feb 26, 1865; dschd April 24, 1865.

William E. Church, pr 3d cav, Co C; enlisted Aug 3, 1861; on detached duty till dschd, Aug 3, 1864.

George W. Culver, pr 49th inf, Co H; enlisted Aug 10, 1861, for three years; died of small-pox Mch 19, 1863.

Lorenzo Cook, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Mch 17, 1863, for three years; went to the rear sick, and deserted, returned May 9, 1865, and dschd May 16, 1865, forfeiting all pay and allowance due at the time of desertion.

Albert O. Coda, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Edward Coon, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 16, 1862; on detached duty from Oct 22, 1863, up to time of discharge June 26, 1865.

John Cook, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Michael Collins, pr 17th bat; enlisted Dec 7, 1863, for three years; died July 19, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

George Coleman, pr 17th bat ;enlisted Dec 10,1863, for three years; dschd July 15, 1865.

Orange S. Church, pr 17th bat; enlisted Dec 3, 1863, for three years; dschd July 15, 1865.

Joseph Cornwell, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 14, 1862; dschd June 26, 1864.

George J. Clark, pr 1st art, bat K; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; sick and home on furlough most of the time; dschd June 23, 1865.

Grosvenor D. Church, pr 1st art, bat L; enlisted Sept 5, 1864; dschd June 19, 1865.

Jerry B. Church, pr 1st art, bat L; enlisted Sept 19, 1864; on garrison duty; dschd June 20, 1865.

William E. Church, pr 1st art, bat L; enlisted Sept 16, 1864; on detached duty; dschd June 20, 1865.

Henry Culver, pr 90th inf, Co E; enlisted Sept 12, 1864; dschd June 3, 1865.

Almond B. Cady, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 6, 1862, for three years.

John Coon, pr; enlisted Aug 10, 1864, for three years.

Samuel B. Densmore, capt 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; appointed quartermaster sergt June 26, 1864; promoted 2nd lieut Feb 25, 1864; was taken prisoner at the battle of Ream's Station Aug 25, 1864, and exchanged Feb 22, 1865; promoted Captain and transferred to Co H, May 10, 1863; to the 10th reg, Co H, June 7, 1865; dschd June 30, 1865.

Benjamin H. Dewer, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; was accidentally wounded at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864, and dschd Nov. 7, 1864, his wounds leaving him unfit for service.

Erastus Dugan, corp 8th art, Co M; enlisted July 5, 1864; promoted corp: wounded in the battle of Deep Bottom Aug 14, 1864; left on the field, taken prisoner, and exchanged; transferred to 10th reg, Co K, June 7, 1865; dschd June 28, 1865.

George T. Dorrance, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 25, 1864; dschd June 12, 1865.

Lewis M. Davis; enlisted May 30, 1864, Mississippi Squadron; dschd July 15, 1865.

Henry A. Farwell, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; dschd for physical disability June 20, 1863.

James Fisk, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; taken prisoner; exchanged Feb 22, 1864; died Apr 6, 1865, of disease contracted in the rebel prison.

Adin Fellows, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 7, 1863, for three years; transferred to 10th reg, Co K; dschd June 7, 1865.

Lewis Fellows, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Martin E. Gilbert, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Dec 9, 1861; severely wounded through the lung; dschd Sept 23, 1862.

Perry Gilbert, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years; killed at Cedar Mountain Aug, 1862; remains buried on the field.

Alexander Gardner, pr 3rd cav, Co F; enlisted July 14, 1861, and served through the war.

David Gardner, sergt 3rd cav, Co F; enlisted July 14, 1861; promoted corp Nov 25, 1862; sergt May 10, 1863; dschd Aug 9, 1864.

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Simeon B. Gilbert, pr 49th inf, Co H; enlisted Sept 7, 1861, for three years; died of typhoid fever at Camp Barry, Va., Jan 12, 1862.

Robert M. Glearing, corp 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted corp Mch 1, 1865; dschd June 5, 1865.

Wallace M. Greeley, capt 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 6, 1862; promoted from pr to sergt Aug 13, 1864; 1st lieut Jan 29, 1864, in the 20th U. S. col inf; capt Sept 26, 1864; dschd Nov 6, 1865.

Marion H. Greeley, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 6, 1862, for three years; died Jan 1, 1863, at regimental hospital, Baltimore.

Olin Goold, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 1865.

Isaac Green, Yates, pr 4th art, Co K; enlisted Aug 11, 1862, for three years.

John Gavity, corp 151st inf, Co B; enlisted Aug 9, 1862; promoted corp; dschd July 15, 1865.

Charles Goodrich, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years.

Luther Hayner, pr 28th inf, Co. D; enlisted May 11, 1861; dschd June 2, 1863.

Louis Hayner, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Oct 19, 1861; wounded in action May 1, 1863; dschd June 2, 1863.

Isaac Harris, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr 1, 1861; dschd May 31, 1863.

Laton Harris, corp 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; promoted corp June 26, 1862; died in hospital at Washington, of disease, May 31, 1864.

Robert Haywood, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; was wounded before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; was at the surrender of Lee and his forces, Apr 9, 1865.

John Heland, jr, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 23, 1863, for three years; dschd June 30, 1865.

David G. Henion, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

William Henion, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

George Henion, pr 17th bat; enlisted Dec 3, 1863, for three years; transferred to 3d art, bat K, June 11, 1865; dschd June 16, 1865.

Charles E. Henion, pr 17th bat; enlisted Dec 3, 1863, for three years; transferred to 3d art, bat K; June 11, 1865.

Marcus Hickey, pr 1st art, bat E; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; on detached duty up to time of discharge, June 19, 1865.

Jacob Haylett; enlisted May 30, 1864, for two years; served aboard the "Vindicator," Mississippi Squadron.

William Johnson, pr 27th inf, Co K; enlisted Apr 22, 1861; wounded at Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862; dschd May 31, 1863.

John Jacobs, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; dschd for physical disability, May 6, 1863.

Ashley Johnson, pr 1st art, bat H; enlisted Sept 3, 1864; dschd May 31, 1865.

Clarence Johnson, pr 1st art, bat H; enlisted Sept 5, 1864; dschd May 30, 1865.

Leroy Kenyon, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years; wounded in the leg at Cedar Mountain, Aug 9, 1862, and the leg amputated below the knee, Aug 12; dschd Nov 7, 1862.

John Keeler, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Dec 10, 1861; dschd for physical disability in Oct, 1862.

Durham Kenyon, sergt 8th art; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; promoted corp Aug 22, 1862; sergt June 22, 1864; killed at Ream's Station, Aug 25, 1864; remains buried on the field.

Charles W. Kenyon, corp 8th art, Co A; enlisted Apr 2, 1863, for three years; promoted corp July 24, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and taken prisoner; exchanged; transferred to 10th reg, Co K, June 7, 1865; dschd June 28, 1865.

Martin Kerwin, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 16, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

William H. Lusk, sergt 20th inf, Co D; enlisted May 10, 1861; promoted sergt in March, 1862; dschd June 2, 1863.

Delos Lewis, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Dec 24, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Washington May 1, 1862.

Chauncey Lum, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Dec 10, 1861; dschd June 2, 1863; re-enlisted as sergt in the 8th art, Co A, Dec 23, 1863, for three years; was wounded in the hip at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; transferred to 10th regt, Co K, June 7, 1865; dschd June 30, 1865.

Thomas Lawrence, general's orderly, 49th inf, Co H; enlisted Sept 7, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted in the 49th inf, Co H, Dec 25, 1863, for three years; dschd June 27, 1865.

Charles H. Lewis, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

Reuben Lodes, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 7, 1863, for three years; dschd for physical disability Feb 29, 1864.

William Lodes, pr 1st art, Bat H; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; dschd May 31, 1865.

Robert B. Lewis, pr 1st art, Bat H; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; dschd May 30, 1865.

Walter M. Lewis, pr 1st art, Bat H; enlisted Sept 16, 1864; dschd May 30, 1865.

Robert Mortimer, pr 20th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861; dschd June 2, 1863.

Edgar Malin, sergt 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; detailed in mortar bat No. 15; dschd June 7, 1865.

George Mann, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded at Petersburg and sent to hospital; dschd May 29, 1865.

Edgar D. Miller, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; dschd June 5, 1865.

Henry Morehouse, corp 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted corp June 22, 1864; detailed in Mortar battery No 15; dschd June 5, 1865.

Francis Martin, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21,

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1862, for three years; deserted from hospital in Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1864.

Wilbur F. McEwin, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted corp in July, 1863; detailed in ordnance department 8th army corps, Baltimore; was never in the field; dschd June 9, 1865.

George R. McEwin, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; was in the ordinance department of the 8th army corps at Baltimore, and never in the field; dschd June 9, 1865.

John Martin, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; died Apr 8, 1864, at a marine hospital in Maryland, of small-pox.

Thomas Marsham, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

John McLane, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Owen McCullum, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Patrick Mahar, pr 151st inf, Co K; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd July 15, 1865.

James Monroe, pr 13th art; enlisted Feb 22, 1864, for three years.

John McGuire, jr., pr 3rd cav, Co C; enlisted Aug 16, 1864, for three years; dschd Nov 29, 1865.

Alexander McGuire, pr 3rd cav, Co F; enlisted July 21, 1864, for three years; dschd Nov 29, 1865.

John Newton, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; died Apr 8, 1864, at marine hospital in Md., of small-pox.

Harmon L. Ogden, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; detailed on extra duty in ordinance department 8th army corps, and never on the field; dschd June 5, 1865.

Haller Phippany, pr 3rd cav, Co C; enlisted Aug 3, 1861, for three years; dschd Aug 3, 1864.

Chauncey N. Parker, quartermaster sergt, 1st lt art, Co M; enlisted Oct 5, 1861, for three years; dschd Feb 5, 1864, and re-enlisted in the same regiment and company, Feb 6, 1864, for three years; dschd June 21, 1865.

Edward W. Phillips, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; was wounded at Cold Harbor; dschd June 5, 1865.

Owen H. Parker, Ridgeway; corp 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; was killed at Ream's Station, Aug 25, 1864, and buried on the field.

Carrol Phippany, corp 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted corp May 19, 1864; wounded before Petersburg, leaving him unfit for duty; dschd May 6, 1865.

Charles F. Patterson, pr 8th art Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded in the hand at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; dschd June 5, 1865.

William Monroe Peaslee, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 14, 1862, for three years; on Sept 27, 1864, with Capt Blanchard, he left Harper's Ferry with a train of supplies for his division, who were then with Sheridan; in passing through Charleston, Va., about dark, they were surprised by a gang of ruffians, and most cruelly murdered.

John Paul, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862; dschd June 12, 1865.

Archibald D. Paul, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 22, 1862, for three years; dschd for physical disability Aug 30, 1864.

Michael Post, pr 17th bat; enlisted Dec 7, 1863, for three years; transferred to 3rd art, bat K, June 11, 1865; dschd July 16, 1865.

William Place, pr 13th art; enlisted Feb 22, 1864, for three years.

John G. Parker, pr 108th inf; enlisted Feb 25, 1864, for three years.

Arthur H. Prescott, pr 8th art, Co C; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; killed at the battle of Ream's Station, Va., Aug 25, 1864, and buried on the field.

William H. Powles, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 14, 1864, for one year; mortally wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct 19, 1864; died Oct 20, 1864.

Robert Paul, pr 17th bat; enlisted Dec 15, 1863, for three years; transferred to 3rd art, bat K, June 11, 1865; dschd June 16, 1865.

Abial P. Randall, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; remains buried on the field.

Godfrey Rehwaldt, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; transferred to veteran reserve corps Mch 31, 1864; dschd June 28, 1865.

Christian Rehwaldt, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; detailed in the band of the 8th art; dschd June 5, 1865.

Samuel N. Raymer, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 1, 1862, for three years; deserted at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Dec 10, 1862.

John Risch, pr 8th art, Co F; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years.

Joel E. Rix, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 10, 1863, for three years; dschd Mch 1, 1864, for physical disability.

George Ramshaw, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Feb 1, 1864, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; dschd June 5, 1865.

John Robinson, pr; enlisted July 8, 1864, for two years.

Orson P. Southworth, 1st lieut 28th inf, Co D; enlisted May 11, 1861; promoted 2nd lieut Feb 2, 1862, and 1st lieut Aug 9, 1862; dschd June 2, 1863.

Burrie L. Swift, sergt 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Sept 14, 1861; promoted corp Mch 1, 1862, and sergt Mch 25, 1862; taken prisoner at the engagement at Winchester, Sept 13, 1862, and paroled; dschd June 2, 1863; re-enlisted as pr in 1st art, bat K, Sept 2, 1864, for one year; retained as clerk at Elmira, N. Y.; dschd June 3, 1865.

Daniel Stockwell, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Dec 10, 1861; dschd June 2, 1863.

Oreal R. Southworth, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Dec 10, 1861; dschd June 2, 1863.

Benjamin Simmons, pr 3d cav, Co C; enlisted Feb 22, 1863, for three years; dschd Aug 3, 1864.

E. M. Spaulding, major 8th art, Co A; enlisted July

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21, 1862, for three years; appointed capt Aug 4, 1862; promoted major Feb 14, 1864; in command of regt from June 23, 1864, up to Aug 20, 1864; dschd for physical disability Dec 10, 1864.

Newton W. Salisbury, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; detailed in 8th art band Jan 26, 1864; dschd June 5, 1865.

John D. Sperberk, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded in the foot before Petersburg; dschd June 5, 1865.

Charles Stock, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and buried on the field.

John Simpson, corp 8th art, Co A; enlisted Apr 3, 1863, for three years; promoted corp Mch 18, 1865.

Henry Stock, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 10, 1863, for three years; was taken prisoner at the battle of Ream's Station, Aug 25, 1864, and died in a rebel prison of starvation Dec 20, 1864.

Jacob Stedley, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 18, 1863, for three years; wounded at Pine Forest, and dschd on surgeon's certificate of physical disability Oct 5, 1864.

Miles W. Stockwell, pr 151st inf, Co A; enlisted Aug 14 1862; transferred to veteran reserve corps; dschd June 27, 1865.

John Simons, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 21, 1862, at Medina.

Michael Sutton, pr 151st inf, Co D; enlisted Aug 21, 1862; dschd July 15, 1865.

Wilber Sawyer, pr 1st art, bat K; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; was in the defences at Fort Woodbury, Va, up to the time of his discharge, June 3, 1865.

Nelson W. Salisbury, pr 1st art, bat E; enlisted Sept 5, 1864; dschd June 19, 1865.

Noah Shepardson, pr 23d bat; enlisted Sept 16, 1864; on detached duty up to time of discharge, June 9, 1865.

A. J. Shurgour, pr 97th inf, Co I; enlisted Aug 8, 1863, for three years; wounded in the battle of North Anna, May 25, 1864; sent to hospital and there detailed as surgeon's clerk; dschd May 25, 1865.

Charles Smith; enlisted July 24, 1864, for three years; killed in action before Petersburg, June 16, 1864; remains buried on the field.

Sylvester Tripp, pr 28th inf, Co D; enlisted Dec 18, 1861; dschd June 21, 1863; re-enlisted into the 8th art, Co A, Dec 10, 1863, for three years; wounded at Ream's Station, Aug 25, 1864; dschd June 30, 1865.

James P. Thorn, Ridgeway, pr 8th cav, Co E; enlisted Oct 18, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted Dec 1, 1863, in the same regiment and company for three years; was taken prisoner but exchanged in Mch, 1865; dschd June 27, 1865.

Judson Thomas, 1st lieut 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; promoted 1st sergt Aug 22, 1862; 2nd lieut Dec 18, 1864, and 1st lieut Feb 25, 1864; was wounded before Petersburg and dschd Sept 23, 1864; unfit for duty from wounds received.

William Torpy, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; wounded before Petersburg; transferred to 20th regiment veteran reserve corps; dschd Aug 8, 1865.

Joseph Turner, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; dschd June 5, 1865.

Herbert A. Taylor, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; detailed in quartermaster department until dschd, June 5, 1865.

George G. Thayer, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 6, 1863, for three years; wounded at Cold Harbor; transferred to veteran reserve corps, Feb 28, 1865; dschd July 20, 1865.

Winfield Tripp, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 10, 1863, for three years; transferred to 10th regt, Co K, June 7, 1865; dschd June 30, 1865; re-enlisted in 23rd inf, Co G, for balance of term; dschd at expiration of term.

George W. Turrel, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 14, 1863, for three years; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and died while being removed from the field to White House Landing.

William Thompson, pr 1st art, bat L; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; dschd June 19, 1865.

Orville Taylor, pr 8th art, Co C; enlisted July 19, 1862; appointed commissary sergt, May 23, 1863; in that department until dschd, June 3, 1865.

P. Church Tucker; enlisted May 30, 1864, for two years; served aboard the "Vindicator," of the Mississippi Squadron; dschd July 15, 1865.

Jasper Warner, pr 4th art, bat H; enlisted Aug 11, 1862, for three years.

Jay Whalen, pr 23rd bat; enlisted Sept 16, 1864; transferred to 8th art, Jan 5, 1865; dschd June 5, 1865.

Jones R. Warner, pr 1st art, bat E; enlisted Sept 2, 1864; dschd June 19, 1865.

Edward J. Williams, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; died at Fortress Monroe of disease, in Feb, 1864.

Thomas Walpole, pr 1st art; enlisted Sept 5, for one year; received his bounty and deserted before he joined his battery.

Anthony Welch, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 19, 1862, for three years; deserted before joining the battery.

Alonzo Weed, pr 17th bat; enlisted Aug 19, 1862, for three years; deserted at Camp Barry, May 3, 1864.

Fernando J. Wickham, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 15, 1863, for three years; dschd June 30, 1865.

Charles Winegar, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 23, 1863, for three years.

John A. Waterbury, corp 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; wounded at Deep Bottom, Aug 15, 1864.

Dewitt C. Wickham, 1st lieut 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; promoted corp Aug 22, 1862; sergt Aug 8, 1863; 2nd lieut Nov 26, 1864, and 1st lieut Dec 23, 1864; wounded before Petersburg June 22, 1864; dschd June 5, 1865.

Patsey Welsh, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years; taken prisoner at Ream's Station Aug 25, 1864, and died of starvation in the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Oct 24, 1864.

Elijah Williams, pr 8th art, Co H; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years.

Stephen Williams, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted Dec 15, 1863, for three years; taken prisoner at the battle of Ream's Station, and died of starvation in the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 16, 1864.

C. F. Wallenberg, pr 8th art, Co A; enlisted July 21, 1862; dschd at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1863, owing to his re-enlistment in the United States Army; dschd, Aug 23, 1865.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

SKETCHES OF THE LEADING CITIZENS OF ORLEANS COUNTY.

VILLAGE OF ALBION.

Simon Adler was born in Germany, April 21st, 1832, and came to this country in 1849, and located in Ohio. He came to Albion in 1855, where he is engaged in the clothing business, in the firm of Adler, Dye & Co.; partnership formed in 1872. Mr. Adler was married March 31st, 1859, to Theresa Wile, of Rochester. He is one of the trustees of the village of Albion.

James H. Austin, born in 1843, is a native of Bennington, Bennington county, Vt., as were also his parents. They moved to Hoosic, Rensselaer county, N. Y., where his mother died in 1845; his father is still living there. James H. has been engaged in the dry goods business since 1860, in Albion since 1872.

Jeremiah Bailey was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., November 10th, 1803. He came to Orleans county in the year 1845, and settled on the road known as the "Transit," in the town of Gaines, and engaged in farming. He remained there about fifteen years and then removed to Barre, but did not give up the pursuit of his choice. The town of Albion was afterwards organized from the town of Barre. Mr. Bailey resided in Barre about 11 years, and then removed to the village of Albion. In the year 1827 he was married to Laura Williams, of Whitestown, Oneida county, and with her he took up his residence in Orleans county with a family of two children —Abner B. Bailey and James Bailey, now one of the leading grocers of Albion. One son, Lewis, died before the removal to Albion.

Timothy C. Bailey was born November 16th, 1815, in the part of Ridgeway now Gaines. January 29th, 1846, he married Miss Fanny B. Gould, of Clarendon. He is a prominent farmer, and is also a prominent coal dealer. Mr. Bailey was the first president of the Orleans County Agricultural Society under its present organization.

Mrs. Charles Baker, a native of Dalton, Mass., born in September, 1800, went to Onondaga county, N. Y., when two and a half years old, with her parents, and from there came to Orleans county and located in Albion in 1828. Her husband, Charles Baker, was a native of Whitesboro, N. Y., and came to Albion in 1827. He was a builder, and erected many buildings in the town.

Wellington Bates, a native of Canada, was born November 5th, 1844, and came to Albion in 1864. His father was a native of Watertown, N. Y., and his mother from Canada. They had ten children and never lost one. Wellington started in the grocery business in Albion in the firm of Bates & Barnes, which was changed to S. Bates & Co. in the spring of 1878. He married Sabine Gallagher, a native of Rochester, on the 22nd of February, 1871.

Frederick G. Beach was born February 21st, 1854, in Albion, where he has since resided. September 8th, 1873, he married Miss Mary E. King, of Albion. He succeeded his father as editor of the *Orleans Republican*.

Lafayette H. Beach was born April 2nd, 1856, at Albion, where he now resides. He, in company with his brother, succeeded his father as editor of the *Orleans Republican*.

Orville Bennett was born in the town of Farmington, August 18th, 1817; his father, Nathan, was born at Fort Ann, and lived to the age of seventy-nine years. He was a blacksmith all his life, but served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Orville Bennett's first wife was Sarah Nelson, who died at the age of fifty-two, by whom he had three children, one of whom is living. His second wife was Miss Howell.

John Bidleman was born at Gaines, March 30th, 1837. His father was a native of Manheim, Herkimer county, N. Y., and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. She is now living in Gaines. His father came to Orleans county, located in Shelby, then Ridgeway, and learned the farmer's business with a Mr. Bullard. He then moved to Gaines about the year 1834 or 1835, locating on the Ridge road, in the village of Gaines. John followed farming until about 1868, since which time he has been engaged in the grocery business, in Albion. He has been a trustee of the village for three years, and in 1873 was president of the village. He was also president of the county agricultural society fo r1877 and 1878.

Mrs. C. R. Borrows, a native of Buffalo, Erie county, N. Y., was born in the year 1830, and came to Albion in 1848. Her parents were from Buffalo. Her father died in 1856, and her mother in 1876. Mr. Charles R. Borrows was a native of Albion. He was born in 18:6, and died January 17th, 1865; he was a banker at Albion.

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J. T. Brown was born at Hudson, N. Y., and came to Albion in 1868, and engaged in business as a jeweler. His parents are from Hudson.

Dr. Samuel Robert Quincy Cochrane was born March 20th, 1844, at Lyndonville. February 15th, 1876 he removed to Albion from Waterport, in the town of Carlton, and has since practiced medicine, ranking among the foremost in the profession.

John Cunneen, a native of Ireland, came to Orleans county and located in Albion in 1863. He commenced reading law November 1st, 1870, with John H. White, was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1873, and commenced to practice in 1874, since which time he has practiced in Albion. He is the present clerk of the board of supervisors, and has served as clerk of the village, collector, etc.

C. J. Day was born in Murray in 1836. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother of Massachusetts. His father came to Orleans county and located in the town of Murray at an early date, living there 60 years, and is still living on the same land that he took up, being the only survivor of four brothers. Mr. Day has been engaged in the mercantile business since sixteen years of age. The present firm, of which he is one of the partners, was established in 1869.

John Denio and his family came to Medina in 1836. He was for twenty years or more publisher of the *Franklin Herald and Gazette*, at Greenfield, Franklin county, Mass., his native place. He moved from there to Albany in 1827, and started a daily and weekly journal in the interest of the Clintonian party of that day, which, upon the decease of Governor Clinton, was suspended and gave place to the *Albany Evening Journal*, which was soon after established. Mr. Denio came to Rochester and published for a time the *Rochester Gem*, a literary paper that obtained a large circulation and was very popular. At about the date above given the old gentleman and his son, John H. Denio who had then served out an apprenticeship at the printing business, started the *Medina Sentinel*, a weekly Whig paper, at Medina, which they published with fair success until 1843, when, upon the decease of Timothy C. Stieny, for some years the publisher of the *Orleans Standard and American*, at Albion, they became proprietors of that paper, which they ably conducted for upwards of nine years, through the State administrations of Seward, Fillmore and Hunt, and during the memorable days of those great statesmen of the Whig party, Clay and Webster, whose views and principles the *American* then upheld or advocated.

John Denio died at Albion on the 30th day of March, 1859, in the 81st year of his age. He served in the war of 1812, and was a staff-officer of his regiment. He had files of papers published by him back to 1800, and at the time of his death was said to be the oldest practical printer then in the State. He had the family "coat of arms" given him by his father, who was from France, which is now held by the family of Judge Hiram Denio, of Utica, the noted jurist, long presiding over the Court of Appeals of this State, who was a near relative.

John Denio's consort was Harriet Stiles, a granddaughter of Ezra Stiles, author of the famous old work entitled "The Judges," and one of the founders and early presidents of Yale College, and who was related to Stiles Ganet, of Boston, the founder of Unitarianism in New England, and to Oliver Wendell Holmes. She bore him four daughters and a son, all born in Greenfield, Mass. Two of the daughters, Mrs. Dr. William Noble and Mrs. Deacon James A. Potter, are well known among the pioneers of the county, and the son, before named, to its present citizens very generally. Mrs. Denio died in Connecticut, in May, 1872, aged 88 years, and the remains of herself and husband now repose in Mount Albion Cemetery.

John H. Denio was appointed county treasurer in 1847, and elected for three years in 1848, and held the office of postmaster at Albion during the administration of Millard Fillmore. He was one of the county military committee, and for a time provost-marshal during the late war; and it may be in this connection mentioned to his credit that he was one of the "true patriotic citizens" of western New York, who "voluntarily and at their own expense furnished a representative recruit to serve in their stead in the military forces of the Union." Mr. D. has recently signalized the public spirit and enterprise for which he is noted by the erection of a steam custom and flouring-mill on one of the principal business streets in Albion, comprising a very handsome, substantial and attractive block, built of red sandstone from the quarries near the place,—thus demonstrating the beauty and superiority of that stone for building purposes.

J. H. Denio was married to Celinda Wetherwax at Medina, in January, 1843, the only child of an only son of Henry Wetherwax, who settled in Shelby at what is known as "Wetherwax's Corners," at a very early day. He was one of three German brothers, Lutherans or Palatines, who fled from the old country during the persecutions in Queen Anne's reign, leaving a large estate, and came to this country under her protection, an interesting account of which is to be found in the Documentary History of this State. The two other brothers settled, one in Dutchess county and the other in Herkimer, and have left behind them many memorials.

Mr. Denio has now a family of four children,—three daughters and a son. The eldest, a daughter, Elisathe H. Denio, is known as quite a classical scholar and traveler, has spent much time abroad and taught the languages at Vassar and Wellesley colleges. His son, Lorenzo B. Denio, is among the business men of Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., engaged in the hardware trade.

Dr. J. G. Dolley was born in Gaines in 1830. He commenced the study of dentistry at Rochester in 1852, and graduated in 1855 at Cincinnati. He was three years in Canada, came to Albion in 1858, and has been here ever since. His father was a native of Portland, Maine; his mother of Saratoga county, N. Y. They were early settlers in Gaines. Dr. Dolley's father made carpenters' tools and sold the first cast-iron plows made in the county, and made the first stationary threshing machine, and

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all the axes used in the county for a great many years. He died at the age of 60, in 1864; his wife at the age of 60, in 1858.

H. B. Doolittle, a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., was born March 26th, 1829. He commenced the study of dentistry in Rochester in 1851, and began business in Albion in 1852. His father, Harvey Doolittle, is living in Malta, Saratoga county, N. Y., also his mother. H. B. Doolittle married Susan Pierson, a native of Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y.; she died in 1872; his present wife is a native of Perry, south of Batavia, N. Y.

J. L. Dorrance is a native of Albion, where he was born in 1831. His parents located in Albion in 1819; they are both dead. J. L. Dorrance has followed farming here and in Wisconsin. He entered the service for two years with the 27th N. Y. volunteers, and was discharged in 1863. He established his present business of carriage-making in the spring of 1877. He married Eliza A. Tinkham, a native of Shelby.

W. H. Dorrance was born August 11th, 1809, at Taunton, Mass. In the month of June, 1819, he came to Albion, the journey occupying a months' time. In 1841 he married Miss Julia A. Baldwin of Stonington, Ct., and May 25th, 1861, he married Martha L. Robbins of Sandy Creek, Orleans county. He was a portrait and miniature painter in early life. Of late years he has followed the business of a jeweler.

B. M. Drake, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., about 1870, and commenced the fancy goods business. His parents are from Steuben county, N. Y., but are living now in Pennsylvania, where they located some time ago. His father's name is Lorenzo Drake; his mother's maiden name was Wagner.

Dunlap & Bearsford.—Mr. Dunlap is a native of Belfast, Ireland. He came here in 1871, and is engaged in the dry goods business in Albion. Previous to that he was connected with the linen thread manufacture at Paterson, N. J., and while in Belfast connected with the linen manufacture. Mr. Bearsford, who is a native of England, came here in 1871, and has since been engaged in the dry goods business. He came from Australia, and previous to engaging in business in Albion was at Paterson, N. J., in the same branch of trade.

W. B. Dye is a native of Carlton, where he was born in 1840. His father was a native of Rhode Island, and his mother of Greenbush, Rensselaer county, N. Y.; they came to Carlton in 1836. His father engaged in building and farming. W. B. Dye engaged in mercantile business as a clothier, and has been in that business in Albion for six years.

Mrs. Susan Eddy, a native of Madison county, N. Y., was born in August, in 1804. She came to Barre about 1840, and to Albion about 1871. Her husband, David B. Eddy, deceased, was a native of Madison county. Her first husband was Wilton Ballow, of Madison county; he died March 9th, 1825. She was married to Mr. Eddy December 19th, 1827. Her father was from Dutchess county, N. Y., and her mother from Charleston.

Charles D. Elliott was born in the village of Brockport, Monroe county, April 13th, 1842. In the year 1859 he removed to Albion and engaged in the business of manufacturing sash and blinds, which business he has since followed. In the year 1874 he was married to Miss Frank S. Wert, of Albion. Mr. Elliott was among the first to respond to the call of his country in the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the 17th N. Y. Battery, Captain George D. Anthony, and served three years.

D. Farnham, jr., was born in Gaines, February 11th, 1840. He was four years and three months in the army. He has been engaged in the clothing business since March, 1869.

W. S. Flintham, a native of St. Louis, was born in 1854. His father was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and his mother of Ridgeway. Mr. Flintham has been engaged in the grocery business in Albion since April, 1878.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gale was born in New Jersey, October 5th, 1802. She came to Albion in 1838. Her father was a native of Holland, and her mother of Germany. Her husband, David H. Gale, deceased, was born in Orange county, N. Y., and died in 1854, aged 62; he was a farmer. Simon Decker, Mrs. Gale's father, was born October 22nd, 1768, and died June 3d, 1813, at the age of 44. He was married to Margaret Snook, July 24th, 1791. Mrs. Decker died in 1838, at the age of 68.

Hiram S. Goff was born September 5th, 1802, at Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. He came to Orleans county in 1831, located in Albion and began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar the same year. He commenced in partnership with the Hon. Gideon Hard and has since practiced in Albion, being now the oldest practitioner in the county at present in practice.

Charles A. Harrington was born at what is now called Shelby Center, Orleans county, N. Y. He is a son of Micah Harrington, who was born at Marlboro, Vt., and moved from there to Royalton, Mass., and to Lewis county, N. Y., in 1800, where he married Hannah Smith. The family moved to Batavia, N. Y., in 1809, and to what was then called Ellicott's Mills (now Shelby Center in 1813. Mr. Harrington assisted in building the original "Ellicott's Mills" the first grist-mills built in the State west of Canandaigua except one at Batavia, and possibly one at Buffalo, and had charge of the same for several years. He took an active part in the war of 1812, first as cornet in a troop of cavalry, and then raised a company of volunteers for the protection of the frontier after the burning of Youngstown and Lewiston in 1813. He was by profession a surveyor and farmer, and for many years an acting magistrate, surveyor and conveyancer. He died at Shelby Center in 1831. His wife survived him many years, dying at Albion September 3d, 1861.

The family of Harringtons originally came from the north of England in the year 1642, and first settled in Watertown, Mass. Some members of the family moved from Watertown to Lexington, and twelve of the descendants were enrolled in Captain Parker's company at the battle on the 19th of April, 1775, three of the number being killed on that memorable day at Lexington and Concord. From Massachusetts the family spread over

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the New England States, were among the earliest pioneers to the far West, and are now found in every portion of the Union, always at the front at freedom's call. Colonel F. A. Harrington, son of M. A. Harrington, was killed in the War of the Rebellion at the battle of Stone River or Chickamagua, in December, 1862, and Lieutenant Henry M. Harrington at the battle of the Little Big Horn, under General Custer, at the time of the massacre of the latter's whole command in 1876.

Charles A., the subject of this sketch, was the third son; the other members were Devereux S., Montraville A., and Shelby A., and a daughter, Marcia, wife of Charles H. Moore, of Albion, N. Y. Devereux and Montraville reside in the State of Michigan, as did also Shelby at the time of his death in April, 1877. Charles has continued to reside in the county, and is now, and for thirty years has been, a resident of Albion. Bred from an early age to the business of a merchant, he followed it until within a few years. He was appointed postmaster at Albion by President Lincoln in March, 1861, and again in 1865, holding the office something over eight years. For the past few years he has been doing business in New York city, but at present is not actively engaged in any business. He married Harriet J. Whitney, daughter of John Whitney, of Rochester, N. Y., in 1841. Of six children born to the family five are still living, one residing in Colorado and four in Albion.

W. J. Harrington, jr., was born at Albion. His parents, who are natives of London, England, came to Albion in 1836, and have lived here ever since. His mother died in 1847. Our subject has followed the grocery business a number of years, and since that the marketing business as a member of the firm of Blott & Harrington. He married Margaret Hoggarth, a native of England, who died in 1866. He then married Jane A. Mattison, a native of Albion, of English parentage.

Abeel Howard was born August 10th, 1819, at Catskill, Greene county, N. Y. He came to Albion May 9th, 1836. October 25th, 1852, he was married to Mary Mather, of Gaines. He is now one of the most extensive dealers in general dry goods in the village of Albion.

Arthur L. Huff was born in Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., in 1859, and came to Albion with his parents in 1863. He has been engaged in the livery business since 1865.

George S. Hutchinson, a native of Canada, came to Orleans county and located in Gaines with his parents in 1827; they have since died. His father's business was farming and hotel keeping. George S. has been twenty years in the grocery business in Albion. He was president of the village of Albion in 1875.

Charles A. Keeler was born July 7th, 1846, in Rockford, Ill. He took up his residence in Albion in April, 1866, although he has been a resident of Orleans county since 1851, with the exception of three years that he lived in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. September 11th, 1866, he was married to Miss Anna Willsie, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In the year 1869 he was appointed clerk to the Surrogate's Court, in which capacity he served until October, 1877, at which time he resigned, having received the nomination for district attorney. At the November election following he was elected district attorney of Orleans county, and was only second on the ticket as to majority. He was also elected a member of the first board of education in May, 1876.

Clark D. Knapp, a native of Milan, Ohio, located in Ridgeway in 1857. He afterward lived in Gaines from 1868, and was engaged in insurance in Albion till June, 1874. He read law with Hiram S. Goff from 1870; was admitted to the bar in 1874, and has since practiced with Mr. Goff.

Mrs. Maria F. Lawrence is a native of Knowlesville and a daughter of Andrew Stevens. She moved to Albion in 1867, where she has resided ever since; her present residence is on Main street.

Jerome Lee was born at Albion in 1822. His father came here in 1816, with his father; his mother came a little later. The emigrant located first six miles southeast of Albion, in what is known as Lee Settlement, in Barre. He died there in July, 1877, at the age of 84; and his wife at the age of 88. Jerome Lee has lived in the county most of the time since he was 13 years old, and constantly for the past thirty years. He has been twenty-five years in the flouring business, and in the dry goods and clothing trade previously. His father was a farmer. His grandfather, John Lee, who died in 1823, was the man selected to name the town of Barre; he was judge of Genesee county at that time. Jerome Lee has been trustee of the village, was Democratic Presidential elector in 1876, and is now excise commissioner, having been appointed in the spring of 1877.

M. J. Miller, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., was born in 1819. He came to Orleans county in 1851, locating in Albion, and has lived there ever since. He has been prominently identified with public works. His parents are natives of Dutchess county, father and son having both been born on the same farm. Mr. Miller's father is still living at the age of 86; his mother died in 1859. Mr. Miller served twelve years as postmaster in Dutchess county, residing nine years of that time in Orleans county.

James J. Mustill, a native of Cambridgeshire, England, was born July 5th, 1830. His parents were natives of the same place. His father died in Albion in 1859; his mother is still living. James came with his parents to Lockport, Niagara county, and moved to Albion the year that Pierce was elected President. He married Ruth, daughter of James and Sarah Few, also a native of England. She was born in 1829, and came to this country with her parents shortly after her husband's parents. Mr. Mustill has always followed the business of a saddler.

William H. Nichols was born at Albion January 25th, 1841. His parents were natives of Ireland, and came here at an early date. His father located in Albion; his mother in Batavia. After their marriage they settled in Albion, where they now live. William H. married Sarah Z. Braley, daughter of Nathaniel Braley, who came from

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Massachusetts, and is one of the pioneers of Orleans county.

Mrs. S. O'Harrow was born in England in 1824; came to this country when she was 14 years old, and located with her parents in Eagle Harbor. Her mother still resides there; her father died in 1870. She moved from Eagle Harbor to Albion in 1870, shortly after her father's death. Her husband, Ardle O'Harrow, deceased, was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y.; his parents came to Orleans county when he was a baby; his father was a miller.

G. W. Ough, a native of Otsego county, N. Y., was born in 1827. He came to Albion in 1850, and engaged in the furniture business the same year.

Mrs. Catharine Parsons, of Albion, was born February 12th, 1813, at Winhall, Vermont. In November, 1839, she was married to Elijah Freeman, of Connecticut, and was again married, to William C. Parsons, of Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., October 17th, 1844. In the year 1856 she came from Penn Yan to Albion, and has resided there since. Her residence is a desirable one, located on Park street. At a time some years prior to moving to Albion in 1856 she had resided in Albion.

Dr. A. L. L. Potter, a native of Hardwick, Otsego county, N. Y., was born in 1812. About 1822 he moved to Boston, Erie county, N. Y., where he made his home until 1840, when he commenced the study of theology, and graduated from Madison University in 1842. He was ordained at Evans, Erie county, after which he was engaged as a missionary for a number of years in Pennsylvania. In 1852 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. I. J. Meacham, of Nunda, N. Y., and afterward practiced with him until 1868, with the exception of three years' practice in Geneseo. In 1868 he moved to Albion, where he has since resided and followed his profession.

Richard Reed, a native of Murray, was born in 1840. His parents came here at an early date; they were natives of England. The father, Edward Reed, died in 1862; the mother lives on the same homestead where they first settled. Richard Reed has followed the grocery and liquor business.

John G., son of John F. and Mary Sawyer, was born June 5th, 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and was elected surrogate in 1867, and district attorney in 1862. His father came to Orleans county in 1831; he was a mechanic by trade. John G. married Miss Eliza A. Shaw in 1855, and they have three daughters living, having lost two boys. Mrs. Sawyer's parents were natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Sawyer has been superintendent of a Sabbath-school for fifteen years.

S. D. Shourds was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., July 4th, 1824, and came to Albion in 1853; his parents came from Cayuga county. He was eight years in the foundry business previous to entering the coal business, in which he is now engaged. His father, Thomas Shourds, was a cabinet maker by trade. S. D. Shourds married Elizabeth Tipperts, a native of Phelps, N. Y.

A. D. Smith was born May 18th, 1820, in Ontario county, N. Y. He came with his parents when four years old to Orleans county, and located in Albion in 1824. His father, Moses Smith, is dead, but his mother is still living on the same farm that they took up. Mr. A. D. Smith married Miss A. J. Cole, a native of Albion. They have two children living, Roderick O., who is engaged in the gardening and milk business, and Frank C., who has charge of an ice business which his father established in 1863. Previous to that year Mr. Smith was farming in Orleans county. He was in the West in 1859–61 in the mill business and church building. He has lost one child, Alcoe D.

R. Sommers, a native of England, went first to Canada, then moved to Albion in 1853. He established business for himself at that place in 1858. He married Dora E. Putnam for his second wife. His first wife, formerly Mary Ann Fisher, died in 1857.

Israel I. Stiles was born October 8th, 1799, in Morris county, N. J. He came to Albion in the year 1834 from Brockport. In 1839 he married Miss Vienna Price, of Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y. Mr. Stiles is now well advanced in years. He resides in Albion. His business during his lifetime has been the trade of a mechanic and millwright, although he was many years ago a hardware merchant in Albion.

A. Stilson, a native of Bennington county, Vt., came to Orleans county in 1838 and located in Barre. While there his occupation was teaching and supervision of schools, but he has been interested in farming more or less since 1850. He was school commissioner of the county five years, and taught in the Albion Academy in 1847 and 1848, and in Holley Academy from 1870 to 1874. He was appointed county superintendent by the board of supervisors in 1847. His father, Luther Stilson, was a native of Connecticut, and went to Vermont when a small boy. His mother was also a native of Connecticut. Mr. Stilson also held the office of justice of the peace in Barre twelve years, from 1856 to 1868, and was a member of the Legislature in 1860. He established his present grocery business in 1874, and on the 1st of April, 1877, took his son into partnership. He married Miss Clark, a native of Monroe county, N. Y.

J. A. Straight is a native of Canada, but lived there only one year. His parents located in Eagle Harbor when he was four years old, and from there removed to Albion in 1859. His father, Truman Straight, was a native of Monroe county, and died in Albion; his mother, a native of Genesee county, also died in Albion. Mr. Straight married Elizabeth N. Sprung, a native of Rochester, but living in Gaines at the time of her marriage. He commenced the study of dentistry with S. P. Briggs, of Albion, in 1853, and has been practicing in Orleans county and in Albion since 1859. He entered a partnership under the name of Doolittle & Straight in February, 1867.

H. C. Tucker, a son of H. D. Tucker, was born in Albion in 1842, read law with his father, and was admitted in 1866; and in 1870 went to Mancato, Minn., and commenced practice. He remained there until 1873, then returned to Albion, where he has since practiced, and in

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April, 1877, was elected justice of the peace. He served in the war of the Rebellion two years, in the 27th New York volunteers.

Marvin Warner was born in August 1831, at Albion. His parents were from Ontario county, N. Y., and are both dead. Marvin was brought up on a farm, but has been engaged now six years in the hotel business as proprietor of the Albion House.

George M. Waterman was born in Barre in 1845. His parents are from Cayuga county, N. Y., and came to Orleans county at an early date. They are still living, in Albion. George M. has followed the hardware business for fifteen years, and for himself eight years.

TOWN OF ALBION.

Jacob Annis is the only survivor of a family of eighteen children. His father was Thomas Annis, of New Hampshire. Jacob Annis was born in Hillsboro county, N. H., in 1790. He served three months as teamster, in the war of 1812, and came to Newport now Albion in 1817, and took up 100 acres of wild land, at $5.75 per acre, in section 10. In 1818 he built a log house thereon, without nails or glass, chimney or door. This he covered with bark and split out his own flooring. He was married in 1819 to Rhoda Loudon, of Montgomery county. They have had one son, Joshua R., who now resides on the old home farm. They now own 235 acres. Joshua R. Annis married Mary Hill, of Barre Center, and has three children now living.

Robert Armstrong was born in the town of Knox, Albany county, N. Y., in 1819. He came to Orleans county in 1838, and located in Carlton. He came to the town of Albion in 1871, and owns 60 acres of land where he now lives. He was married in 1839 to Emily Pierce, of Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., and again, in 1842, to Mary Vickery, of Ridgeway, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are now living. James, his son, enlisted in 1862 in the 4th N. Y. heavy artillery, and was accidentally killed in front of Petersburg in 1863 by a shot from a Union gun.

Henry Benedict, of Rich's Corners, town of Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., was born in Ballston, July 22nd, 1800. He was one of eight brothers, sons of Bushnell Benedict, from Danbury, Conn., who married Cynthia Landon, of Tinmoth, Vt., and settled in Ballston in 1792. They raised thirteen children there, and lived and died in the same room in which they commenced housekeeping; the father at the age of seventy-eight, the mother at eighty-seven. Henry Benedict at eighteen years of age was apprenticed to H. P. Chapman to learn woolen manufacturing in all its branches. In the winter of 1820, in order to dispose of the goods accumulated, he was put on board of a lumber sleigh with a load of woolen goods for Rochester. At Auburn the snow disappeared, and he took stage to Rochester. In ten days his goods arrived, having been hauled on mostly bare ground from Auburn on the sleigh. He got his goods aboard of a chartered wagon, hauling them to Lockport, where he sold the lot to Jonathan Child, to clothe the laborers there blasting the deep cut for the combined locks. While there he put up at the somewhat noted log tavern. After receiving pay for his goods, he took satchel in hand and followed an Indian trail some eight miles through the woods to Wilson's tavern on the Ridge road, and thence traveled by stage to Ballston Spa, occupying for the trip some six weeks, thus showing the facilities for travel in western New York at that day.

After returning and serving his apprenticeship, and something over, Mr. Benedict started to learn something in the art, and traveled on foot to Northampton, where Elisha Shepherd, then the largest manufacturer of woolen goods in Massachusetts, employed him to superintend the carding and roping department of fine goods, in which capacity he was entirely successful, until he desired to change, when Shepherd drew up a recommendation enabling him to travel through the State, setting in good order various fine carders for two years. He then returned to Saratoga county and purchased a dilapidated old woolen factory, put it in complete running order, and occupied it in running 100 yards of narrow cloth per day for twelve years, when in 1836 and 1837 the woolen business went under.

Mr. Benedict then came to western New York and joined a brother in manufacturing iron into agricultural implements, pumps, etc., until 1850, when he moved on to his present farm. He bought it at $50 per acre and has since been offered $138 per acre. Mr. Benedict is now employing his time in agricultural pursuits, and engaging in all the interests of the farming community.

In 1825 Mr. Benedict married a daughter of Palmer Cady; she died in 1873. He has since remained with a tenant. His four daughters now reside, one in Iowa, one in Florida, one in Rochester and one in Brooklyn, For fifteen years up to 1878 Mr. Benedict served in the capacity of Sunday-school superintendent, thereby forming many pleasant and strong ties of association with the rising generation.

Nathaniel Brailey, a native of Berkshire county, Mass., came to Wayne county, N. Y. in 1801, and to Orleans county in 1819, and located in Gaines, near Budd's Corners; in 1838 he married Sarah Wickham, of Columbia county. He has held the offices of magistrate, assessor, etc.

Zephaniah Clark was born in Williamstown, Mass., September 21st, 1794. He was the sixth born of a family of nine children, all now dead but himself and one younger sister. His father was a farmer. Mr. Clark worked on the farm with his older brothers until, in 1811, he left home with his father's consent and went to Troy and entered the printing office of the *Farmers' Register*, printed by F. Adincourt.

In 1812 the war with England broke out, and in 1814 Mr. Clark was mustered into a uniform company of infantry, commanded by Captain Higby. William L. Marcy (afterward governor of New York) was ensign. This company was ordered into immediate service. Mr.

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Clark served one campaign on Long Island and in New York, at the time the British fleet lay off the harbor, threatening to come in. The fleet, however, sailed to Baltimore and landed its forces, who were defeated at the battle of Baltimore. For this service Mr. Clark is now receiving a pension from the government. After this campaign he returned to Troy and served out the remainder of his time in the printing office.

When he became of age he went to Salem, Washington county, and engaged to work for Mr. Reynolds, who was printing Hume and Smollet's History of England. He improved his knowledge of history somewhat by aiding in reading the proof-sheets of this great work.

In 1817 he purchased the *Northern Budget*, and published the paper until 1828. He then sold the establishment to John C. Kimble, afterward a noted politician and State senator from Rensselaer county. The *Budget* is still published in Troy as a daily paper. After the sale of the paper Mr. Clark went into the book and stationery business in Troy and continued in trade with success until 1843, when, his health failing somewhat, he disposed of his stock and trade to William H. Young, who still continues the business at the old stand, Mr. Clark retiring, meanwhile, from active life. The next near 1844 he moved to Albion and purchased the farm and built the house where he now resides.

Mr. Clark was first married at the age of twenty-six at Troy, to Katharine Couenhoven, of New York city, December 22nd, 1819. One son by this marriage, Dr. Edward H. Clark, resides in the city of New York. After the death of his first wife Mr. Clark married Eleanor S. Adams, of Troy, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Adams, on the 28th of May, 1838. She lived but a few years. One son was born, who was lost at sea in 1861. Mr. Clark married his present wife, Sophia A. McHarg, in Albany, on the 17th day of April, 1844. She was the sister of the Rev. William N. McHarg, long the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Albion. Four children by this marriage, two sons and two daughters, are now living.

John P. Curtis was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1806; came to Orleans county in 1836, and located in the town of Gaines, where he purchased 250 acres of land. He came to Rich's Corners, in the town of Albion, in 1876. He was married in 1826 to Eliza Hanable, of Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y. She died in 1861, and Mr. Curtis was married in 1862 to Miss Harriet Covel, of Kendall. She died in 1875, and he married in 1876 Mrs. Salemma Johnson.

Andrew L., son of Salmon and Esther Dibble, was born in Barre in 1827. He was married in 1848 to Miranda Lord, of Monroe county. They have three children. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1875, by the Democratic party, and has served three years. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Baptist church.

Arnold C. Gregory was born October 22nd, 1826, at Shelby, Orleans county, and has been a lifelong resident of the county, with the exception of about four and a half years that he lived at Batavia. May 30th, 1848, he was married to Almira Kneeland, of Barre. Mr. Gregory is a son of Norman Gregory, who came to Orleans county, then Genesee, with his father from Vermont in 1815, and settled in the town of Shelby. His father was one of a family of six boys, all of whom are now living, save the oldest (Ira) who lived until he was 85 years of age. The youngest one living is Matthew, who is now 75 years of age. The oldest is Philo. who is 86. Arnold C. Gregory has a family of four children, one boy and three girls, now living. His oldest son, Charles Gregory, died at the age of twenty-two years, in the year 1872.

Charles E., son of Amos and Rosamond Griswold, was born in the town of Barre in 1832, and was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Payne, of Barre. They have two sons. Mr. Griswold now owns 57 acres of land about half a mile south of the southeast corner of the corporation line of Albion.

Francis, son of Francis and Dinah Harling, was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1827. He came to New York in 1849, and stopped there three months. He came to Orleans county in 1851, purchased ten and a half acres of land near Barre Springs, and then located on the farm of William Walker, where he has since remained. He purchased 46 acres of land of George Webster in 1864. He was married in 1850 to Sarah Walker (whose parents came from Westmoreland in 1833). They have ten children. Both are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Harling has made two visits to England since he first came over. He now owns 300 acres of land.

Charles O., son of Otis and Diantha E. Hartwell, was born in the town of Barre in 1845, and was married in 1867 to Miss Martha Miller, of Carlton. They have one child. Mr. Hartwell was elected to the office of assessor in 1877, which he still holds. He now resides on the old homestead farm taken up by his grandfather, Solomon Hartwell, in the year 1817.

Elisha L. Hoag, of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., was born in 1806, and married in 1828 to Sarah Wells, of Weathersfield, Conn., by whom he had two children. She died in 1851, and he married in 1852 Miss Deborah Gaskell, of Albion. He came to the town of Barre (now Albion) in 1838, located at Rich's Corners, and engaged in shoemaking, which he has since generally followed. He is now engaged in the grocery trade at Rich's Corners.

William, son of John and Margaret Hogarth, was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1836. He came to America in 1853 and staid a short time, and then returned to England, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he again returned to Albion, where he has since remained. He works the farm of F. Harling.

Michael Hogarth came from Westmoreland, England, with his parents in 1853. They returned to England after a stay of nine weeks at Albion. Michael and two sisters, however, remained until 1858, when they also went back. In 1860 Michael returned to Albion, and in 1861 bought 60 acres of land, where he now resides, of Warren Webster, and also married the latter's daughter Ruth in 1860.

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Lewis Ingalls was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1817. He was married in 1838 to Miss Sarah Warren, of Nunda, N. Y. They have one daughter, now Mrs. Udell, of Sweden, Monroe county. Mr. Ingalls came to Orleans county in 1850, and purchased 100 acres of land in the town of Gaines. He came to the town of Barre (now Albion) in 1857, and purchased 53 acres of land in section 26, where he now resides. He is in every sense of the word a self-made man, has a fine education, and his library contains a rare collection of choice books.

Maynard A., son of Cyrus and Anna Jaquith, was born in the town of Barre the part now Albion in 1844, and was married to Miss Sarah Perry, formerly of Saratoga; they have one child. Mr. Jaquith now owns 147 acres of land, 97 of which are of the old home farm taken up by his father, Cyrus Jaquith, in 1826. The latter was born in Franklin county, Mass., and came to Orleans county in 1825. He died in 1867, aged 68.

Chauncy G. Lake was born in Litchfield county, Conn., in 1814. He was married in 1824 to Mary Ensign, of Litchfield, Conn., by whom he had three children. He came to Orleans county in 1846 and located on 50 acres of land in section 16. He has followed farming and teaching, and has held the office of commissioner of highways six years.

William H. Lattin was born July 10th, 1824, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He came to Albion in 1832. His parents were natives of Dutchess county. His father, a farmer, died in September, 1874; his mother July 8th, 1861. W. H. Lattin married Mary E. Wilson, a native of Gaines.

William A. Luttenton son of Almond and Lovina Luttenton, was born in what is now the town of Albion, in 1837, and was married in 1860 to Miss D. Thompson, of Barre; they have five children. He purchased the farm of 115½ acres where he now resides in 1870, of Josiah Webster. He began teaching school at eighteen, which he still follows during the winter.

William Mather, born in the parish of Roxboroughshire, Scotland, in 1820, came to Orleans county in 1851, and worked for Mr. Ross, of Kendall. He came to Albion in 1864, where he owns 10½ acres of land. He married Susan Hutchinson, of Roxborough, Scotland.

John Mattinson was born in Westmoreland county England, in the year 1839. His parents were John and Hannah Mattinson, of Whitehaven, Cumberland county England. They came to Orleans county in 1841, and purchased 62 acres of land where John Mattinson now resides. He was married in 1870 to Mary Baldwin, of Albion. He now owns 97 acres of land.

Frederick, son of John and Amy Minckley, natives of Grand Island, in Lake Champlain, was born in the town of Barre in 1837. He was married in 1867 to Marion P. Hinds, of Murray, and now lives on a portion of the homestead farm taken up by his father in 1817.

Luther Parmelee was born at Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1806, and came to Orleans county in 1820. He married Mandara Rich, of Smithfield, Madison county, by whom he had ten children. He purchased fifty acres where he now resides in 1855.

W. Clark Rogers was born December 6th, 1831, at Albion. April 2nd, 1856, he was married to Miss D. R. Cady, of Gaines. Mr. Rogers is now a resident of the town of Albion, and a farmer by occupation.

Warren L. Smith was born in Murray in 1829, and married in 1851 to Emeline Hoag, of Barre, by whom he had one child. She died in 1863, and Mr. Smith was married in 1854 to Amanda Wright, of Barre. He has six children living, and owns sixty-one acres of land. His parents were Levi and Laura Smith, of Murray.

Charles V. St. Clair, a native of Canada, was born June 9th, 1812, and came to Albion in 1816. His father, James (son of James St. Clair), fought all through the Revolution, and died on the farm now owned by his son, Charles. He was a native of New Hampshire. Charles N. St. Clair married Elmira Turrell, of Dutchess county. He has most of his life owned and lived on the farm where he now resides. He helped to build the early schoolhouse, and was in command of a company of riflemen in the time of "general trainings." His father died April 1st, 1874, aged 85; his mother died in 1878, aged 83.

William A. Tanner was born in the town of Barre in 1829, and was married in 1863 to Miss Clara B. Cole, of Barre, by whom he had one child. Mrs. Tanner dying in 1858, he was married in 1859 to Miss Polly Jaquith, of Barre. They have three children.

Robert S. Tanner was born in Barre, N. Y., in 1824. He married Charlotte A. Hills, of Barre. They have one child. Samuel M. Tanner, the father of R. S. and W. A. Tanner, was born in Windham county in the year 1792, and came to Orleans county in the year 1819, and took up one hundred acres of land of the Holland Company in section 19. He was twice married, and had seven children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Tanner was one of the first settlers in that part of the town; he died of cholera at Chicago. At the time of his death he owned 250 acres of land.

Mrs. Cynthia Tracy was born in the town of Barre in 1813. She is a daughter of William and Phœbe Wright, who were early settlers of the town of Barre. She was married in 1833 to Ezekiel Root, of Barre, by whom she had seven children, only two of whom are now living. Mr. Root died in 1850, and in 1865 she was married to Thomas Tracy, her present husband.

George R., son of Samuel and Rhoda Williams, was born in the year 1818, in the town of Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., came with his parents to Orleans county in 1829, and now resides on the farm taken up by his father. He was married in 1845 to Miss Abigal H. Tracy, of Otsego county. She died in 1871, and Mr. Williams married in 1875 Mrs. Sophia Armstrong.

Jacob N. Wilson (a son of Leonard and Charlotte Wilson) was born in the town of Carlton in 1832, and was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Bailey, of Kendall, by whom he has seven children.

Justus W. Wright was born in Barre in 1837, and was married in 1859 to Miss Delia Lord, of Barre. They have had five children, three of whom are now living. He is a son of William and Phœbe Wright, who were

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early settlers of the town. He owns 40 acres of land where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are both members of the Universalist church.

TOWN OF BARRE.

John Andrews was born on the farm where he now lives in 1829. He was married to Miss Mary E. Gibson in 1854. They have two children, named Jesse and Lucy.

F. X. Beals was born in Madison, Wayne county, N. Y., May 4th, 1834, and was married March 29th, 1860, to Miss L. J. Bacon, of Byron, Genesee county. He came to Barre June 16th, 1869.

Lanson Cole was born September 10th, 1797, in A--bany county, N. Y., and on the 19th of September, 1818, married Mary Gibbons, of the same county. From there he removed to Barre in 1828. He is engaged in farming, and was assessor for a number of years successively.

Oliver P. Culver, son of Orange Culver, was born in Cayuga county, in 1822. He came to the town of Barre with his father's family in 1828. He married Miss Jane DeLano in 1846. She died July 3d, 1856, leaving a family of three children. Mr. Culver married Miss Sarah Saloma Burnham in 1858. They have one son.

Thomas Cushing, M. D., was born December 12th, 1827, at Turner, Madison county, N. Y., and married December 27th, 1848, to Sarah A. Crittendon, of Barre, N. Y. Dr. Cushing came to Barre from Northeast, Erie county, Pa., in April, 1860, and is engaged as a farmer and physician. He was assistant surgeon of the 28th N. Y. volunteers, and surgeon of the 20th U. S. C. T. during the late civil war.

Oscar F. Foster, farmer, Barre Center, was born in Barre, February 24th, 1824. He was married on the 23d of April, 1846, to Sophia R. Tenny, of Riga, Monroe county.

Chester Freeman was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1807, and married in 1834 to Eliza Chitisler, of Cayuga county. In 1842 he located where he now lives in Barre. His first wife died March 28th, 1848, and he married Amanda Morris, of Saratoga county, N. Y. He has one child living, Lydia McNall. One son, Gideon, was company quartermaster in the 3d Michigan cavalry, and died September 7th, 1862; another, William A., was in the 4th heavy artillery, and was killed at Ream's Station, Va., August 23d, 1864. Gideon was with Grant at Pittsburgh Landing. Mr. Freeman is a farmer.

Lewis Genung was born March 15th, 1828, in the town of Barre. He was married February 23d, 1859, to Mary J. Dillingham, of Elba, N. Y. Mr. Genung is engaged in farming. His post-office address is South Barre.

James Goodwin was born August 11th, 1814, in England, and married October 29th, 1839, to Miss Lucinda P. Loveland of Barre, N. Y. Mr. Goodwin came to the town in 1831, and has been prominently interested in ditching swamp lands in the State of New York. Post-office, Barre Center.

Z. F. Hebard was born April 4th, 1804, at Schroon, N. Y. He was married June 19th, 1828, to Amanda Wrisley, of Barre, N. Y. He came to the town with his father, Ithamar Hebard, from Brandon, Vt., in July, 1816. Mr. Hebard is engaged in farming. His post-office address is Barre Center. He has been for forty years a member of the Presbyterian church at Barre Center, and one of its deacons for a quarter of a century. Ithamar Hebard was born November 19th, 1776, at Bennington, Vt., and married about 1800 to Irene Farr, of Brandon, Vt. He died February 5th, 1853, and his wife October 23d, 1840. Both were buried at Barre Center. Mr. Hebard was the second man elected to the office of supervisor after the town was organized, and was one of the early justices of the peace.

Frank Herrick, son of Richard J. Herrick, was born in June, 1833, and married to Miss Rachel A. Root, of Clarendon, December 24th, 1864. They have two children, Nathan R. and Flora A.

Jacob B. Hill, accompanied by his wife, came from Riga, N. Y., to Barre in 1833. He bought land of some squatters. His widow still lives on a part of his original purchase. He died in 1869. His son, John W. Hill, has built a house on the east part of the homestead, which he owns. John W. Hill was married to Miss Elsie Stottle in 1853, and has a family of five children.

George W. Hoag was born in the town of Barre April 5th, 1836. He was married to Sybil Comer, of Barre, in 1863. She died in 1868. Mr. Hoag was again married, to Miss Carrie N. Briggs, March 21st, 1871. They have two children.

Alva Mattison, a native of New London, Columbia county, N. Y., was born August 3d, 1799. He came to the town of Barre in 1826, and bought a farm of Selah Belding, who had built on it the only frame house in the vicinity. Mr. Mattison has the oldest apple orchard in the town. He was married to Miss Orpha Bull, November 25th, 1823. They have had eight children, five of whom were girls. Two of the daughters are dead. Mr. Mattison has held the offices of town clerk, supervisor and school commissioner.

Hon. Charles H. Mattison, son of Alva and Orpha Mattison, was born in Barre in 1837, and married to Miss Amelia E. Fargo, of Barre, in 1862. He has a family of two boys and one girl. He has held the office of town clerk for several years, and was supervisor from 1869 to 1871. He is the present member of Assembly from Orleans county. Mr. Mattison served in the Rebellion three years. He went out as a private in Company D, of the 151st N. Y. volunteers, was promoted to be post adjutant at Beaufort, S. C., served on the staff of General C. H. Howard for a brief time, and was detailed on the staff of General Rufus Saxton. He was mustered out in September, 1865.

William H. Rogers was born in 1832 at Le Roy, N. Y., and married December 1st, 1859, to Harriett A. Mix, of Barre, N. Y. Mr. Rogers came to Barre in 1852 from

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Elba, Genesee county; he is a farmer. Barre Center is his post-office.

William H. Root, of Allegany county, N. Y., was married to Miss Cordelia S. Halroyd, October 6th, 1858. He was born November 5th, 1832, and came to the town of Barre in March, 1876. He has a family of four boys.

Adam Rupp, farmer, Barre Center, is a native of Germany, having been born at Huhnsbach June 22nd, 1822. While young he emigrated to West Henrietta, Monroe county, and on the 29th of April, 1851, married Sophia E. Wiser, of that place. Thence he removed to Barre in 1852.

Adam Shelar, a native of Germany, was born in 1820, and came to this country in 1845. He married Miss Margaret Quance in 1847, and came to Barre in 1867. He has a family of nine children.

Joel L. Shorey was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1819. He was married in 1843 to Eunice Morgan and settled where he now lives, on Pine Hill, in Barre. His children are Martha C., born December 31st, 1845, and Mary A., born June 21st, 1858. His father was in the war of the Revolution.

Morris Wright, son of Washington Wright, is still living on the old homestead where he was born in 1832. He married Miss Mary Jane Allen in 1854. She died in 1856, and he married Miss Marian Deland in 1859. They have two sons, George L., and Herbert J.

Among other prominent residents of the town of Barre are A. J. Foster, Floyd Starr, R. N. Tinkham, Harriet Hubbard, Mrs. S. Street, H. D. Waldo, George Clark, superintendent of the poor, John Andrews, and T. H Wolfrom.

TOWN OF CARLTON.

Alfred Allen, son of Abner and Sally Allen, was born in the town of Yates in 1826. October 29th, 1846, he was married to Harriet, daughter of John Benjamin, of Yates. In 1852 he bought forty-five acres of land near Waterport, where he now lives. He is a member of the M. E. church. His father came to Orleans county in 1834, and died in 1867 at the age of seventy-one. His mother is now living, at the age of eighty-one.

Alvin K. Allen was born in Aurelius, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1827, and came to the town of Rush, Monroe county, in 1837, and to Carlton in 1849. In 1858 he purchased the farm of ninety-eight acres where he now resides, of William Wood. He was married in 1854 to Miss Ruth A. Luttenton. Both are of the Advent faith.

Daniel B., son of Horatio and Hannah Allen, was born in the town of Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., in 1828. He was a painter, and went to Niagara Falls in 1848 or 1849, where he followed his trade. He was trustee and president of Niagara City three years. He was married in 1855 to Caroline Mathew, of Somerset, and came to Carlton in 1861. He was elected magistrate in 1877 to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1878. He owns one hundred and sixty-six acres.

H. M. Ballou was born in Plymouth, January 27th, 1825, and moved to Carlton with his parents in 1832. He was married to Sarah H. Brown in 1847, and purchased his homestead in 1850; it consists of forty acres. He has held the position of deputy collector of customs at the Oak Orchard Harbor port at intervals since 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou have four children, named, respectively, Ralph L., Mary H., George P., and Henry G. Ballou.

Dwight S. Beckwith is the junior member of the firm of Selheimer & Beckwith, lumber and produce dealers, who have a fine warehouse at Carlton. They employ on an average twelve men; their business amounts to about $130,000 annually.

Dennis Bickford was born in Waltham, Addison county, N. Y., in 1804. His parents moved to Canada when he was one year old, and his mother died when he was five. When he was six years old he went to live with Zebediah Heath, and came with him to Genesee county in 1817. He was married in 1835 to Maria Van Dusen, who died in 1857, aged fifty years. He was married again November 17th, 1858, to Angelina, daughter of Thomas and Cynthia Wright, of Orleans county. He now owns seventy-five acres of land near Kenyonville. He has been assessor of the town for three years, and supervisor two terms. He has been guardian of fifteen children, and settled the estates which they inherited. He is still actively engaged in farming, though seventy-four years of age.

George H. Blanchard, son of Jonathan and Ruth Blanchard, natives of Saratoga county, was born April 7th, 1836, in the town of Yates. He was married November 18th, 1859, to Almira Van Deuser, daughter of Walter H. and Mary D. Van Deuser, of Orange county. Mr. Blanchard now lives in Kenyonville, where he is engaged in the produce and commission business. He holds the office of justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard have had three children, all of whom are living.

Silas G. Boughten was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1842, and came to Orleans county in 1860. He enlisted in 1862 in Company H, 108th regiment N. Y. volunteers and served three years. He was at the battles of Cold Harbor, Antietam, and Petersburg, and in other engagements. He was married in 1867 to Emily Boughton of Batavia. They have two children.

Emery Nelson Bragg, son of Ebinson and Sally Bragg, was born in New Hampshire, in 1807. August 6th, 1830, he was married to Sarah Moore, daughter of Josiah and Lovina Moore, natives of Vermont, and they have had eight children, five of whom are yet living. Mr. Bragg came to Orleans county in 1837, and bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, near Kuckville. He remained there about three years, and then sold the place and bought a saw-mill, which he operated until it was burned four years later. Later he opened a cooper shop, which he still runs, though he is seventy-one years old, and in connection with that business he is engaged in the cultivation of "San Domingo coffee."

Franklin Brown is a son of Oliver and Sarah Brown,

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who came to Genesee county in September, 1817, took up 118 acres of land and received the deed of it in 1832 of the Holland Land Company. Oliver Brown helped build the first school-house in the town. Albion now stands on what was a part of his farm. The canal was cut through his farm. Franklin Brown was born May 14th, 1819, and lived at home until the 9th of January, 1849. He was married January 9th, 1848, to Betsey J., daughter of Nathan A. Gilbert, a native of Oswego county. He bought 160 acres of land near Waterport, where he now lives. He is a member of the M. E. church.

John Burt was born in the town of Devizes, county of Wiltshire, England, in 1826, and served twelve years in the English army. He came to America in 1859, and resided in Canada until 1866, excepting two years during which he served in the late war. He purchased his present residence in 1872. He was married in 1861 to Mary Green, of Fulton, Oswego county. They have had two children.

John Cain, son of Oliver and Olive Cain, came to Orleans county with his parents in 1819, and took up 120 acres of land. He helped build the Town Line school-house. Oliver Cain died March 8th, 1841, aged 48. Olive Cain is now living with her son John, at the age of 81 years. John Cain was married in 1841 to Philena, daughter of Daniel and Petta Houseman, of the town of Yates. They have had six children. All are living and all are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

Stephen Chapell, son of Elias M. and Abigail Chapell, of Genesee county, was born June 29th, 1820, in Paris, N. Y., and came to Orleans county in 1841. He was a carpenter and joiner, and worked at his trade about ten years at Kendall. He was married in 1843 to Anna P., daughter of Lewis and Betsey Prouty, of the town of Kendall. He bought four acres of land, and by industry and good management is now the owner of 67 acres in Carlton, where he now lives. He has four children, two boys and two girls. The oldest boy, Marcus H., was a soldier in the last war, and lost his left arm at the battle of Cold Harbor. He has been for twelve years employed in the custom-house.

With his older brother, Jerry, Nelson Clark came to Carlton in 1819, and settled on the farm now occupied by his heirs. July 1st, 1829, he was married to Miss Harriet Murdock, of Carlton. Miss Murdock was born in Ridgeway, December 9th, 1810, and was the first female child born of white parents in that town. Mr. Clark died July 8th, 1877, in his seventy-first year. Mrs. Clark survives him, and has four children living, Lyman, Oliver, and Susan Clark, and Mrs. Celestia Byington. Her sons George W. and Lewis Clark lived to grow up, but died in early manhood.

William Clark was born September 5th, 1819, at Troy, N. Y. He was married January 1st, 1846, to Miss Sarah Dunham, of Carlton. Mr. Clark came to Carlton in 1834 from Alexander, Genesee county, and is engaged in farming. Post-office address, Kuckville.

John Clipp was born on the Isle of Wight, England, December 28th, 1815, and came to this country with his parents in 1819. He lived eleven years in Canada, then came to the United States and served three years in the late war as bugler, in the 6th U. S. cavalry. He has since resided in Carlton.

Joseph Corbin was born October 7th, 1827, at Granville, Washington county, N. Y., and married Frances M. Baker, of that place, May 5th, 1853. The births in their family have been as follows: Willis J., February 25th, 1856; Marvin G., December 24th, 1860; Carrie M., February 2nd, 1872; May, July 7th, 1875. Mr. Corbin removed from Washington county to Carlton in 1834, and is engaged in farming.

G. W. Curry, a native of London, England, came to America with his parents in 1856. After residing in Canada till 1861, they removed to the United States. He was married to Betsey M. Lake, whose father had previously purchased a farm near Albion, for which he paid $1,700. Subsequently valuable stone quarries were found on the place. After the death of Mr. Lake the place was sold for $22,000. The remains of what is supposed to have been a mastodon were found on this farm and are now in the possession of Mrs. Curry. In 1865 the present homestead near Two Bridges was purchased, and it is being improved every year.

John Curtis was born in the town and county of Hillsboro, N. H., in 1808, and came with his parents to Bergen, Genesee county, in 1818. He remained there seven years, and in 1825 came with his axe, rifle and pack to what is now Curtis's Corners, in the town of Carlton. Mr. Curtis has still the antlers of a fine buck which he shot in the neighborhood. He is now living with his third wife, being seventy years old and hale and robust.

Benjamin Davis was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., October 5th, 1823, and married to Cyntha McCarthy September 6th, 1843. He moved to Carlton in 1845, where he has since resided.

Captain Charles N. English took command of the schooner "H. M. Ballou" in the year 1873. He began a lake sailor's life as cook on board the "J. E. Hall." He was born in the town of Carlton in 1850, and at an early age manifested a desire for a sailor's life and entered the same when about eighteen years old. He was married in 1872 to Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah Pratt, of Carlton. He is now master of the "H. M. Ballou," on Lake Ontario.

Earl D. Fuller, farmer, was born in Carlton in 1833. He was married in 1860 to Miss Julia A. Dean, of Carlton, by whom he had two children, one of whom, a son, is now living. She died in 1868. He purchased forty-four acres of land where he now resides in 1862. He was appointed to the office of constable in 1874, and has been elected to the same office annually since. His father came to Carlton in 1812 and located at the mouth of Johnson's creek, where he died in 1862.

Reuben Fuller, son of Captain John and Anna Fuller, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and came to Batavia, Genesee county, in 1810 with his father, who took up 353 acres of land, which he cleared. Mr. Fuller helped build the

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first log school-house and to plant the first orchard in the town. One of the first saw-mills was built on his farm. He was a captain of the home militia. He died in 1817, at the age of fifty-four. Reuben Fuller was married in 1823 to Johanna Stricklin, a native of Orleans county, who died the same year. He was married again in 1825, to Fanny Morehouse. By this marriage nine children were born, five of whom are living. Mrs. Fuller died in 1856, and Mr. Fuller was married the third time, to Harriet St. John, widow of Eliphalet St. John and daughter of Samuel and Sarah Ross, natives of Schenectady county, New York.

Benjamin D. Fowler was born in Westchester county in 1832, and came to Mendon, Monroe county, in 1837 with his parents, Jeremiah and Ann Fowler. In 1858 he came to Carlton and engaged in the milling bnsiness at Kenyonville, and in 1876 in the mercantile business at Two Bridges. He was married in 1857 to Mary Whyland. He was appointed postmaster at Two Bridges and now holds the office. He was appointed magistrate in 1867, and duly elected in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are members of the Methodist church.

John W. Gillmore, son of John and Delina Gillmore, of Carlton, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., and came to Orleans county with his parents in 1847. He was married in 1858 to Phoebe E. Ketchum, of Shelby. He was elected to the office of magistrate, to fill a vacancy, in 1865, and served three terms by election thereafter. He was elected supervisor in 1877 and again in 1878.

Jasper M.Grow was born in 1808, and married to Betsey Jane Clark in 1830. He moved to Carlton in 1832, and has resided on his present homestead since. He has held the rank of colonel and has been town superintendent, supervisor and school commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Grow have had four children.

John Hall, a son of Peter and Rachel Hall, was born in New Hampshire, March 29th, 1809, and came to Orleans county in 1835. In 1841 he was married to Caroline Woodmansee, a native of Connecticut. In 1843 Mr. Hall bought the farm he at present owns and occupies, and on which he has lived continuously since. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had two children, both daughters. Mary P. Hall is dead; the other daughter, Ellen, is the wife of Joseph Nicholson, and with her husband and five children lives on the homestead of her parents.

Job Hoag, son of Mark and Susan Hoag, was born November 19th, 1830, in the town of Root, Montgomery county, N. Y. He was married October 8th, 1853, to Rachel, daughter of Lot and Anna Crosby. He moved to Carlton, Orleans county, and worked the farm of E. Dye the first year. The second year he bought 60 acres of land at $50 per acre; he afterward sold it for $2,525 more than he paid for it, and bought 114½ acres east of Waterport, where he now lives. He has had nine children, five of whom are now living. Mark Hoag was born in Dutchess county and went with his father, Nathaniel Hoag, to Montgomery county when he was two years old. He was a farmer and died at the age of fifty-seven, and his wife at the age of forty-five.

Mason C. Huntington, son of Eliphalet and Edna Huntington, natives of Connecticut, moved to Carlton, Orleans county, in 1860, and bought 160 acres of land. Mr. Huntington was married March 13th, 1834, to Syrene Wright. They had one son, George C. Huntington, who was born December 8th, 1842, and married September 25th, 1870, to Jane H. Broadwell. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Huntington have had two children, both of them daughters. Mrs. Mason C. Huntington died December 5th, 1869; Eliphalet Huntington in October, 1828, and Edna August 3d, 1819. George C. Huntington lives with his father on the old homestead.

Lewis J. Jordon was born in Litchfield county, Conn., April 29th, 1848, from whence he came with his parents to Carlton in 1855. He was married February 17th, 1869, to Theda V. Bragg, of Carlton. He is at present dealing in country produce at Carlton, East Carlton and Kendall Station. His post-office address is Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y.

F. B. Kuck, a son of George Kuck, was born at Kuckville June 9th, 1832. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Elihu M. Gould, of Parma, Mich., August 27th, 1857. He is by occupation a farmer, and has always resided at Kuckville.

M. C. and E. T. Lacy are among the most prominent men of the town. They were born in Monroe county. The former lived there until he was thirty years of age, and then removed to the farm which his father bought in Carlton, where he has since resided.

Richard P. Merrill, son of William P. Merrill, was born June 8th, 1843, in the town of Bergen, Genesee county. He was married September 6th, 1863, to Delia, daughter of Hease and Ada Allen. He had three children by this marriage. Mrs. Merrill died December 29th, 1876. He was married again February 10th, 1877, to Sarah Myres; they had one child. Mr. Merrill bought 58½ acres of land in 1871 near Kenyonville, where he now lives. He was in the late war; he enlisted May 17th, 1861, and remained two years in Company D, 14th regiment, N. Y. State volunteers. He received a wound in the left side; he was in eleven battles. William P. Merrill, his father, was born in Genesee county, N. Y.

Henry O. Miles was born in the State of Massachusetts, October 31st, 1811, and came to Carlton with his parents in 1813. He purchased a farm consisting of forty-four acres in 1835. He was married in 1836 to Anna Clark, of Palmyra. They have had three children. In 1854 he added fifty-two acres to his farm.

James Mosier, son of Robert Mosier, was born in Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y., and came to Orleans county in 1836, and bought fifty-one acres of land at eighteen dollars per acre. He sold it in 1867 at sixty dollars per acre, and bought nine acres near Waterport, where he now lives. December 13th, 1829, he was married to Mary Tripp, a native of Rhode Island, who died in September, 1837. He was married in 1838 to Catharine Garrett. She died April 15th, 1861. July 28th, 1861, he was married to Sarah M. Neal, daughter of Mark Neal, of Orleans county. He has three children

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by his first wife, seven by his second, and one by his third.

Captain Horatio C. Murray was born in the town of Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1820, and came to Oak Orchard Harbor in 1848. He built the Orleans Hotel in 1851, and conducted it until 1877, in connection with the business of ship building. He was master of sailing vessels twenty-five years, and inspector of government works two years. He married Huldah Blake, of Clarkson, Monroe county, in 1852. They have three children. He is engaged in the grocery business at Oak Orchard Harbor.

David Myers was born in Canada in 1854, and came to Carlton in 1862. He married Maggie A. Tier, of Gaines, in 1874. He is a farmer by occupation.

Moses Myers was born in Vermont, July 17th, 1828, and came to Carlton in 1865 and purchased one and one-half acres of land in 1869, on which he has since resided. He is by occupation a machinist. He married Margaret Ann Seward in 1853. She came from Canada. They have four children.

Frank Phelps was born August 3d, 1855. He was married November 16th, 1875, to Anna Nicholson, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Nicholson, of Kuckville. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have one child, a girl. Mr. Phelps's father, Lyman D. Phelps, and his mother, Sophronia A. Phelps, were both natives of Monroe county. They came to Orleans county in 1848, and bought ten acres of land near Kuckville. He has added to his possessions until there are now thirty-two acres in his farm. Mrs. Phelps has woven many carpets. They have had eleven children, of whom Frank is the youngest. Mr. Phelps has been in the employ of the government four years, and was for two years constable of the town of Carlton.

Philip Podgers, blacksmith, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1838, and came to America in 1857, and located at Middleport, Niagara county. He came to Two Bridges in 1862, where he now carries on his business. He was married in 1860 to Harriet Mortimer, of Devonshire, England. He now owns eighty acres of land in Carlton.

John H. Porter was born in England in the year 1830, and came to this country with his brother William in 1851, since which he has lived at Utica and Webster, N. Y., and Hillsdale, Mich., until 1871, when he came to Orleans county, and located in Murray. In 1874 he came to Carlton, and located on the farm of E. T. Simpson, where he now lives. He was married in 1858 to Miss Amelia Atchinson, a native of England, and at that time a resident of Webster, Monroe county, by whom he has five sons.

Lorenzo Reed was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1837; came to Orleans county with his parents in 1846, and married in 1862 Miss Mary Ann Lowell, of Yates. They have four children. He purchased sixty-three acres of land, where he now resides, in 1867.

John B. Reynolds, son of Allen B. and Eliza J. Reynolds, was born in Carlton, where he now lives. His father settled in the town in 1853, on a farm of eighty-two acres. He now owns one hundred and seventy-six acres. Allen B. Reynolds was married in 1854 to Eliza J. Bennett, daughter of Granville and Maria Bennett. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were both church members. They have had eleven children; eight of them are now living. Mrs. Reynolds died May 15th, 1876, at the age of forty-two. Gilbert and Hannah Reynolds, grandparents of John B. Reynolds, are both living in Monroe county, aged, respectively, eighty-six and eighty-four. The former served in the war of 1812.

Daniel Root is a son of Moses and Anna Root, who came to Batavia, Genesee county, in 1802, and soon after took up 114 acres of land near Kuckville. Mr. Root, sen., built the first barn and the fourth house in the county, and helped build the first school-house. He also planted the first orchard in the town. He served in the war of 1812, and was one of the first who volunteered to go to Chippewa. With his son Reuben, he served under General Scott against McKenzie. Daniel Root was married in 1820 to Miss Hastings, a native of Canada. He bought the present homestead in 1820. Efford Gage, who married his daughter Delilah, now lives on and works the old homestead. Mr. Root is eighty-two years of age.

John Ross, son of James and Elizabeth Ross, natives of Scotland, came to New York the 11th day of August, 1850. He came to Waterport, Orleans county, in 1872. He is a miller and has run the Stillwater grist-mill since he came to the town. He was married in June, 1852, to Eunice, daughter of Elias and Abigail Chapell, of Genesee county. They had two children, one of whom is living.

Captain H. S. Selheimer, of the firm of Selheimer & Beckwith, lumber and produce dealers at Oak Orchard Harbor and Carlton Station, on the Lake Shore railroad, was born in Miflin county, Pa., in 1834, and came to Carlton in 1845. In 1857 he took command of the schooner "Bloomer," and followed lake navigation until 1865, since which he has been engaged in the lumber trade. The firm runs a steam saw and planing-mill which gives employment to about eight men. Mr. Selheimer is a member of the F. A. M.

Enos T. Simpson, son of Asa and Minerva Simpson, was born in the town of Carlton in the year 1830, and married in 1861 to Miss Emeline Drake, of Carlton. They have had two children.

N. F. Simpson, son of Asa and Minerva Simpson, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1817, and was married in 1840 to Miss Mary Jane Babbit, of Wyoming county, N. Y. They have only one daughter, who is a resident of Warsaw, N. Y. Mr. Simpson came to Carlton in 1822, when but five years old, with his parents, who were among the early settlers.

Captain Thomas W. Simpson was born in Carlton in 1842. He entered service as a seaman under Captain Selheimer, of Oak Orchard, and followed the lakes until 1862, when he shipped from New York to London, England, on board the "James Keeler," which he left on arrival, in consequence of ill treatment. From thence he went to Newcastle-on-Tyne, thence to Marseilles, France,

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and again ran away, and shipped for the East Indies on board a Russian vessel. They loaded with rice and sailed for Bremen, Germany, thence to Cardiff, Wales, and thence to New York in 1863. He shipped as quartermaster on board the ship "E. L. Clark," in the U. S. service. In 1865 he became master of the schooner "Emogene," on the lakes. Having filled all subordinate offices, he has been promoted from laborer on government works to inspector. He is a teacher and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause. He is now engaged in the grocery business. He married Jane Thomas, of Carlton, in 1865. They have two children.

James Stroyan came to Orleans county in 1836 from Galway, Scotland, where he was born in 1817. He located in the town of Yates, where he took up 100 acres of land. He married Matilda Joy, of Yates, in 1850. He came to Carlton in 1875, and purchased 100 acres of land where he now lives.

Truman Symson was born in the town of Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., in 1823, and came to Orleans county about the year 1848. He owns 188 acres of land in Carlton.

James Thompson, son of John and Phebe Thompson, was born in the town of Gaines, Genesee county, N. Y., April 29th, 1810, and in 1815 came with his father to the town of Carlton, where the latter bought the farm upon which his son now lives. Mr. Thompson was in the war of 1812, and was once driven from his home by the Indians. In the early days he was obliged to go forty miles to mill. James Thompson was married in 1830 to Laura Cushman. Mr. and Mrs. Cushman have had eight children, seven of whom are living.

Chester Warner, one of the proprietors of the Orleans Hotel, at Oak Orchard Harbor, was born in 1833. He went to California in 1856 and returned in 1863. He was married in 1864 to Melvina Moshier, of Barre; they have one child. In 1875 he kept the Albion House, at Albion, and in 1876 purchased the Orleans Hotel, at Oak Orchard Harbor, in company with Moses Broadwell, which has since been kept under the firm name of Warner & Broadwell, and is a popular pleasure resort.

Mrs. D. R. West was born in Genesee county in 1827, and moved to Carlton in 1846, and has resided there ever since.

William S., son of James and Mary Wilcox, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1809. His father came to Carlton in 1805, took up 56 acres of land one mile west of Two Bridges, remained there four years and then went back to Wayne county. He returned to Carlton in 1813, and died in 1826. William S. came with his parents, and has since been a resident of the town. He was married in 1835 to Sarah E. Day, of Carlton, by whom he had seven children; she died in 1867. He was married again. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are members of the Baptist church.

Catharine A. Wilson is the widow of the late Henry Wilson. She was born August 10th, 1808, and married to Henry Wilson, of Dutchess county, July 10th, 1828. Mr. Wilson died June 24th, 1871, at the age of sixty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had fourteen children, of whom eleven are now living. Their son G. H. Wilson died June 11th, 1877, leaving a bequest of $500 to the M. E. church of Kuckville.

George A., son of Leonard and Charles H. Wilson, was born in Carlton, N. Y., in 1824, and was married in 1851 to Emma Wheeler, of Kendall. She died in 1862, and Mr. Wilson was married again the same year, to Esther Crowell, of Cattaraugus. She died in 1877, and in 1878 he was again married, to Mrs. Mary Marlett. He has held the offices of assessor, inspector of election, etc.

Mrs. Chester Williams, relict of Aaron Gilmore, who died July 12th, 1874, leaving his wife and one daughter, 22 years old, married Chester Williams December 9th, 1874. Mr. Williams was a widower with four children, one son and three daughters. Mrs. Williams was a daughter of Luther and Anna Brown, of Monroe county. Mr. Williams was a son of Elijah and Betsey Williams, natives of Massachusetts.

Maryette Williams, daughter of William and Mahala Barber, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1830. She removed with her parents to western New York in 1837. Her mother and the children stopped in Gaines to visit the parents of the former. Her father went to Steuben county to purchase land. He was taken sick and died while there. The family remained in Gaines with Mr. and Mrs. William King, Mrs. Barber's father and mother, until May, 1838, when Miss Barber married Willard Foster, of her native county, and removed to the town of Carlton, and settled a mile north of Kenyonville, on the farm where she now lives. She was again married, in 1845, to Benjamin Williams, of Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y. Benjamin Williams died in 1857. They have had four children, all of whom are living at home.

Among other well-known residents of the town of Carlton may be mentioned R. R. Brown, Henry Blood, Mrs. Grocilla Blood, A. V. Clark, A. Gregory, J. E. Hall, F. B. Kuck, Israel Shipman and Benjamin S. Wilson.

TOWN OF CLARENDON.

Enoch Andrus, son of Jacob and Sarah Andrus, was born in Massachusetts in 1809, and came with his parents to Clarendon in March, 1816. He was married to Miss Hannah Hamond, who only lived eighteen months after their marriage, dying in 1832. In 1847 Mr. Andrus married Miss Abigal Davis. They have two children, Cora V. and Beecher B.

Alvah S. Blanchard was born in Barre, December 16th, 1829, and married to Miss Jane Freer, of Murray, in 1850. He has a family of three boys and one girl.

N. O. Bracket was born January 17th, 1827. He was married to Louisa P., daughter of Welcome and Priscilla Mitchell, in 1843. Welcome M. and Etta L. are their children.

J. M. Clark was brought with his father's family to

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Niagara county, in 1824 at the age of two years. There the father, Robert W. Clark, died in 1840. J. M. Clark married Miss M. J. Bartlett in 1866. He has one child, Minnie A.

Gilbert Cook, son of Lemuel Cook, was born in Oneida county, November 21st, 1810. He was married to Miss Lucinda Putnam January 1st, 1835, and came to Clarendon in the same year. Mrs. Cook died October 6th, 1851, leaving a family of four children. Mr. Cook married Miss Melissa Putnam Calhone July 3d, 1852; they have one son, Lewis.

Curtis Cook, son of Lemuel Cook, was born in Connecticut in 1802, and came with his father's family to western New York. He married Miss Betsey S. Brown, of Oneida county, at Byron, in 1825. They came to Clarendon in 1834, and have a family of six children. Mr. Cook has been commissioner of highways.

Whitney B. Cook, son of Curtis Cook, was born in Clarendon in 1839; was married to Miss Mary McLean in 1867; he has a family of four children, Bessie, Harry, Fred. and James.

Franklin W. Cook was born in Clarendon in 1833. He married Carrie T., daughter of Curtis and Carrie Benham, of Genesee county, October 7th, 1854. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifteen years. His children are Genevieve L., Eva R. and Nettie V.

Horace Coy was born in 1833, and was married to Samantha P., daughter of Curtis and Carrie Benham, of Byron, in 1855. He has two children, Clark B. and Josephine L. He has been a minister of the gospel in the United Brethren Society for ten years.

C. H. T. Cowles, son of Moses Cowles, was born in New London, Conn., in 1804. He was bound out at the age of five years until he was sixteen. He came to Clarendon in 1831, and married Miss Marion Ely, daughter of George Ely, of Massachusetts, February 2nd, 1832. He has three children, George E., Henry T. and Charles B.

George E. Cowles, son of C. H. T. and Marion Cowles, was born in Clarendon, November 6th, 1832. He lived at home until twenty-two years of age. In November, 1855, he was married to Laura Ford, of Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y.

James Gibson was married in 1861 to Harriet S. Darrow. His father died in 1860. He now has five children: William, Henry, Catharine, Mary and John.

Asa Glidden, born in Stanstead, Canada, August 25th, 1808, came to Clarendon with his father in 1815. He was married to Emeline Chapin in 1832; she died in 1838, and in 1840 he married Louise L. Montgomery. Mr. Glidden has four children: Emaline A., Perry W., Myrta and Florence E.

Thomas Glidden, son of Jacob Glidden, was born in Newhaven, and was brought to Clarendon with his father's family in 1817. He was married to Miss Emma P. Crosby, of Clarendon, in 1827; she died March 29th, 1830. Mr. Glidden, in 1831, married Miss Betsey Matson daughter of David Matson. Their children have been Julia A., Thomas S., Emma P., Jefferson and Ethel A. (deceased).

Frederick H. Glidden, son of Warren Glidden, was born in 1843 in Clarendon. He married Clara Glidden, daughter of Smith and Cordelia Glidden, May 4th, 1871. They have one daughter, Bertha.

William S. Glidden, son of Asa and Sarah Glidden, was born at Stanstead, Canada, in 1810, and came with his father's family to the town of Clarendon in 1816. He married Miss Lucinda Cox, February 12th, 1832, and has a family of one boy and nine girls. He served as captain in the militia, and received an honorable discharge.

Warren Glidden was born on the shore of Lake Champlain in 1813, and was brought with his father's family to the town of Clarendon in 1817. He was married to Miss Lydia Cox March 31st, 1836. She died November 13th, 1850, leaving two children, and Mr. Glidden married Miss Jane R. Langdon August 9th, 1851. By her he has a family of five children. He has been justice of the peace and held other offices in the town.

Frank W. Glidden, son of Smith and Cordelia Glidden, was born in the town of Clarendon in 1851. He was married to Miss Frank R., daughter of Nathan and Harriet Hall, of Byron, Genesee county, N. Y.

William H. H. Gaugh was born in the town of Barre in 1843. He was married to Miss Emeline Orcutt, of Clarendon, in 1867, and has two children, Charles and Hattie.

Daniel Griggs was born in Herkimer county in 1811. He came to Clarendon in 1867. He was married to Miss Harriet Harrington, of Jefferson county, N. Y.

Loring Hill was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1822. He came to Clarendon in 1846. In January, 1846, he married Maria Smith, of Lyons. He has a family of seven children, Lewis J., Goodwin H., Emma D., Florence A., Mary, Nora M., John S. He has been assessor four years; road commissioner, three years; and is justice of the peace at present.

William S. Housel was born in New Jersey in 1816, and came with his parents to the town of Clarendon in 1833. He was married to Miss Hannah Singleton, who lived but a short time, and he married Sarah Grey. She died April 17th, 1834, and in 1837 Mr. Housel married Miss Jane Toal. She died in 1839. He has a family of eleven children living.

Henry Humphrey was born in 1800, on the bank of the Susquehanna river. He came to Clarendon in 1821, where he worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner about twenty-five years. He married Miss Elsie Polly, of Clarendon, in 1827. His father served in the war of 1812 under Harrison, and was never heard of afterward. Mr. Humphrey has a family of six children. He served as sergeant major under the militia law three years.

Philip Inman, son of Thomas Inman, was born in Connecticut July 4th, 1800, and came to Orleans county with his father's family in 1821. He was married to Miss Anna Thompson, of Clarendon, September 15th, 1824. She died in 1874. They had seven children, four of whom are still living.

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Willet Jackson was born in Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y., in 1813. He married Mrs. Betsey Cummings in 1843. She died in 1874 at the age of fifty-seven, leaving one son, James A., born in 1846.

James W. Lawton was born in Montgomery county and came to Clarendon with his parents in 1840. His father, who apparently enjoys as good health as ever, is now eighty years of age; he has provided for himself since his eleventh year. Mr. Lawton married at the age of nineteen, entered the ministry of the Christian church at twenty, and has been pastor of the West Clarendon and Hindsburgh churches.

Jermoine R. Love, son of William Love, was born in the town of Barre in 1832. He married Sophronia, daughter of Dennis and Susan Evarts. They removed to Iowa and remained there nine years, and then returned to Clarendon, where they have since resided. They have eight children.

James Lusk was born in Onondaga county, N. Y. in 1811, and came to Clarendon in 1828. He married Miss Charlotte Bennett, of Oneida county, N. Y. in 1833. She died about two years afterward, leaving one son, and Mr. Lusk in 1836 married Susan Williams, of Clarendon. She died in 1860, leaving four children.

William Lyman, son of De Witt Lyman, was born in Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., in January, 1839. He was married to Florence Butterfield in February, 1878.

David Matson, son of David Matson, was born in Orange county, Vt., in 1811, and came to Clarendon in 1815. His father settled on lots 84 and 85, where he has since resided. The son married Filinda C. Patterson, of Vermont, October 20th, 1836. She died in 1857, leaving a family of seven children. Mr. Matson was married again in 1861, to Mrs. Alfrata Taskel, of Bedford, Maine. They have one son.

Mortimer D. Milliken was born in Petersburgh, N. H., 1805. He was married to Miss Harriet Foster, and came to the town of Clarendon in 1840. He has a family of two sons and two daughters.

Horace Peck came from Hartford, Conn., to Onondaga county in 1805, and moved in 1816 to Clarendon. He has had five sons, four of whom are living, and all are practicing law.

David N. Pettingill, a native of Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., was born in 1820. He came to Clarendon in 1823. His father was a justice of the peace twelve years, supervisor three years, and served in various other official capacities in that town. David N. married Miss Eliza R. Robinson, daughter of Chauncey Robinson, of Clarendon, May 29th, 1845. She died January 28th, 1874, leaving two children, a son and daughter. He has served as supervisor, school superintendent, justice of the peace and in other offices.

Joseph Pratt was born October 9th, 1802, at Old Hadley, Mass. He came to Clarendon about 1820, and married Alinda Howard, February 14th, 1828, who died December 11th, 1849. Mr. Pratt married, November 27th, 1851, Mrs. Chloe Hill. He holds the office of town surveyor.

John H. Pugh was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, March 23d, 1821, and came to this country in 1847. He remained for six years in Montgomery county, when he came to Orleans county. He was married to Elizabeth Gough, of Monroe county.

Dr. C. S. Pugsley was born in Clarence Center, Erie county, in 1844. He graduated at Buffalo University, February 22nd, 1870. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of 14, but having to depend on his own small resources was slow in completing his studies. He studied with Dr. Kittenger of Lockport for some time. He was appointed resident physician at the poor-house department of Erie county, where he remained until he graduated. He came to the town of Clarendon in 1870, where he has practiced since. He married Miss Cora E., daughter of H. C. Martin, December 30th, 1874, and has a family of two daughters.

Frederick A. Putnam was born in Wyoming county in 1827. He married Miss Lucinda Martin, of Monroe county, in 1851, and has two children, Charles F. and Harvey A.

Nathan Root, son of Jehial Root, was born in Connecticut in 1798. He removed to Clarendon in 1811, and married Miss Sally Ann Bishop, of Steuben county, in 1825. She died February 15th, 1866, leaving three children, George W., Rachel Ann and Mary Jane.

Andrew N. Salisbury, son of Abraham W. Salisbury, was born May 22nd, 1821. He has always resided in the town of Clarendon. He married Miss D. C. Mower, May 20th, 1847; they have two children.

Abraham W. Salisbury was born in Pennsylvania in 1793, and came to Clarendon in 1820 from Monroe county, having traded his interest for some betterments here. He died January 31st, 1873. He served in the war of 1812. Abraham L., his son, was born in 1829, and married Mary Jane Pettingill in 1859.

Merrick Stevens was born in Oneida county in 1802, and came with his parents, John and Betsey Stevens, to Clarendon, in 1813. He was married to Miss Lucy Tousley, of Vermont, and has one son, John J.

William Stuckey was born in Devonshire, England, February 21st, 1809. He married Miss Mary Parkhouse in 1831, and came to this country in 1851 and located in Clarendon. His children have been Mary A., Martha J., Thirza, Rebecca, Amelia, William and Milia A., all of whom are living except Martha and Amelia.

Mortimore H. Taylor was born in Connecticut in 1806. He came to Clarendon in 1850. He married Miss Mary Brainard, of Oneida county, N. Y., in 1830. They had a family of ten children, six of whom are living. George C. Taylor, born in Oneida county in 1848, came to Clarendon with his father, and lives on the farm with him still.

Thomas Turner was born in Petersburg, N. H., December 31st, 1801, and came to Clarendon with his wife and family in 1834. He was married in May, 1827, to Clarissa May.

Hiram Ward, son of Jeremiah Ward, was married to Miss Amelia, daughter of Jacob and Amelia Omen, in 1852. They have two children, Winfield S. and Francis

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A. Jacob Omen was one of the greatest hunters in the county when it was new.

Nathan O. Warren, son of Elijah Warren, was born in Clarendon in 1818. He was married March 19th, 1844, to Eliza Rockwell, of Clarendon, and has a family of four children, Josephine, Nathan E., Helen and William H. His father, Elijah, a native of Connecticut, came to Clarendon in 1816.

Samuel Weatherby, a native of Kingsbury, Washington county, N. Y., was born in 1800, and came to Clarendon in 1825. He was married to Polly Weatherby in 1828. She died in 1829, and Mr. Weatherby married Hannah Pattengill in 1830. He has a family of six boys and two girls.

Daniel Whipple was born in Riga, Monroe county, March 18th, 1819. He married Arvilla Randall in 1856. They have a family of four children, Alonzo, Edwin, Ethan and Alva.

TOWN OF GAINES.

Robert Anderson, a native of Vermont, settled in Orleans county in 1816, on a farm on the Ridge road, in Gaines, for which he had purchased an article in the year 1812, having come to the town in that year to locate land. He resided in Gaines till his death, April 15th, 1873. His son, Nahum Anderson, now occupies the old homestead.

Albert M. Backus was born in the town of Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., December 5th, 1822, and moved with his parents to Orleans county in May, 1836. They settled near Waterport, where Mr. Backus remained until 1870. He married Rachel McKennan, October 1st, 1851. She died February 14th, 1864, leaving one daughter, who survived her mother three and one half years. January 4th, 1865, he was married to Maggie J. Ward, of Wilson, Niagara county. He has been a successful farmer, and an insurance agent for several years. He was engaged in the milling business at Eagle Harbor for six years, and in the flour trade at Albion four years. He has been three times elected to the office of justice of the peace. He was formerly a Liberty-party man, but at the organization of the Republican party he identified himself with it.

E. Scott Bacon, a native of Litchfield county, Conn., came to Orleans county in 1824, and settled in the town of Gaines at the place known as Five Corners, where he is at present engaged in operating a machine shop.

Hosea Bacon, a native of Litchfield county, Conn., came to Orleans county in 1820. He settled in the town of Gaines, where his son, A. K. Bacon, now resides.

Benjamin F. Baldwin was born at North Harrington, New London county, Conn., September 23d, 1823, and married to Amy R. Baldwin, of Pitcher, Chenango county, N. Y., March 12th, 1848. He removed from Connecticut to Otsego county, N. Y., in 1841, and from there to Orleans county in March, 1851, and settled in the town of Gaines. He is a farmer by occupation. Post-office, Albion.

Charles Bidleman was born in Gaines, January 4th, 1845, and married January 3d, 1866, to Elizabeth M. Weaver, of Albion. Mr. Bidleman succeeded his father in the ownership of the Gaines tannery. He was town clerk for the years 1866, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878.

Lauren Billings, a native of Chenango county, came to Orleans county in 1822, and settled on the farm in East Gaines where he now resides.

L. C. Brown, a native of Columbia county, came to Orleans county in 1818 and settled on the place where his widow now lives, near the village of Albion, on what is known as the Brown tract. He held the offices of assessor and magistrate.

Dr. John E. Brown, son of Philo E. and Philena Brown, was born at Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1834, and graduated at the Medical University of Philadelphia in 1857. In the following year he commenced practice in Iowa. In 1863 he entered the United States service as surgeon of the 13th Iowa volunteers, and served until the close of the war. In 1867 he removed to Orleans county and located at Eagle Harbor, where he has since resided. He was married in 1855 to Miss Harriet L., daughter of Thomas J. and Adeline Boyce, of Hartland, Niagara county, N. Y. He has six children.

Chauncey Bullard was born September 25th, 1824 in Gaines, N. Y., and married April 24th, 1867 to Lucy Leonard of that town. He is a well-known farmer. His post-office address is Gaines, N. Y.

Roswell Crawford, a native of Rutland county, Vt., came to Orleans county in 1826, and settled in the town of Gaines, on the farm where his son Walter Crawford now lives.

Charles A. Danolds, now a resident of Eagle Harbor, was born August 17th, 1818, at Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y. February 16th, 1848, he was married to Mary Jane Patterson, of Elba, Genesee county. He has resided in Orleans county since February 1st, 1833, and for the last twenty-five years has been a prominent contractor, working mostly on the Erie Canal. He is at present engaged on the Welland Canal enlargement.

G. H. Everetts, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y. He came to Orleans county in 1833, and located in the town of Gaines, where Mr. Sunderland now lives. He was married to Miss Sarah Cornell in 1833.

Pulaski S. Fitch, son of Asahel and Charlotte Fitch, was born November 24th, 1824. His father was born in Connecticut, October 23rd, 1788. In 1815 he was married to Miss Charlotte Squires, by whom he had five children, two of whom are dead. Emily M., Pulaski S., and Asahel W. live on the farm near Eagle Harbor, which their father took up in 1819, and of which he received a deed in 1821. Asahel Fitch died in 1826, at the age oft hirty-eight. Mrs. Fitch died in 1865, at the age of seventy-two. Pulaski Fitch was married in 1849 to Miss Phoebe Ann Hoag, daughter of Andrew and Sally Ann Hoag, of Eagle Harbor, formerly of Otsego

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county. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have three children living on a part of the old farm.

Sherwood Gates was born December 27th, 1832, at Millville, Orleans county, N. Y., and married December 3d, 1869, to Mary T. Wright, of Van Buren, Onondaga county, N. Y. He came into the town of Gaines in 1856, where he has since been engaged in a trade in general produce and in farming. He has been prominently identified with the political and commercial interests of the county, having been elected to the office of supervisor of the town of Gaines for five terms.

Lee A. Hitchcock, son of Luke and Deborah Hitchcock, natives of Connecticut, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1816. April 11th, 1839, he was married to Miss L. A. Pomeroy, of Oneida Castle, N. Y. The result of that marriage was four children, two of whom are now living. February 8th, 1850, Mrs. Hitchcock died, and Mr. Hitchcock was married July 5th, 1850, to Ann M. Watkins, daughter of John and Maria Watkins, of Eagle Harbor. The children of this marriage are all living. Luke Hitchcock has been a member of Assembly. He built two miles of the Erie Canal.

Simon Kemp, a native of Wayne county, came to Orleans county in 1831 and settled in the town of Ridgeway. Since 1844 he has resided in the village of Gaines.

H. Knickerbocker, a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., came to Orleans county in 1851. He was married to Miss Marion McComber in 1851. The same year he opened a store in the village of Gaines, which he has carried on since. Mr. Knickerbocker has always conducted the business himself, and has never had a clerk.

Edwin M. Lansing was born in Albany county, N. Y. in 1849. He was married to Miss Catharine Fellows, of Albany county, in 1872, and came to Orleans county in 1875.

E. C. Leonard was born in the town of Gaines in 1828.

George Mather was born September 16th, 1824, in Gaines, and married October 11th, 1849, to Mary A. Crane, of Barre, N. Y. Mr. Mather is a farmer by occupation, and has been a lifelong resident of the village of Gaines.

William P. Morgan, a native of New London county, Conn., came to Orleans county in the spring of 1836 and located on the Oak Orchard road, where he now resides.

J. W. Onderdonk, a native of Greene county, settled in Orleans county in 1865. He was married to Miss Fanny Gould, a native of Niagara county, in 1846.

Aaron Phipps was born in Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., in March, 1803, and was married October 23rd, 1831, to Judith Pratt, deceased. He married for his second wife Sophia Fredericks, widow of John Fredericks and daughter of John and Elizabeth Mastin, natives of England. Aaron Phipps is now a farmer and lives at Eagle Harbor. He settled on 65 acres of land, which was the nucleus of a large farm since divided among his children.

Lewis Porter was born in the town of Albion, Orleans county, in 1821. In 1846 he was married to Miss Mary Culver, a native of Cayuga county, and moved on to the place where he has since lived, in the north part of the town of Gaines.

Allen Porter, son of Joshua and Jane Porter, was born August 24th, 1795, at Williamsburg, Mass. In 1806 he went to Ontario county. In 1815 he removed to Albion, N. Y. December 22nd, 1819, he was married to Electa Scott, of Phelps, Ontario county. He still resides in Orleans county, at Eagle Harbor. He has been collector of his town one year and constable two years. At the age of nineteen years he was called to do service in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Lake Erie, September 17th, 1814.

Alphonso Thurber was born in the town of Riga, Monroe county, in 1824. He came to Orleans county in 1830 and settled on Johnson's creek, where he resided till his removal to the village of Gaines, where he purchased the Gaines Hotel, which he has improved at a cost of $3,000. It is now known as the Thurber House. He was married to Miss Caroline E. Harriman, a native of Canada, in 1848. With the exception of one son in the firm of Thurber & Co., Olcott, Niagara county, Mr. Thurber's family reside in Gaines.

Leonard Williams came to Orleans county in 1831, and settled in what is now the town of Albion, near Rich's Corners. He remained there till 1843, when he came to Gaines, where he lived till his death in 1861. He was married to Miss Miranda King, a native of Rensselaer county, in 1840.

Among other well-known citizens of the town of Gaines, who have been conspicuous in business, social or political life, may be mentioned the following: Almanzor Hutchinson, Anson Bullard, Mrs. John Dixon, Ellen Calkins Sarah Williams, A. K. Bacon.

TOWN OF KENDALL.

Martin A. Balcom was born in Kendall, October 15th, 1831. On October 11th, 1865, he married Amand E. Mann, a native of the same town, by whom he has one son. He has been a life-long resident of the town, and a farmer by occupation, residing on lot 134.

Mahlon Balcom is a life-long resident of Kendall. He was born in that town, October 20th, 1831. He was married April 30th, 1861, to Frances M. Gage, of Byron, Genesee county. They have one son, Homer Gage Balcom. Mr. Balcom follows farming for a livelihood.

Walter C. Balcom was born in Kendall, September 23d, 1847. He was married to Melissa Kendrick, of the same town, on December 23d, 1868, by whom he has one daughter. He owns and occupies a portion of the old homestead on lot 147, where his father, and his grandfather, Asahel Balcom, settled in 1816.

John Borrows was born in Hamlin, Monroe county, October 23d, 1843, and was married July 24th, 1864, to Mary E. Stangland, also of Hamlin. In 1875 he moved to East Kendall, where he still resides, engaged in the blacksmithing and wagon-making business.

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Eliza Burnett was the daughter of William Wing, of Saratoga county. She was married in February, 1850, to Patrick Burnett, who located about 1845 on lot 24 in Kendall, where Mrs. Burnett still resides. Mr. Burnett died October 13th, 1862, leaving a family of five daughters, viz.: Rachel, Josephine, Abbie, Eliza and Clara.

William R. Bassett was born in Rhode Island, April 9th, 1802. He came to Kendall about 1824, and soon after engaged in blacksmithing at Kendall village. He was married February 19th, 1829, to Olive Monger, of Monroe county. In 1830 he purchased 275 acres of wild land two miles north of Kendall village, a good portion of which he has since improved, and upon which he now resides, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has been four times elected supervisor of Kendall, and has at different times held other town offices.

Henry Willard Bates is the oldest living pioneer in Kendall. He was born in Randolph, Vt., February 4th, 1794, and came to this town in June, 1814, with his father's family. At that time there was not another family living in the town. On May 1st, 1819, he married Sally Clough, of Kendall, who died in the fall of 1832, and he was again married February 10th, 1834, to Tamma Beebe, of Kendall. He served several years as captain of militia, and has held several town offices. He is prominently identified with all the early history of the town, and still resides on the farm which he bought direct from the Connecticut land office.

Alexander Cary was born in Kendall, November 7th, 1830. He was married to Sarah A. Potter on April 19th, 1855. He has always lived in Kendall, and is by occupation a farmer, owning an estate on lot 38.

Noah Elwell, born in Putnam county, December 1st, 1806, came to Orleans county from Dutchess county in 1845, and settled in the town of Barre, where he lived seven years, when he moved to the town of Kendall, first four corners north of the ridge. He was married in 1827 to Miss Susannah Nickerson, who was born in Putnam county in 1808.

Cyrus W. Duncan was born in Orangeville, N. Y., August 25th, 1818, from whence he came to Kendall in 1839. In February, 1842, he was married to Lucy Douglas, who died August 20th, 1842. He was again married April 2nd, 1861, to Maria Simson, of Murray, by whom he has two daughters. He is by occupation a farmer, and resides on lot 126.

Mrs. Helen R. Dutcher was born in Gaines, Orleans county, November 18th, 1846. She is the widow of Allen C. Dutcher, to whom she was married October 12th, 1867, and who died in September 18th, 1872, at Albion, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as railroad ticket agent and telegraph operator. He was interred at Holley, Orleans county, N. Y. He was a knight templar. After his death Mrs. Dutcher removed to Kendall, where she has since resided.

Lysander B. Felt was born in Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., September 21st, 1817. In 1841 he married Martha Mott, of Penfield, Monroe county, who died May 27th, 1874. Mr. Felt came to Kendall in 1850, working at the carpenter and joiner business until about 1874, when he opened the Felt House, the only hotel at Kendall, of which he is still proprietor.

Cornelius Fenner was born at Lake Ridge, Tompkins county, N. Y., March 24th, 1837. He was married October 24th, 1860, to Ellen M. Webster, of Kendall. He owns one hundred and twenty-five acres of land on lots 76 and 88, in the western part of Kendall, where he resides. He now holds the office of justice of the peace.

Amos J. Green was born in Kendall July 23d, 1852. He married Mary L. Munn, of the same town, October 9th, 1877. In company with W. S. Green he owns one hundred and thirty acres of land on lot 49, where he resides.

Levi Hard was born April 2nd, 1810, at Whitehall, Washington county, N. Y., from whence he came to Orleans county in 1825, and was for some time employed in the wool carding and cloth dressing works of Bushnell & Clark, at Holley. In 1843 he purchased and located on lot 27 in the northeast corner of Kendall, where he still resides, carrying on a farm of 178 acres. He has been three times married, first on February 5th, 1834, to Rozetta Lake, of Murray, who died December 5th, 1844; second, December 24th, 1845, to Mary Hopkins, of Clarendon, who died February 7th, 1866; and the third time to Polly I. Dutton, of Murray, on December 31st, 1867. He has served as supervisor and assessor of Kendall.

William O. Hardenbrook, son of Jacob Hardenbrook, was born in New York city, August 24th, 1831, and came to Orleans county in 1836 with his parents, who settled in the town of Kendall. He was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Griswold, who was born in the town of Kendall in 1836. Mr. Hardenbrook was first elected highway commissioner in 1861, which office he held nine years. In 1872 he was elected supervisor of the town, which office he held three terms. He has one son, an only child. and livingat home, on the old homestead which Jacob Hardenbrook, father of William O., first settled on. The old buildings have been removed, and new ones in their place built in 1863.

Edwin Howe, born in Orange county August 9th, 1819, came to Orleans county from Westchester county, in 1844. He settled in the town of Kendall, in the village of West Kendall, where he commenced making boots and shoes; but for the past twenty years he has worked at carriage trimming. He was married in 1842, to Miss Lettie Hart.

Winfield Hart was born in Kendall June 2nd, 1849, and was married to Orlena S. West, of Kendall, December 31st, 1874, by whom he has had two children, Allen and Clinton Hart. He owns and tills a farm of ninety acres where he resides. His parents, Joseph and Elzina Hart, came from Ireland to Kendall in 1848.

Daniel C. Hazen was born in Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., November 4th, 1820. On May 29th, 1843, he married Betsey Southwick, of the same place, and in 1865 settled in Kendall on lot 159, where he still resides.

Levi N. Higley was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Septem-

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ber 9th, 1821. On May 20th, 1847, he married Luzana Monk, of Otisco, Onondaga county, N. Y., and the same year he settled in Kendall. In youth he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which business he followed about sixteen years, after which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. From a penniless boyhood he has by industry and honesty gained an enviable competence. He resides on lot 40 in the western part of the town. He has served as justice of the peace.

Abner Hinman was born in 1828 in Ontario county, N. Y. He was married, February 14th, 1854, to Emma Shaw, of Orleans county, and the same year located at Kendall, where he still resides. He is by trade a mason. He is the present town clerk, having been elected every spring since 1875.

Rev. Henry Hornsby was born in Stourton, England, August 18th, 1821. He came to Orleans county in 1843, and first located in Murray. In April, 1847, he settled at West Kendall. He was married February 22nd, 1849, to Miranda Jenks, of Kendall, who dying, he was again married, to Sophia R. Duger, of Yates, March 20th, 1867. He is by profession a Free Methodist clergyman.

Edward Jenkins was born in Greece, Monroe county, N. Y., in November, 1835, where he remained until the spring of 1853, when he came to Kendall. He was married April 28th, 1861, to Rosetta Wilson, of Kendall, by whom he has one son and one daughter. He owns and occupies one hundred acres of land on lot 86.

William S. Jewett was born in Choconut, Pennsylvania, January 17th, 1824, from whence he came witn his father's family to Kendal lin 1846. His father, Stephen S. Jewett, remained a resident of the town until his death in 1866, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Jewett is by occupation a farmer, owning 150 acres of land and residing on lot 143. He was one of the founders of the masonic lodge at Kendall, and was its first worshipful master. He now holds the office of commissioner of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

Alpheus Jewett was born in Onondaga county, July 28th, 1831. He came from Ontario county to Kendall in 1845, and in 1856 he was married to Phebe L. Bennett, of the latter place, by whom he has one daughter, Nettie M. He owns and occupies a farm on lot 142, southwest of Kendall village. He has held the office of highway commissioner of Kendall.

Robert Johnson is a grandson of Colonel Caleb Clark. He came to what was known as the Clark Settlement with his father's family when five years old, and still occupies the old homestead where his father first settled in 1824, near East Kendall. He was married in 1868 to Julia Southgate, formerly of Vermont.

Seth Jones was born in Kendall April 30th, 1832. He is a son of David Jones, one of the first pioneers of the town. He was married December 6th, 1860, to Sylvia Shelley, of Gaines. He has always been a resident of Kendall and followed agricultural pursuits. He has a family of three sons and two daughters. He resides on the Center road in the north part of the town.

Philo M. Jordon was born in Litchfield county, Conn., February 15th, 1823, from whence he came to Kendall in 1844, and on October 1st, 1845, he was married to Julia A. Chase, of Kendall. He is by occupation a farmer.

Joseph Mann was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, March 24th, 1804, from which place he came to Clarkson in 1825. On November 20th, 1833, he was married to Delia E. Barron, of Hamlin, Monroe county. He located on lot 67 in Kendall previous to 1838, where he still resides. His first wife died July 31st, 1866, and he was married March 18th, 1868, to Mrs. Harriet Sanford, of Greene county, Wis. His oldest son, Jasper Mann, was a surgeon in the late war. Mr. Mann was elected supervisor of Kendall in 1838, and again in 1843 and 1844.

James A. McMaster was born in Canada in 1834. On the 5th of May, 1864, he was married to Rachel Burnett, by whom he has three children. He located in Kendall in 1875.

Franklin M. Morse was born in Kendall, April 6th, 1821, and was married July 20th, 1843, to Maranda Hollis, of the same town. He is a life-long resident of the town, cultivating the soil for a livelihood. He has held several minor town offices. He is a son of the pioneer Benjamin Morse.

Charles H. Plumley was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., March 26th, 1838. He came to Orleans county from Buffalo, about 1860, residing for several years at Hulberton, where he built and operated the steam cider mill. He was married, April 28th, 1877, to Amelia Brown, and in the spring of 1878 became proprietor of the Lake Avenue Hotel, at Kendall Mills. He has held the office of deputy sheriff of Orleans county.

Marion W. Roblee is the daughter of Reuben Roblee, one of the first settlers at Kendall. He was born in Granville, Washington county, N. Y., in 1799, and was married to Mary H. Spicer, of the same place, October 18th, 1820. In 1821 he located in Kendall, where he remained until his death, in March, 1871. He was one of the constituent members of the Baptist church at Kendall, and was chosen its first deacon. He was supervisor of Kendall in 1852.

Zebulon Rice was born in Vermont, July 4th, 1793, from whence he came to what is now Kendall, in December, 1815. He first located on lot 56, taking it up from the land office. After clearing about twenty-five acres on this lot, he sold it to Elias Whipple, and purchased lot 68, where he still resides. He was married November 28th, 1821, to Wealthy Repson, of Ontario county, who died February 13th, 1851. He was again married May 9th, 1852, to Miss Rilla Mallory, formerly of Connecticut. He is one of the living pioneers of Kendall.

Chauncey W. Seaton was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., February 14th, 1808. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Anna Allen, of Hamlin, Monroe county, June 11th, 1872. In 1875 he moved from Hamlin and located in Kendall, where he still remains as a farmer.

John W. Simkins was born in Chemung county, N. Y., September 15th, 1838, from whence he came to Kendall in April, 1849. He was married July 2nd, 1868, to Libbie

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E. Olds, of Kendall. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and is at present station agent at Kendall. He was for four successive years from the spring of 1868 town clerk.

Dennis Skutt was born in Penfield, Monroe county, September 21st, 1831, and was married to Betsey Hard, of Kendall, December 17th, 1855. He came from Monroe county to Kendall and purchased a farm on the lake shore, on lot 26, where he now resides. His wife died September 11th, 1875, leaving one son and a daughter.

Addison N. Spears was born in Rutland, Vt., January 15th, 1824, and came to Kendall with his parents in 1840, where his father worked many years at the blacksmithing business, and subsequently at farming until his death. Mr. Spears has been married three times, first to Jane Lyons on October 6th, 1847; she died April 12th, 1856. His second marriage was to Charlotte Slater, of Rochester, on May 5th, 1858; she died June 16th, 1864. On November 15th, 1865, his third marriage occurred. He has two children living, a son and a daughter.

Claus C. N. Sullestad is a native of Norway, where he was born March 13th, 1815. He was married to Caroline Lind, of the same country, and came to America in 1850. He first located in Rochester, where he remained one year, engaged in the shoe trade. In 1851 he came to Kendall village, and followed shoemaking for seven years, when he purchased a farm on the lake shore, where he still resides, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Samuel Stevens was born in Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., October 15th, 1820, where he resided until 1841, when he removed to Kendall, and on November 23d, 1843, was married to Caroline Wilcox, of the latter town. He is a mason by trade, and also owns and carries on a farm of sixty-nine acres on lot 92, near West Kendall.

Frederick D. Stimus was born at Dobbs' Ferry, July 26th, 1854, and came from that place to Kendall in 1860. In October, 1872, he was married to Ada C. Smith, of Kendall, who died May 19th, 1878. Mr. Stimus is engaged in farming, occupying a farm of seventy-five acres near West Kendall.

William Thomas (2nd) was born in Windham county, Vt., February 23d, 1797, from whence he came to Orleans county in 1835, first locating two hundred acres of land on the Carlton side of the Transit road, on the lake shore, paying six dollars per acre. This farm he sold at the end of two years at an advance of twenty-four dollars per acre, and removed to lot 109 in Kendall, where he still resides. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and has assisted in building four churches and two schoolhouses in the town. He was first married January 30th, 1831, to Harriet Tolls, of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., who died January 7th, 1845. He was again married to Mrs. Maria Lent, of Westchester county, N. Y.

Andrew B. Townsend was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., July 29th, 1818. He came to Kendall in 1833, with his father, John Townsend, who located fifty acres on lot 132. During the war of 1812 John Townsend raised and equipped a company of soldiers at Geneva, of which he had command until the close of the war. He died at his home in Kendall, January 18th, 1865, at the age of ninety-three years, his wife having died five days before at the age of ninety-one. They had lived together in married life since December, 1797. Andrew B. Townsend still occupies the old homestead. He was married July 7th, 1839, to Mary Ann Hart, of Kendall, who died May 5th, 1841. He was again married to Rebecca A. Malcom of Clarkson, April 16th, 1843. He has one daughter, Carrie E., an only child.

Irving E. Wellman was born in Kendall April 27th, 1841. He is the son of Cyrenus Wellman, one of the first settlers in the town. He was married December 24th, 1863, to Jane E. Elwell, of Kendall, by whom he has one son, Harry E. He owns and carries on a farm of one hundred and thirty acres on lots 48 and 60, about two miles north of Kendall village. He has held the office of assessor of Kendall.

James Whitehouse was born in Kendall November 5th, 1838, and was married to Rosa E. Ruggles, of Kendall, October 12th, 1859. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning 143 acres of land on lots 104 and 16. He is at present one of the assessors of the town. He has a family of five children.

Henry W. White, farmer, West Kendall, was born in New York, July 12th, 1836, and removed from that city to Kendall in May, 1854. He was married on the 5th of March, 1860, at Kendall, to Loiza Prost, who was born April 18th, 1842, in New Jersey. Children have been born to them as follows: Laurana, March 9th, 1861; Gertrude, March 20th, 1862; Charles D., August 7th, 1866; Samuel B., December 13th, 1867; Anna L., June 3d, 1869. Mr. White served the Union three years in the civil war.

Henry Whitney was born in Rochester, September 5th, 1824. His father, Alanson Whitney, settled in Kendall in 1826, and in company with Robert built the first distillery in the town on lot 133; in 1834 he purchased lot 145 and turned his attention to farming, remaining a prominent citizen of the town until his death in 1855. He was the first supervisor of the town, holding that office again in 1851. Henry Whitney was first married to Rowena Crane, of Kendall, July 4th, 1850, who died in February, 1857. He was again married in March, 1859, to Susan A. Douglas. He has two children, Douglas S., and Ettie R. Whitney. He is a farmer, owning 125 acres of land and residing on lot 133.

Thomas R. Williams was born in Monroe county, New York, July 14th, 1825; was married November 1st, 1849, to Mary Curtis, of that county, and became a resident of Kendall in 1864, locating on lot 135, which he still continues to own and work. He is also engaged in the mercantile business at Kendall Mills. He is at present one of the assessors of Kendall.

Thomas Wilson was born in Ireland, in 1840, and came to this country with his parents when but three years old. The family upon their arrival here had but a few shillings left with which to begin business. Thomas began life a poor boy, but his industrious habits, integrity

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and frugality have already won for him a desirable competency. He owns a farm of 125 acres on lot 25, near the lake shore, where he resides, surrounded with fine buildings and nearly all the comforts of farm life. He is unmarried.

Robert Wilson was born in Kendall, October 18th, 1828, and was married to Betsey A. Crippen, of Fairfield, Monroe county, in January, 1868. He is by occupation a farmer.

TOWN OF MEDINA.

D. B. Abell, a native of Orwell, Vt., was born September 19th, 1821, and came to Knowlesville in 1855, and from there to Medina in 1870, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Abell was postmaster for eight years, and supervisor of the town two terms—1861 and 1862.

William M. Alcorn was born October 30th, 1813, and came to Medina in 1820. He is a carpenter and joiner. He was town constable for nineteen years, and has served as deputy sheriff, police constable, street commissioner, and village collector.

Mrs. B. A. Allen, a native of Scipio, N. Y., was born October 3d, 1808, and came to Medina in 1837, where she still resides.

Don C. Bent was born in 1815, in Shelby, N. Y. He has been town clerk of Shelby and postmaster at Shelby Center. He is now a farmer; post-office, Medina.

Adna Bowen is a native of Shelby, N. Y., and was born November 15th, 1831. He is a lawyer by profession.

Charles H. Breed, a retired farmer, was born in Barre, N. Y., in 1833, and came from Ridgeway to Medina in 1874.

Frank J. Campbell, a dealer in hardware, was born in Cambria, N. Y., January 31st, 1855, and came from Lockport to Medina May 1st, 1876.

Edwin M. Card is a native of Medina, and was born December 28th, 1854. Mr. Card is engaged in the livery business, and is also a dealer in building materials, and prominently identified with the fire department of the village of Medina.

Mrs. R. S. Castle was born in the village of Medina, March 26th, 1826, and says that she was the first white child born in the town of Ridgeway.

William H. Chamberlin is a native of Franklinville, N. Y., and was born October 5th, 1833. He is a physician and surgeon, and came from New York city to Medina in 1862. He has been coroner of this county for six years, and county physician for five years.

W. J. Chatham was born February 29th, 1824, in Fayette, N. Y., and came from Chicago, Ill., to Medina in 1875, where he is engaged in the manufacture of iron goods.

Mrs. H. A. Childs was born May 29th, 1837, in Dewitt, N. Y., and came to Medina in 1858.

Mrs. Henry Christie, a native of Waterbury, Vt., was born January 18th, 1809, and settled in Medina in 1834.

Michael Cooper was born in Ireland, September 3d, 1835, and came to Medina in 1847, where he has since been engaged in the blacksmith business.

J. C. Cullen, a native of Ridgeway, was born February 6th, 1856, and is a farmer. His father, James Cullen, was born in Ireland in 1828, and died in 1878. His mother was also a native of Ireland.

Edward Davey, a carriage manufacturer, was born February 5th, 1814, in Somersetshire, England, and came from Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y., to Medina March 4th, 1849.

Horace B. Dayton, a native of Pultneyville, Wayne county, N. Y., was born October 3d, 1837. He came from Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., to Medina, in 1870. He was a teacher in Eastman's Commercial College at Rochester for a time, also agent of the American Express Company at Clyde, N. Y. He is now a lawyer.

Mrs. J. M. Doland was born in Yates, N. Y., June 13th, 1842, and located in Medina in 1869.

C. Farnham was born August 5th, 1800, in Poultney, Vt., and came to Medina in 1827. He is a farmer.

Jeremiah Freeman, a native of Galway, N. Y., was born August 11th, 1804, and came to Medina in 1871, from Shelby, where he had lived for fifty years. Mr. Freeman has served his town as justice of the peace for eleven years, supervisor, and commissioner of loans; his district as member of Assembly in 1854, and the United States as assistant assessor of internal revenue.

Jacob Gorton was born in Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., October 16th, 1839, and came to Medina in 1867. He is engaged in the hotel business. He has been a member of the common council for eight years.

G. W. Gotts was born in England in January, 1834, and came to this county in 1851, and located just north of Medina. He is a farmer, and general superintendent of Holloway's quarry at Medina.

Mrs. E. A. Hawley, a native of Riga, N. Y., was born in December, 1829; came to Orleans county in 1868; lived for a time in Shelby, and located in Medina in 1877.

William Hedley was born in the city of York, England, in 1817, and came to Medina in 1849 from Shelby, N. Y.

Albert J. Hill, a native of Knowlesville, N. Y., was born August 17th, 1841, and came to Medina in 1851.

D. C. Himes was born July 7th, 1844, at Hamlin, N. Y., and came to Medina in 1855. Mr. Himes was a private in the 17th Independent Battery of artillery. He is at present a marble dealer in Medina.

Heman N. Hopkins was born in Monroe county, N. Y., December 2nd, 1826. He was a sergeant in Co. F., 50th N. Y. Engineers, during the Rebellion. He came from Rochester to Medina, where he is engaged in keeping a hotel.

Myron P. Hopkins was born April 28th, 1806, in Warren, Litchfield county, Conn., and came to Medina in April, 1828. He is now retired from business.

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P. Horan, a native of Maraboro, Ireland, came to this country in 1848, at the age of fifteen years, and located at Medina, where he has since been engaged in the stone quarry business.

Frank H. Hurd was born August 7th, 1847, in Yates, N. Y., and came from Albion to Medina in 1871. He is the editor and publisher of the *Medina Tribune*.

Mrs. Caroline R. Ives is a native of Vernon, N. Y. She was born April 2nd, 1816, and located in Medina in 1841.

D. C. Jackson was born in Medina in 1847, and in 1874 commenced the manufacture of cigars. He now keeps a wholesale tobacco and cigar store at No. 71 Main street, Medina.

O. P. Keeler, a native of Gasport, N. Y., was born November 6th, 1819, and located in Medina in 1831, where he is living retired.

Mrs. James Kerney, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, was born November 15th, 1818, and located in Medina in 1826.

Alexander McCargo is a native of Holley, N. Y. He was born in 1856, and came to Medina in 1878, and engaged in the butchering business.

J. S. McCormick was born in Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y., September 28th, 1820, and came to Medina in 1834. He is an undertaker and dealer in furniture and crockery.

Margaret McJefferts is a native of England, and came to America in 1835 and located in Medina.

George A. Newell was born in Medina, January 11th, 1846. He is a lawyer by profession, and has served his town as justice of the peace and town clerk, and the village of Medina as police justice, and is the present clerk of Orleans county.

John Parker, a native of Glen, N. Y., was born May 16th, 1816. He came from Little Falls to Medina, July 5th, 1844. He was an officer of the New York Assembly from 1850 to 1853, government quartermaster in 1863, and stationed at Memphis in charge of the government railroads in western Tennessee, Arkansas and Eastern Mississippi, and has been superintendent of the suspension bridge at Erie Junction, superintendent of the Union and Titusville Railroad, and director of the New Jersey Midland Railroad. He is still in railroad business.

O. Peaslee, a native of Chatham, N. Y., was born January 24th, 1793, and settled in Medina in 1845. Mr. Peaslee has been town constable one term, and village collector for thirteen years.

Hon. Edmund L. Pitts was born in Yates, N. Y., May 23d, 1839, and came to Medina in October, 1860. He was a member of the Assembly from this district from 1864 to 1868 inclusive, and Speaker of that body in 1867. He was United States assessor of internal revenue from 1869 to 1873. He is a lawyer by profession.

Edward Posson was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., August 2nd, 1842, and came from Shelby to Medina in March, 1873. Mr. Posson is the present school commissioner for this county; also an attorney-at-law.

J. C. Pratt was born in Shoreham, Vt., July 15th, 1811, settled in Ridgeway in 1834, and located in Medina in 1869. He is a carriage maker by occupation.

S. Rice, jr., was born in England in 1847, and came to this country in 1852, and located in Medina, where he has been engaged in the grocery business and farming. He married Georgiana Simson. His children's names are: Minnie May, Clara Bell, George Edward and Florence Elizabeth.

John Ryan was born February 13th, 1801, in Philadelphia, Pa., and came to Medina in 1825. Mr. Ryan is a contractor and builder, and mason by trade. He has been superintendent of repairs on the Erie Canal, and was postmaster at Medina under Abraham Lincoln.

Orin Scovell was born April 18th, 1801, in Orwell, Vt., and came from Palmyra to Medina in 1828. Mr. Scovell was a captain in the State militia for eight years, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church for ten years. He is now a retired farmer.

Edward P. Searl was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1838. He served two years in the Army of the Potomac, and after the war located in Shelby, now Medina, where he is engaged in the ice business. His father was the builder of the House of Refuge, Monroe County Penetentiary, and several other public buildings in Rochester.

George Henry Shattuck was born December 9th, 1830, in Amherst, N. H., and came to Medina in 1850, where he is engaged as agent for the introduction of school-books. He is interested in the Spencerian series of copy-books.

Mrs. E. S. Sherwood was born in Holley, N.Y., August 14th, 1844, and located on Shelby street in Medina in 1868. She was married to Charles A. Sherwood, a native of Ridgeway.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of Wyckoff, N. J., was born January 13th, 1813, and located in Medina in 1841.

Hannah Sprusley was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, June 20th, 1820, and located in Medina in 1850.

George E. Spooner is a native of Medina, which is now his post-office address.

Mrs. H. Stewart was born at Sherburne, N. Y., March 3d, 1823, and came from Utica, N. Y., to Medina, in 1842.

Joel B. Swett, publisher of the *Medina Saturday Register*, was born in Ridegway, N. Y., July 10th, 1841. He served as bugler in the 8th N. Y. cavalry from August, 1862, to the close of the war.

A. H. Vedder, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., was born November 8th, 1813, and located in Medina in 1820. He is a house painter by trade. He was married February 28th, 1846, to Rebecca D. Swart, a native of Florida, N. Y.

W. H. Watson is a native of Fort Ann, N. Y. He was born August 24th, 1814, and came to Medina in 1864 from New York city. He was engaged for thirty-five years in the dry goods trade, and is now a farmer.

A. Weld, a native of Reading, Vt., was born August 6th, 1804, and came to Orleans county in 1817, and settled in Medina. He is a farmer.

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Hon. E. S. Whalen, a native of Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., was born March 24th, 1817. He came from Penfield, N.Y., to Medina in March, 1837. Mr. Whalen has been a member of the Legislature three terms from this district.

Oscar Whedon was born in Pawlet, Vt., December 13th, 1823. He came to Medina February 4th, 1861, where he has since been engaged in the hardware business.

TOWN OF MURRAY.

Horace Alderman, born in 1827, came to Orleans county in 1849, located at Albion and engaged in boating until 1862. He then bought 71 acres of land in Murray, where he now resides. His father and mother were Zardis and Hannah Alderman, of Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y. He married Susan Mutsill, of Murray, in 1854. They have one son; all are members of the Baptist church.

Jonathan Mlderson was born in England in 1820, and came with his parents, Jonathan and Mary Alderson, to Hulberton in 1836, where the parents died in 1859 and 1860. Jonathan was married in 1843 to Catharine Long, of Murray, and has four children. He was elected town clerk in 1874, 1875 and 1878. He is a painter by trade, but has been engaged in the grocery business since 1861.

William Alderson, son of Jonathan and Mary Alderson, was born in England in 1811. He spent 12 years in the copper and lead mines. He came to Murray in 1835, and purchased 13 acres near Hulberton. He was married in 1843 to Mary Carr, of Scotland, by whom he had six children, five now living. He owns 120 acres one mile south of Hulberton, where he resides. He is a member of the Episcopal church of Albion.

William Arnold, born in Murray in 1829, married Nellie Holden, of Clarkson, Monroe county, in 1865. He was elected commissioner of highways in 1867, and served nine years. His father was David Arnold, who married Sally Webster. They were both of Saratoga county, and came to Murray in 1824. He died in Murray at the age of 76, his wife at 82. They owned 280 acres of land.

Mrs. Philena Bacon was born October 22nd, 1801, in the town of Heath, Franklin county, Mass. She was a daughter of Artemus and Lydia Thayer, who came to Orleans county in 1816, and took up two hundred acres in Barre, where Mr. Thayer died in 1840, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Bacon was married in 1819 to Benjamin Shaw, of Saratoga county, N. Y., by whom she had seven children. He died in 1833, leaving his widow with six small children to care for. She was married again in 1838, to Harlow Bacon, by whom she had two children. He died in 1867, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Bacon's children are all dead. One son was shot dead at his own door, at Americus, Georgia, by a rebel; another was killed at Chancellorsville, and buried where he fell. Mrs. B. has been a resident of Murray for forty years. She saw the first frame house raised at Albion. She is a member of the Congregational church, and owns ninety-one acres of land near Hulberton.

Andrew J. Balcom, a son of Abner Balcom, was born in Murray, November 19th, 1827. He was married December 23d, 1858, to Adeline Payne, of Barre. He has been a life-long resident of the town, and has spent much of his time as a miller in the "Balcom Mills," of which he was for several years, in company with his father, owner and manager. Latterly he has turned his attention to farming.

Horace Balcom was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1791, came with his parents to Hopewell, Ontario county, N. Y., about 1810, and in 1812 came to Murray, and took up 200 acres of land on lots 217 and 192. He erected a small shanty, remained through the summer, and commenced a clearing. In the fall he returned to Ontario, and was married to Sally La Fords, by whom he had eleven children, seven of whom are now living. In 1816 he came with an ox team, bringing his family. Leaving the Ridge road near Sandy Creek, he made his own road through the forest to his new farm, and camped the first night under an elm tree just east of the present residence of his son, Darwin. Here he built a log house and remained until his death in 1861, aged 70 years. He held the offices of supervisor and justice of the peace.

Darwin Balcom was born in Murray in 1831. He married a daughter of Samuel and Mary Johnson, of Hamlin, Monroe county, N. Y., and has one son and one daughter. He owns 97 acres of the old homestead.

Dewitt C. Baldwin was born July 7th, 1826, on the place which he still occupies, near Sandy Creek, in the town of Murray, his father having located here in 1816. He was married June 8th, 1856, to Emily Humphrey, of the same town. He is by occupation a farmer, but devotes considerable attention to the raising of bees and the producing of honey. He has a family of three sons and two daughters.

Charles Barrett was born in County Cavan, Ireland. He was married in 1849, to Martha Chambers, of County Monaghan, Ireland, and has six children. He came to Clarkson in 1849, and engaged in speculations of various kinds until 1850 or 1851, when he purchased 62 acres in Clarkson, of Frank Duel, afterwards adding thereto until he owned 165 acres, on which he remained about 17 years. He then came to Murray, and located on the ridge, where he now resides, and owns 291 acres of land.

Charles W. Bartlett was born in Gaines in 1828. James Bartlett, his father, married Olive Bullard, by whom he had three children. He came to Gaines about 1824. Charles married Lucy Warren, of Murray. They have four children. He came to Murray in 1857, and owns 50 acres of land on the Ridge road, where he now resides.

Col. John Berry was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., October 11th, 1812. He married Rhoda A. Williams, of Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y., January 5th, 1837. He came to Albion about 1834, and was employed for a few years in buying and forwarding produce. On April 20th, 1837, he located at Holley and began dealing

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in produce, which business he has continued since that time. He was commissioned a captain in the State militia, promoted to adjutant and then to colonel. He served as county excise commissioner seven years, was elected supervisor of Murray in 1843, and served as inspector of common schools for eight years. He represented Orleans county in the Assembly in 1870 and 1871. He was one of the projectors and founders of the Holley Academy, and served as trustee and secretary twenty years, taking an active part in all its management. He was one of the founders of the Holley Cemetery, and has been a trustee and president of that association since its organization. He has been a trustee and efficient member of the Baptist church for many years, serving as secretary of the board of trustees most of the time. He is a public spirited and popular citizen; has never sought or held offices of profit, but has had thrust upon him many positions that occupied much of his time, with no remuneration, except the plaudits of an approving public and a consciousness of having faithfully served his fellow man.

Edwin Bliss was born in Springfield, Mass., July 13th, 1819. In February, 1835, he moved to what is now Kendall. He was married May 30th, 1850, to Mary A. Seymour, of Hadley, Mass., and for a time resided in Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. In 1867 he located at Holley and engaged in the lumber trade, and as a builder, which occupation he still follows. He served as supervisor of Murray three successive terms from 1874.

Henry B. Bowman was born in Yates, August 22nd, 1832. He was married May 2nd, 1855, to Abigail I. Stevens, of Genesee county. His first wife dying, he was married in August, 1864, to Martha S. Lyman, of Stafford, Genesee county. For several years he resided in Bergen, Genesee county. He was appointed postmaster at West Bergen, and held several town offices. In 1871 he located at Holley and engaged in the livery business, which he still follows.

John Budrey, only son of John and Eleanor Budrey, who were natives of England, was born in Greece, Monroe county, in 1855. He came to Murray in 1867 with his parents, who purchased 100 acres of land of M. H. Phillips, where John now resides. He married Mary Ann Young, of Murray. They have one child.

Charles Caswell was born in Murray in 1829. In 1870 he purchased of George W. Peck the farm of 80 acres where he now resides. He was married in 1854 to Useba Davis, daughter of Levi and Loraina Davis, who were natives of Vermont, and came to western New York in 1816 with an ox-team, locating near Jamestown, Chautauqua county. They were thirty-five days on the road. They came to Murray in 1835, located at Hulberton. Mr. Davis was by occupation a mason. He built the Universalist church at Clarendon in 1837. He now resides with Mr. Caswell, his son-in-law, and is eighty-five years old. Mrs. Davis is eighty-three.

Henry H. Clark, born in Clarkson, N. Y., in 1825, was married in 1849 to Betsey Janette Potter, daughter of Seeley and Phoebe Potter. He has had four children, three of whom are now living. He came to Murray in 1849.

Alfred Cobb was born in Lewis county, N. Y., October 2nd, 1816. He came from Oneida county to Murray about 1845, and on January 25th, 1847, he was married to Louisa Mitchell, of Barre. He is at present proprietor of the only hotel at Sandy Creek.

Abijah Dean, born at Taunton, Mass., in 1790, is a son of Luther Dean. In 1800 the family moved to New Hampshire, where Mr. Dean worked eight years by the month, after which he volunteered in the United States service and served as waiter to Captain Kimball, at Portsmouth. He was present at the battle of Plattsburg. He came to Clarendon in 1813 and took up 100 acres of the Pultney estate, in the southeast part of the town, where he remained eighteen years, when he sold out and came to Murray and purchased the property where he now resides. He was married in 1818 to Susan Clough, of Brattleboro, Vt., by whom he had one child.

Francis A. Dunn, farmer, came from Susquehanna county, Penn., with his parents in 1818 to Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., and in 1850 moved to Kendall, where he remained three years, and then came to Murray. He now owns 135 acres. He married Betsey Hutchinson, of Sweden, in 1847. They have one son and one daughter.

Abner N. Dusett was born in Murray May 15th, 1836, and was married January 6th, 1876, to Jennie Allen, of the same place. His father, John Dusett, was born in Oneida county, December 31st, 1795, and became a resident of Murray in 1827, locating on lot 287, where he remained until his death, March 3rd, 1873. He was for twelve years a justice of the peace of Murray. His wife is still living with her son, Abner H. Dusett, who now owns and carries on the old homestead. Mr. Dusett has spent much of his time as a school teacher, having taught for twenty-one consecutive winters.

William Elliot, a native of Aldershot, England, came to Monroe county, N. Y., in 1832, and to Murray in 1853, where he remained ten years, and then in Clarendon for three years. In 1869 he returned to Murray and purchased 98 acres where he now resides. He married Ann Jenkins, of Greece, by whom he had one child. She died in 1851, and Mr. Elliot married Lovina Castle, of Greece, in 1853. They have nine children.

Charles Falconer, born at Nairnshire, Scotland, in 1817, was married on the Isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides Islands, in 1846, to Marion McKay, and has seven children. He came to Clarkson, N. Y., in 1852. In 1857 he purchased twelve acres of W. H. Burch, in Murray, which he sold in 1871. He now resides on the farm of Ezra Hill.

Isaac D. Garrison was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1848, and came to Murray in 1855. He was married in 1873 to Louisa Fowler, of Parma, Monroe county, N. Y.

Thomas H. Fowler, son of Richard and Charity Fowler, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1827. At the age of 18 he began teaching school, which he followed five years. He was married in 1854 to Sarah Churchill, of Dutchess county, N. Y., and has four children. He came to Murray in 1854 and engaged in farming.

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John Gwynne, son of Richard and Ann Gwynne, was born in Wales in 1828. He came to this country with his parents in 1834, and located at Hindsburgh in 1840. He was married in 1858 to Mary Longly, of Tonawanda, by whom he has had five children, of whom only three are living. He enlisted in 1862 at Holley, and served two years; was at the battle of Mine Run and various skirmishes, and was discharged in July, 1864.

Alanson Hinds came to Murray in 1832 from Vermont, where he was born in 1811. He located at Hindsburgh, and married Sarah Noble, of Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y.; has three children. He lived in Michigan three years. He sailed from Philadelphia to New Orleans in 1838, as a seaman, and in 1841 became second mate of the brig "Virginia," of New York. He followed the ocean nine years, returned to Murray in 1847, and bought the farm where he now resides in 1850.

Jacob Hinds was born at Arlington, Vt., in 1800. He was married in 1824 to Almira Waldron, of New York city, by whom he had five children; of these three are yet living, viz.: Minerva, Catharine and Mrs. Vesea Williams. They all reside at Hindsburgh. In 1816 Mr. Hinds went to Syracuse for the purpose of attending school, where he afterward became a partner of John Newell in the forwarding business, which he followed a number of years. He served two terms as superintendent of the western division of the Erie Canal, and was then elected canal commissioner, which office he held for six years. He came to Murray in 1830, and purchased 162 acres of land in lots 242 and 243, adjoining the canal, where he again engaged in the forwarding business. About 1850 he became connected with the Tonawanda Commercial Company, composed of six men, who purchased 1,600 acres of land and sold it out in village lots. At the end of two years Mr. H. became business manager of the firm, and so remained during the existence of the company. In 1859 he purchased 5,000 acres of land in Coffee county, Tenn., for which he paid $52,000, and which his daughters still own. He died in 1873, aged 73; his wife died the same year, aged 69.

Hannibal Hitchcock was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1799. He was married in 1825 to Margaret Newman, and they had three children. He came from Ontario county to Murray in 1827, and purchased 56 acres in lot 143, where he remained until his death in the spring of 1838, caused by the falling of a tree while he was at work making sugar. His widow still resides on the old homestead with her son, Hannibal N. Hitchcock, who was born in Murray in 1838, and was married in 1873 to Mary E. Stacy, of Kendall.

Isaac Henry Scott Hulbert was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1804. He was married in 1823 to Almira Plumb, of Albany. He has had eight children, six of whom are now living. In the fall of 1824 he came to Murray and located at Sandy Creek. He removed to Hulberton in the spring of 1825, and engaged in buying and dealing in produce, flour, staves, etc., doing a prosperous business. He was once elected a member of Assembly from his district, but resigned in favor of Cyrus Burrows, who filled his place. He was an acting justice of the peace for many years, and was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1874, aged 70 years. His widow still resides at Hulberton.

H. N. Keys was born in Windham county, Conn., in 1805, and came to Holley from Waterville, Oneida county, in 1827. He worked at tailoring for John Underdonk about six months, and then established himself in the business, following it successfully till 1870, when he purchased 45 acres a mile northwest of Holley, and began farming. He was married in 1832 to Maretta Beebe, by whom he had three children, two of whom are now living. Mrs. Keys died in 1836, and Mr. Keys married in 1837 Althea Beebe, by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom are now living. Ezra, his son, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. Captain Paphirus Keys commanded a company of Illinois volunteers for one hundred days.

Sylvester King, born at Hartford, Conn., November 17th, 1794, married Lydia Stewart, of Saratoga. They had eight children, four of whom are now living. Mr. King came to Murray in 1843 and located on the farm now owned by his son, Martin G. King; he died in 1869, aged seventy-five years. Martin G. King was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1826, came to Murray with his father in 1843, and was married in 1850 to Cena Safford, of Carlton. He has three children. The farm he now occupies was first purchased by his grandfather, and has always remained in the family.

Pope Lake is a son of John and Orange Lake, who came to Murray from Hoosac, N. Y., in an early day and took up 140 acres on lots 35 and 36, which he cleared up and where he remained until his death, December 18th, 1871, aged 85 years. He was a man of noble principle; to do good was his religion. He was drafted in 1812. His wife died in 1876, aged 86 years. They had fourteen children, five of whom are now living. Pope Lake was born in Murray in 1832, and was married in 1854 to Catharine M. Norris, of Clarendon, formerly of New Jersey. They had one child. She died in 1876, and Mr. Lake married Eleanor Douglass, of Rochester, by whom he has one child. In 1856 he purchased 50 acres on lot 116 of James Masten, where he now resides.

Frank A. Laustrum was born in Sweden, Europe, in July, 1850. He came to America in 1853, with his parents, who first settled at Knoxville, Ill., where Frank learned the printing business in the office of the *Knoxville Republican*. Soon after completing his trade he became business manager of the *Emporia News*, in Emporia, Kansas. In 1874 he returned to Knoxville and was proprietor of the *Republican* for a short time; after which he went to St. Lawrence county, got married, and soon after located in Holley, where he became owner and manager of the *Holley Standard* August 1st, 1877, which he still continues to publish.

George Lelkendie, born in Bremen, Germany, in 1816, came to Barre in 1834, and engaged as a farm hand at eight dollars per month. In 1842 he purchased 40 acres of George Pike in Barre, and in 1847 went to Batavia,

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where he engaged for two years in keeping a hotel; then returning to Orleans county, he purchased more land, and now owns 900 acres located in the towns of Kendall, Carlton, Clarendon and Murray. He was married in 1850 to Amanda Winchell, of Clarendon, and now resides in Holley.

Daniel M. Mason, farmer, was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, in 1812. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Fort Ann soon after his marriage, where he died in 1841. Daniel came to Walworth, Wayne county, in 1835, and was married in 1837 to Jane McLouth; they had one child. Mrs. Mason died in 1838, and Mr. Mason married in 1839 Elizabeth Crittenden. They had four children, two of whom are still living. Mr. Mason came to Murray in 1839, and owns 100 acres of land. His son, William H., enlisted in 1862, and died at Frederick City in 1863.

John McCrillis, son of Michael and Sally McCrillis, was born in Peterborough, Hillsborough county, N. H., in 1813, and came to Clarendon in 1833. His father had twelve children, only two of whom are now alive. In 1836 John came to Murray, and in 1842 purchased of the heirs of John Cantree 100 acres, where he now resides. He was married in 1841 to Elizabeth Owen, of Clarendon, by whom he had six children, three of whom are now living. She died in 1865, and in 1866 he married Calista Kellogg, of Holley, formerly of Cayuga county, N Y.

John Moore, son of David and Margaret Moore, was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1828, and came with his parents to Hulberton in 1834. He was married in 1851 to Rosephia Brockway. They had six children, two of whom are now living. In 1861 he engaged in the grocery trade, which he has successfully followed since. His father died in 1870 at the age of 81; his mother in 1853.

Eli D. Olds was born in Parma, Monroe county, N. Y., February 8th, 1821. He was married in 1849 to Mary Shurtliff, a native of Adrian, Mich. He was for six years employed as superintendent of a portion of the enlargement of the Erie Canal through Niagara county. In 1867 he went to Rochester and was proprietor of the Exchange Hotel for one year. On March 4th, 1868, he removed to Holley and purchased the Mansion House, since which time he has conducted that hotel.

George W. Peck was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., June 23rd, 1811. He came with his parents from Connecticut to Clarendon in 1817. He was married April 13th, 1834, to Anna A. Peck, of Clarendon, a native of Connecticut. In 1844 he engaged in the hotel business at Clarendon village, continuing it nine years, after which for many years he was a contractor of several public works. He was awarded the job of constructing the embankment over Sandy creek at Holley for the enlargement of the canal. He was appointed loan commissioner by Governor Hoffman. In 1855 he located in Holley, where he remained until 1875, then removed to his farm on lot 163, where he now resides.

Joseph B. Pierce, son of Aretus Pierce, was born in Murray May 23d, 1836. He was married May 10th, 1860, to Emma Brown, of Murray. He has always been a resident of the town, and now owns and occupies the homestead of his father, on lot 162.

Marcus H. Phillips was born in Barre, January 23d, 1829. His father, Hanford Phillips, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1796, and came to Barre from Candor, Tioga county, in 1817, and took up 200 acres of land on December 20th, on which he built the first log house. In 1846 he built the frame house now occupied by Myron G. Allis. In 1851 he removed to Hulberton, where he remained until his death in 1876. He was married in 1824 to Sally Raymond, of Barre Center. They had five children, two of whom are now living, Rhoda Le Roy, of Albion, and Marcus H. The latter came to Hulberton with his father in 1851. He was married to Julia Balcom in 1858. He has two sons and two daughters. He was elected superintendent of common schools in 1856, and served until the law was abolished. He was elected school commissioner for Orleans county in 1860, and re-elected in 1863. He was elected clerk of Orleans county in 1871, and served three years. He now owns 220 acres of land.

Samuel B. Pike was born in Broome county in 1836. He lived in Niagara county one year, went to Monroe county in 1845, and engaged in the milling business near Brockport until 1865, then bought 60 acres of land 18½ miles east of Sandy Creek, where he stayed seven years; then purchased the Murray Mills at Sandy Creek, of which he is still owner. He turns out 1,000 barrels of flour annually and does custom work also. He married Hattie Thorp in 1863; she is of English birth; they have one daughter.

Alvinza Pool was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1820, and came with his parents to Orleans county in 1831. He was married in 1845 to Nancy Robertson, of Murray. He has had seven children, six of whom are now living. He has served 21 successive years as constable, and as deputy sheriff three years. His father, Alanson Pool, of Rensselaer county, married Sally Casey, of the same county, by whom he had four children. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded at Kingston in 1813, for which he received a pension during his after life. He died in Murray in 1864, aged 76.

Captain Albert Potter, son of Seeley and Phœbe Potter, was born at Stephentown, N. Y., in 1815, and the same year came with his parents to Murray. He was first married in 1849, and had two children. Mrs. Potter died in 1859, and he married in 1862 Mrs. Charlotte Miller, who died in 1874. Mr. Potter was married the third time in 1877, to Mrs. J. B. Swift, of Murray. He was captain of State militia in 1836, which office he held four years, and resigned. He now resides on the old homestead, and is a member of the Baptist church of Holley.

Daniel W. Reed, son of Daniel and Lucy Reed, was born at Chesterfield, Hampshire county, Mass., in 1810, and came with his father to Murray in 1813. He resides on the homestead taken up by his father on lot 78. He

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was married in 1833 to Electa Hubbard, of Goshen, Mass., by whom he had four children, two of whom are now living. She died in 1873, aged 61 years; and Mr. Reed was married in 1875 to Martha Wetherbee, of Holley. He has served nine years as commissioner of highways.

Nathaniel P. Rhodes was born at Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1800, and was married in 1829 to Sally M., daughter of Rev. Alderman and Martha Baker, of Sand Lake, Rensselaer county. Mr. Rhodes came to Murray in the spring of 1834, where he had purchased 77 acres of land of the Pultney estate, only 14 of which were cleared. Mrs. Rhodes died in 1877, aged 63 years. Mr. Rhodes's father was Walter Rhodes, of Rensselaer county. His mother died in 1869, aged 101 years and four months. In 1861 he volunteered as musician in the recruiting service under Captain Achilles, and went to Elmira, being then 61 years of age. He furnished music for the first regiment ever formed by General Slocum.

Colonel Hubbard Rice was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., July 28th, 1795. His father was William Rice, of Massachusetts, who married Polly Anger, of New Hampshire, by whom he had eight children. Colonel Hubbard Rice, of Holley, is the only one surviving. Colonel Rice came with his father to Murray in 1812. In 1813 he went as a volunteer, with others, to Lewiston to repel the British forces. On his arrival the village had been sacked and burned, and many lifeless bodies were scattered over the ground, all having been scalped except one, which had been beheaded and so mangled as to render scalping difficult. At a house, deserted by a Mr. Molyneux, some miles east of Lewiston, a party of five Indians was surprised and killed by a company of white men from Barre. Colonel Rice was married to Irena Day, of Murray, in 1819, by whom he had seven children. She died in 1831. In 1825 he moved to Clarendon, purchased 100 acres, and remained until 1863. He then returned to Holley, where he now resides. He was married in 1850 to Mrs. Mary Van Winter; both are members of the Presbyterian church of 40 years standing. Colonel Rice was commissioned captain under the old military law; promoted to major, and thence to colonel, which commission he now holds.

William A. Salisbury, born in Lapeer county, Mich., in 1845, came to Murray in 1851, and married Amelia Peterson, of Saratoga, in 1869. They have one child. Mr. Salisbury purchased the Balcom mills in 1875, which he now owns and runs. He turns out about 1,200 barrels of flour annually in addition to custom grinding.

Rev. Samuel Salisbury, son of Joseph and Phœbe Salisbury, was born in 1814, in Sweden, Monroe county. He was converted at the age of 16, and at 27 entered the "Christian" ministry, which he followed for 26 years. He was married in 1842 to Emeline B. Pratt, of Murray, and has four children. He came to Murray in 1866 and purchased 100 acres of Warren Webster, where he now resides.

Joseph W. Salisbury, son of Harman and Lucinda Salisbury, was born in Lapeer county, Mich., in 1847, and came with his parents to Clarendon in 1851. In 1858 they moved to Murray, where his father purchased 80 acres of land of Richard Rhodes, and afterwards added thereto until he owned 280 acres, which is now in possession of his sons. Joseph W. was married in 1876 to Ida L. Prosser, of Gaines. He now owns 50 acres of the old homestead.

Dennis S. Shaw, born at Cambridgeshire, England, in 1847, is one of four children who came with their mother to New York in 1852, where all but himself died of cholera, leaving him with his father, who preceded the family to this country. Dennis was brought to Murray and left with Mr. Niles Sill, who adopted him. At his death he left the farm to his widow, by whom at her death it was bequeathed to Mr. Shaw, who now occupies the same. He was married in 1870 to Ella White, of Murray, and has four children.

Captain Henry E. Smith, born in Sweden, Monroe county, in 1823, was married in 1844 to Clarissa E. Morgan, of Sweden. He has four children. He came to Murray in 1849 and purchased 105 acres on the County Line road, one and a half miles east of Holley, where he now resides. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, 105th New York infantry. He was promoted to captain, and served one year. He was at the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Cedar Mountain, and other battles. Mr. and Mrs. S. are both members of the Baptist church of Holley.

Levi Smith, born in Murray in 1818, is a son of Isaac and Hannah Smith, who came from Vermont to Murray about 1812. They had six children, five of whom are now living. Isaac Smith died in 1866, aged 77 years. He was a member of the "Christian" church, as was also his wife. In 1838 Levi Smith purchased 75 acres where he now resides, of Charles Sturdefant. He married in 1841 Laura, daughter of Artemas and Sally Daggett, of Murray. He has one son. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the "Christian" church.

Augustus Southworth, of Holley son of Thomas and Lucy Southworth, was born in Massachusetts in 1801. He came to Holley in 1822 as an assistant engineer, under Myron Holly, commissioner of the western division of the Erie Canal, in which capacity he served one year; then engaged in mercantile business here, continuing about 15 years. He was married in 1823 to Marilla Bull, of Henrietta, Monroe county, by whom he had seven children; she died in 1867, aged 69. In 1868 he married Margaret Lathrop, of Rochester.

Danley D. Sprague was born in Murray in 1820, where he now resides. He was married in 1845 to Eunice, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Bevins, of Murray, and has four children. He was elected sheriff of Orleans county in 1859, and served three years; and has been supervisor five years. He is the only surviving son of Darius and Celia Sprague, who had six children.

Albert J. Squire is a son of George and Elizabeth Squire, who came to Hulberton in 1825, and purchased 100 acres of land on lot 146, on which there were two log houses, one a school-house, the other Mr. Squire occupied

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as a dwelling. He was three times elected supervisor of Murray, and served as justice of the peace many years. He died in 1867, aged 79 years. Albert J. was born in Murray, in 1834. He was married in 1855 to Emily Ripley, of Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., and has four children. He is by occupation a farmer, and proprietor of an extensive stone quarry near Hulberton.

Robert Stockdale, son of Dan and Mary Stockdale, was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1824. He came to Murray with his parents in 1836. His father purchased 100 acres on lot 270, of a Mr. Morgan, afterward adding 75 acres of lots 266 and 267, where he died the same year. Robert Stockdale was married in 1846 to Louisa E. Smith, of Barre. He has had three children, two of whom are now living.

Horace Styles was born in Massachusetts, September 17th, 1791. He came from Vermont with his father and brothers in the spring of 1816, all of whom located near Sandy Creek, in Murray. Horace Styles purchased 100 acres of the Connecticut lands, paying five dollars per acre, which he cleared up and still owns. He was first married to Hannah Shaffer, of Murray, in 1817. She died about 1820, when he was again married, to Hannah Stedman, of the same place. Mr. Styles is one of the oldest living pioneers of the town, having resided here since 1816. He has retired from active business, and dwells with his venerable wife at the village of Sandy Creek.

John Hale Taylor, M. D., was born in Rome, N. Y., August 18th, 1844. In 1850 he removed with his parents to Clarendon. He graduated at the Brockport Collegiate Institute in 1866; immediately commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Horace Clark and William B. Mann, of Brockport; and graduated in medicine at the Buffalo Medical College February 24th, 1869. He soon after located in Holley and began the practice of his profession, where he still remains, a successful and popular physician and surgeon. He was married October 13th, 1870, to Harriet A. Hartwell, of Medfield, Mass.

William Tuthill was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1797, and was married about 1826 to Betsey Paul, of Vermont, by whom he had six children, three of whom are now living. She died in 1869, aged 73 years. At the age of 16 Mr. Tuthill went to Staten Island, and engaged as a farm hand at $13 per month. In 1819, in company with Carr Wilbur and Freeman Goff, he came to western New York and worked at Churchville, Monroe county, for two years. He then went to Aurora, Erie county, where he engaged with a Mr. Crocker for one year and six months, agreeing to take his pay in whiskey at 25 cts per gallon, but at the end of his time he received $200 cash instead. In 1828 he went to Chautauqua county, purchased a farm, and remained until 1832; then lived in Michigan until 1844, when he came to Orleans county and purchased 354 acres of land in Gaines, and in 1856 came to Murray and purchased 107 acres, near Murray Station, where he now resides with his daughter Elizabeth.

George E. Tuttle was born in Murray in 1839. He was married in 1860 to Mary Kipp, of Warren county, N. Y. His father, Ira Tuttle, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1806, and came to Genesee county in 1812, and to Orleans county in 1825. He was married in 1827 to Jane Brink, of Clarkson. He has three children. In 1846 he purchased the farm where he now resides.

Constantine Von York was born in Prussia in 1849. He is a son of Frederick and Eliza Von York. He came to Rochester in 1869 and to Medina in 1871, and engaged in quarrying sandstone one year. He came to Hulberton in 1872, and in 1876 was married to Mrs. Eleanor Budrey, of Murray. In 1878 he purchased the Hulberton Hotel and steam cider mill, of which he is now proprietor.

Warren Webster, born in Oneida county in 1820, the same year came to Murray with his father, Warren Webster, who located on lot 89. He was married in 1845 to Flora, daughter of Phaferies Beebe, and has three children. He purchased, in company with his brother, 200 acres, on which he lived 19 years. In 1875 he settled on the old homestead, where he still resides.

Walter L. Yager was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1828. His father, William Yager, married Anna M. Copeland, by whom he had nine children. He came to Barre in 1853, and purchased 100 acres, where he remained until his death in 1857. Walter L. married Sophia P. Mansfield, by whom he had three children, one of whom is still living. She died in 1867, and in 1868 he married Helen Crouse, of Murray, by whom he had one child. He came to Hindsburgh in 1865, purchased 98 acres of the heirs of Joel Hinds, and engaged in farming and boating, which he still follows. He has held the office of highway commissioner four years, and was made postmaster at Hindsburgh in 1872, which office he now holds.

John Youngs, born in Norfolk county, England, in 1828, married Susan Youngs, of the same place, in 1848. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living. They sailed from London to New York in 1852, and located at Hindsburgh, where he engaged in shoemaking. In 1855 he purchased 32 acres in Barre of M. H. Phillips. In 1872 he bought 47½ acres of J. N. Cole, where he now resides.

John Youngs, farmer, on the Ridge road, is a son of Daniel and Catherine Youngs, of Herkimer county. John married Clarissa Ostrander, of Murray. They have had three children, two of whom are now living. He owns 88 acres of land.

TOWN OF RIDGEWAY.

Albert H. Achilles was born on the line between Madison and Oneida counties, N. Y., January 26th, 1826, and came with his parents to Ridgeway in 1830. He married Mary C. Chapman, a native of England, who came to Ridgeway in 1843. They have two children,—Mary Helen, born in 1863, and Edward Henry, born in 1865. Mr. Achilles is a farmer and dealer in cattle.

George H. Alford was born near Rochester, N. Y.,

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March 28th, 1834, and came the same year with his parents to this town. He was married October 14th. 1866, to Sarah C. Cook, of Yates. N. Y. His children have been Lena Estella, born February 19th, 1868; George W., born June 5th, 1870, died August 4th, 1872; William J., born December 5th, 1871; Richard Banfield, born September 1st, 1875. His parents were born in England, and came to this country in 1823.

T. A. Bacon was born in Ridgeway in 1835, on the farm on which he now resides. He married Lydia A, Balch, of Ridgeway. Their children are Lewis A. and Nellie A. Bacon. His father died in 1875.

John Bailey, son of David Bailey, is a native of Seneca county, N. Y., and located where he now resides in 1858. He married Melvina Hicks, of Ridgeway, N. Y. His father died in 1875, and his mother is still living. Their children are Clara, born in 1859, and Angelia, born in 1865.

D. Balch, a native of Colerain, Mass., was born in 1804. He was married January 20th, 1831, to Polly Comstock, of Onondaga county, N. Y., who was born February 10th, 1811. He located on the Bates road in Ridgeway in 1841. His children's births occurred as follows: J. H. Balch, July 5th, 1833; Lydia A., November 8th, 1835; Francis, April 1st, 1838; William J. February 18th, 1843; Charles I., February 10th, 1849; Martha A., September 16th, 1851.

Roswell Baker, a native of Geneva, N. Y., was born February 14th, 1821. His parents came to Orleans county in 1828, and in 1834 located on the farm now owned by Roswell Baker, where his father died October 18th, 1871, and his mother September 15th, 1877. Mr. Baker married Sarah Jane White, who was born January 24th, 1826, in Oswego county, N. Y.

George M. Barnes is a native of Schuyler county, N. Y., and was born December 3d, 1816. He was married September 30th, 1839, to Adaline Alvord, of Lockport, N. Y., who was born April 22nd, 1818. He located in Ridgeway in 1854. Mrs. Barnes's father was born in Northampton, Mass., October 19th, 1791, and her mother was born in Addison, Vt., July 5th, 1798, and was married January 8th, 1815. Mr. Alvord was in the war of 1812, and Mrs. Alvord was taken prisoner December 19th, 1813, by the Indians, and rescued by Captain Bender, of the British army. Mr. Barnes has three children,—Romaine, born October 6th, 1840; Eugene Lyon, born September 19th, 1843; Ernest Arthur, born February 4th, 1846.

Mark H. Beecher was born in Knowlesville in 1828, and is still a resident of that place. His father was a practicing physician at Knowlesville for about forty years.

H. M. Blake is a native of Clarkson, N. Y., and located in Ridgeway in 1844 with his parents. His mother died August 10th, 1867, and his father December 15th, 1871. Mr. Blake was collector for this town for the years 1874 and 1875.

A. C. Breed, a native of Truxton, N. Y., was born July 26th, 1828. He went to California and Australia in 1851, and located on the Shelby Basin road in 1873. He married Sarah Jane Winchester, of Gaines. His daughter Estella was born January 20th, 1856; his daughter Nellie, December 23d, 1861; and his son George, May 21st, 1862.

George Bridgeman was born in Vernon, Vt., on the 26th day of December, 1800. He graduated at the college in Cambridge, Mass., and studied for the Episcopal ministry. He taught school throughout the New England States, and preached and taught in Kentucky and Tennessee. His father built the fort in Vernon, which still bears the name of "Bridgeman's Fort." Mr. Bridgeman married Sarah Jane Clark, of Sherburn, N. Y., and located on a farm in Ridgeway, where he still resides.

Roswell R. Brooks is a native of Sullivan county, N. Y., and located in Ridgeway in 1843 with his parents. He married Lydia Salisbury, of Otsego county, N. Y. His father, Noah Brooks, was one of the first settlers on the Holland Purchase.

J. T. Brockway, a native of Troy, N. Y., was born in May, 1831, and in 1878 located on his present farm on the Ridge road in Ridgeway. His father was born at Kingsbridge, N. Y., and died in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. His mother is still living.

Mrs. Sarah Clark was born in Courtright, N. Y., in 1805, and located in Ridgeway in 1850. Her husband served in the war of 1812, and her son, James Clark, served two years in the late rebellion, and died at Annapolis, Md., aged 23 years.

Alice Clark was born in Medina in October, 1832.

C. Clark, a native of Windham, Greene county, N. Y., was born June 22nd, 1801, and located on the Bates road, in Ridgway, in 1871. He was married to Clarissa Sawyer, of Vermont, who died October 8th, 1863, leaving him eight children, viz.: Sarah Maria, Lucie Mary, Abigail, Hannah, Orange, Milton, Clay and Merritt.

G. W. Clapp, a native of Grand Isle, Vt., was born August 6th, 1811, and located where he now resides in 1868. He married Hannah Eaton, a native of Otsego county, N. Y.

M. S. Cobb, a native of Ridgeway, was born April 12th, 1834, and still lives upon the farm upon which he was born. His father was a native of Ashfield, Mass.; he was born December 22nd, 1788, and died April 1st, 1856, His mother was born April 14th, 1796, and died May 28th, 1877.

W. G. Coon was born in 1833, in Leroy, N. Y., and located in 1853 on his farm on the Shelby Basin road in this town. He married Lucia Sheldon, a native of Niagara county. His family of children consists of Myra L., born April 3d, 1863; Daniel E., June 12th, 1865; Mortimer S., March 22nd, 1868, and Celia E., March 20th, 1870 His father, Isaac Coon, died in 1872.

Barnes W. Coon, a native of Ridgeway, was born July 6th, 1824. He married Martha D. Coon, of Jefferson county, N. Y. Mr. Coon resides on the old homestead, where he has lived for 36 years. His children are B. J., Nellie M., Herbert M., William H., and Lillie May Coon.

George D. Cole was born September 25th, 1835, in Evans, Erie county, N. Y., and located in Ridgeway in 1865. He is a farmer.

Mrs. S. J. Coon is a native of Jefferson county, N. Y.,

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and located in Ridgeway in 1851. She married William H. Coon, a native of Ridgeway. Mrs. Coon has two children,—Martha Jane, born November 22nd, 1852, and Alice M., born March 14th, 1854. Mrs. Coon's father died in 1872.

Samuel Daniels, a native of Ridgeway, was born September 10th, 1818. He lived on the old homestead until 1855, when he located where he now resides. He married Mary Ann Rees, of Wales, Great Britain. Their children were born as follows: Rachel Palmer, December 23d, 1847; Sarah Winefred, January 31st, 1853; Mary Florenda, March 31st, 1856.

F. H. Daniels, son of Brigadier-General Grosvenor Daniels, of the war of 1812, is a native of Orange county, Vt. He was born September 15th, 1813, and was but a little over two years old when he came to Ridgeway. His first wife, Sarah J. Preston, was a native of New Hampshire, and died in 1845. His second wife, Hannah E. Barry, is a native of Yates, N. Y. The title of the farm upon which Mr. Daniels lives has not been changed since 1815.

Paul H. Davis, a native of Goshen, Vt., and son of Joseph Davis who was born in Milford, Mass., located in 1820 on the farm where he now lives. He was married in 1835 to Caroline Leland, a native of Essex, N. Y., who died in 1842, leaving one son, James Fitz James, who was born August 6th, 1839. Mr. Davis was married May 26th, 1844, to Charlotte Jane Spear, of Wayne county, N. Y. Their children are: Emma E., born in March, 1847; Earl C., born in May, 1849; Park A., born in April, 1851; Frank S., born in December, 1858; Albert C., born in December, 1862. Mr. Davis was a captain in the State militia in 1840. He has served his town as commissioner of highways, and was one of the first to organize a temperance society in Ridgeway.

William Fancher was born in Ridgeway, August 16th, 1835, on the farm where he now resides. He married Emma Jane Sisson, a native of Canandaigua, N. Y.

W. Fosbinder was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., October 1st, 1850, and located on the farm where he now lives in 1876. He was married in December, 1874, to Camelia Wood, of Schuyler county, N. Y. They have one child, Nellie, born June 11th, 1876. Mr. Fosbinder worked at boat-building for several years previous to locating on his farm.

Robert Fisher was born in England in August, 1823; came to Orleans county in 1852, and located in Ridgeway in 1874, on the Ridge road. He married Maria Stearman, by whom he had ten children, viz.: James, Robert, Ann, Mary, George, Sarah, John, Emma, Libbie, and Jennie. His parents were natives of England, and both died in 1865.

H. F. Frost, a native of Ridgeway, N. Y., was born June 11th, 1832, and located on his present farm in 1864. He was married in January, 1857, to Miss Emeline Grover, who was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1837. Mr. Frost is engaged in mercantile business in Knowlesville, N. Y.

Nelson Gillett was born in Eden, N. Y., November 8th, 1809, and located where he now lives in 1860. His first wife was Betsey Bacon, of Vermont, and his second wife Antoinette Bacon, was a native of the same place. His father was a tanner by trade, and died in 1823, and his mother died in 1837. Mr. Gillett is a farmer.

W. A. Gillett, a native of Ridgeway, was born September 4th, 1841. He resides on the old homestead farm. He was married in 1865 to Amanda Tanner, of Ridgeway.

Parley Gillett was born August 10th, 1805, in Eaton, Madison county, N. Y. He removed with his parents to Dansville, then Steuben county, in 1816, and after a residence of about 3½ years there removed to Ridgeway, Orleans county, and settled on the farm now owned by Andrew White, about 1½ miles southwest of Knowlesville, on what is known as the State road. On this farm his parents both died. In 1835 he was married to Miss Emeline H. Bottom, of Vermont, who died in 1853. In 1854 he married Miss Sarah Whittaker. She died in 1855, and in 1856 he was married to Mrs. P. Dow. Mr. Gillett is now living a retired life in the village of Knowlesville.

James Gotts was born in Norfolk, England, November 14th, 1841. He married Frances A. James, of Ridgeway. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Gotts were English. Mr. Gotts has one child, Jennie C., born October 15th, 1868.

Dr. L. C. Grover, M. D., a native of Deerfield, Mass., was born January 22nd, 1802. He came to Ridgeway in 1845 and located in Knowlesville, where he has since then practiced medicine. His mother died in 1812 and his father in 1833. Dr. Grover's first wife was Miss Martha E. Tower, of Wayne county, N. Y., and his second wife Elida A. Brown, of Broadalbin, N. Y.

E. D. Hall, M. D., was born in Addison county, Vt., February 12th, 1832, and came to Orleans county when quite young. He graduated at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, in 1853, since which time he has practiced medicine in Ridgeway, except one year he was in Wayne county, N. Y.

M. L. Hawley was born in Niagara county, May 25th, 1848, and located in 1874 where he now resides, on Shelby Basin road. He was married January 1st, 1873, to Winifred Daniels, of Ridgeway, who was born January 31st, 1853. He has one child, Grosvenor, born May 15th 1876.

A. L. Hill, a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., was born in March, 1833. He came to Ridgeway in 1838, and married Miss Sabie Russell, of Iowa. Mr. Hill is a farmer.

J. H. Hess, a native of Camillus, N. Y., was born in 1822, and located in Ridgeway in 1865. He married Jennie Powell, of Sheridan, N. Y. Their children are: J. O. Hess, born October 7th, 1853; Francis E., born December 28th, 1858, and Jennie L., born February 10th, 1865. His father was in the war of 1812, and served as orderly sergeant; he was in the battles of Oswego, Smith's Mills and Sackett's Harbor. His grandfather was killed in the Revolutionary war.

Hervey Hill, a native of Saratoga county, was born March 25th, 1816, and located in Ridgeway in 1848. His

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father died in 1867 and his mother in 1872. His first wife, Harriet L. Frost, was born in Ridgeway in July, 1827, and died November 27th, 1857. His second wife, Caroline Trow, was born in England, March 25th, 1816. His children by first wife were: Frank F., born March 30th, 1846; Mary Ella, born June 4th, 1854, and Hattie, December 12th, 1856. By his second wife he had five children, viz.: Laura Jenett, born July 10th, 1863; Charles Hervey, March 10th, 1865; Emmie Elizabeth, March 8th, 1867; Carrie Amelia, January 7th, 1869; Fremont Jane, February 2nd, 1874.

Hannah Hilsrodt is a native of Avon, N. Y. She was born in March, 1814, and came to Ridgeway in 1818. Her father died in 1837, and her mother in April, 1875. Her husband, Martin Hilsrodt, died April 1st, 1869.

L. H. Hoag, a native of Ridgeway, was born April 5th, 1837, on the same farm where he now lives. His parents located here in 1815. His father died in 1876 and his mother in 1866. He married Miss Sarah M. Hoag, of Otsego, N. Y. They have had children as follows: Willis, born December 13th, 1861, died January 3d, 1864; Celia, born October 10th, 1863; Irving, born February 24th, 1865; Arthur, born April 14th, 1873; Emma, born January 12th, 1876.

Ransom Hoag was born in Ridgeway, August 15th, 1823. Mr. Hoag located where he now resides in 1855. He married Miss Lovina Porter, of Barre.

S. M. Hood is a native of Ridgeway, and was born May 10th, 1840. He married Elizabeth Haines, of Otsego county, N. Y., who died in December, 1874. His present wife was Mary T. Pratt, of Gaines, N. Y. Mr. Hood's father was in the war of 1812. Mr. Hood served three years in the late war in a New York cavalry regiment.

John S. Howe was born March 19th, 1831, in Ridgeway, N. Y., on the farm he now lives on. His father was born December 28th, 1797, and died April 30th, 1852. His mother, Cornelia Tuttle, was born April 1st, 1801, and died January 19th, 1873. Mr. Howe married Mary L. Frost, of Ridgeway, who was born September 1st, 1837. Her father was born May 27th, 1797, and he died January 1st, 1872. Her mother was born December 1st, 1797. Mr. Howe's children have been: Carrie, born October 23d, 1859; Frank Allen, born August 9th, 1863, died March 15th, 1864; Fannie, born August 14th, 1865; Allen F., born August 18th, 1867; Frankie, born September 23d, 1871, died May 2nd, 1877; Ethel, born March 19th, 1876.

Russell Hunt, a native of Litchfield, Conn., was born September 1st, 1799, and came to Ridgeway in 1855. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Hunt's first wife was Marilla Barry, a native of Chenango county, N. Y. His second wife was Sophia Branch, a native of Connecticut.

David Hunt was born in Prescott, Mass., December 9th, 1816, and located at Ridgeway Corners in 1856. He is a shoemaker and farmer. His children are: Franklin H., manufacturer of boots and shoes in Iowa; E. G., merchant at Ridgeway; Z. M., farmer in Minnesota; Susan R., teacher of music in Dakota Territory, and Mary Ann P. Mapes, who lives in Michigan. Mr. Hunt's parents live in Athol, Mass.

A. B. Hunt, a native of Ridgeway, was born April 3d, 1818, and has always followed farming. He was a captain in the State militia, and has served his town as assessor and collector one term each.

D. T. Hunt, a native of Vermont, was born May 14th, 1813, and came with his parents to Ridgeway in 1816. He married Tryphosa Greenman, of Yates, N. Y. Mr. Hunt is a farmer.

W. G. Hunt, son of D. T. Hunt, was born in Ridgeway, May 24th, 1840, and was married to Margaret Allen, of Shelby, N. Y., who died April 23d, 1876. He was subsequently married to Miss Sarah Allen, of Shelby, N. Y. Mr. Hunt served his country in the 28th and 65th N. Y. infantry in the late war, and was at the surrender of General Lee. He is a farmer.

Mrs. John LeValley, a native of Ridgeway, was born November 15th, 1827. Her husband was born in Whitestown, N. Y., May 31st, 1810. They were married January 13th, 1856. Her maiden name was Seraphine M. Davis.

O. S. Lewis is a native of Ridgeway, and was born April 7th, 1841, on the farm where his parents settled when they came to this town. He married Miss Ella Thomas, a native of Onondaga county, N. Y. Mr. Lewis is a farmer.

Robert Mael was born in England, November 11th, 1835. He came to Ridgeway April 26th, 1854, and located on his present farm in 1864. He was married to Mary Groterck, of England, who subsequently died, and he married Miss Doverett Gavins. His children by his first wife were, Martha Jane, Carrie E., and Florence E.; and by his present wife, Freddie, James, and Luella Gurtred. Carrie died September 7th, 1865. Mr. Mael is a farmer.

J. H. Mears, a native of Florida, N. Y., was born in April, 1829, and came with his parents to Orleans county. He was married November 20th, 1850, to Hannah B. Hunt, of Ridgeway.

A. J. McCormick was born in Ridgeway in December, 1845, and located where he now lives, on the Bates road, in 1853. He married Ella S. Abbott, of Onondaga county, N. Y. He was a school teacher previous to 1871, since which time he has been in the stone quarrying business. His father, Nelson McCormick, was one of the early settlers of this town.

Horace Mead is a native of Somerset, N. Y. He located in Ridgeway, on the Shelby Basin road, in 1869. He was married in 1852 to Louisa Gaskill, of Lockport, N.Y., by whom he has two children, Daniel F., and Fred. S. Mead. Mr. Mead's father was born in 1801, located in Somerset in 1815, and married Susan Hagar, of Dutchess county, N. Y.

Hiram Murdock was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., January 26th, 1807. He came to Ridgeway in 1810, and is the oldest living settler in this town. He located where he now lives in 1835. He was married in October, 1836, to Caroline Dixon, a native of Seneca, N. Y.

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Eliza A. Murdock was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., March 18th, 1808, and married Seymour Murdock, June 1st, 1825. Mr. Murdock was born April 8th, 1796, and died February 10th, 1878. Their children were: Ransom Reed, born October 21st, 1829; Johana Elizabeth, born March 1st, 1832; Adelaide J., born May 4th, 1838; Charles Seymour, born August 7th, 1841; and Amelia Ann, born August 28th, 1847.

F. W. Murdock was born in Ridgeway in 1837 in the house he now lives in. He was married in 1864 to Fanny Whittleton, a native of England. Their children are: Adell M., born April 25th, 1867; Edward R., born May 16th, 1868; Harry L., born May 7th, 1869.

William Murdock is a native of Greene county, N. Y., and came with his parents to Ridgeway in 1810. Their team was one ox and one horse hitched together. He located where he now lives in 1865. He was married in 1833 to Maria M. Wetherwax, of Shelby, N. Y., by whom he had two children, Lyman L., and Fred. W. His first wife having died he was married October 21st, 1868, to Mary A. Wetherwax, of Shelby.

M. M. Nash, a native of Madison county, N. Y., was born July 22nd, 1815. He came to Ridgeway in 1836, and has followed farming, and served as constable for the town, and as postmaster for the last eleven years.

George Oderkirk was born September 9th, 1807, in Hoosick, N. Y., and located where he now lives in 1845. His first wife was Sarah Reynolds, of Hoosick, N. Y., who died in August, 1869. His present wife was Hannah Preddy, a native of England. His grandfather died in Wisconsin, at the age of 96, and was the father of nineteen children. Mr. Oderkirk is a farmer.

H. S. Ostrander was born in Ridgeway, January 3d, 1846, and lives upon the farm where he was born. In January, 1876, he was married to Miss Clarine, daughter of John Deveraux, of Lockport, N. Y. His father, C. R. Ostrander, died in 1875.

R. B. Paine, a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., was born May 31st, 1820, and came to Ridgeway with his parents when he was quite young. His mother died in 1850, and his father in 1859. He married Eliza Fosburgh, a native of Herkimer county, N. Y.

Mrs. Rebecca Palmer, a native of Catskill, N. Y., was born July 15th, 1814, and came to Ridgeway in 1836. Mrs. Palmer had two brothers in the war of 1812. Her children have been David, Emeline, Amelia, Mary Jane, Gilbert, Rebecca, Stephen, Henry, Hepsie, and Keziah, the last of whom died January 9th, 1869.

Hollis Parker, a native of Ridgeway, was born April 2nd, 1837, on the farm he now lives on, where his father settled in 1816. Mr. Parker married Miss Mary Moorehouse, a native of Michigan, who was born in 1840.

M. L. Parker, a native of Yates, N. Y., was born September 6th, 1837, where he now resides. His father located on the same farm in 1816, and died in November, 1875. His mother is still living in Lyndonville. He married Annie Rowley, of Yates.

S. B. Pringle was born in Monroe county, N. Y., October 5th, 1839. He came to Orleans county in 1864, and located in Ridgeway in 1865. His parents were natives of England. He married Catharine Thompson, who was born in the same house where they now live, on the Town Line road, between Ridgeway and Yates.

James H. Perry, a native of Ridgeway, was born August 1st, 1827. Mr. Perry is a farmer and secretary of the agricultural society of Ridgeway; also a local preacher in the M. E. church, and superintendent of the Ridgeway Union Sunday-school.

E. S. Perry was born in Richmond, N. Y., in 1818, came with his parents to Ridgeway when he was one year old, and when he was two years old located where he now lives. He married his first wife, Miss Susan M. Bottom, of Riga, N. Y., in 1846. She died in 1849, and in December, 1853, he married Pamelia Hibbard, of Ontario county. She died in 1861. His present wife, who was E. L. Warner, is a native of Bucklin, Mass., and married Mr. Perry in February, 1862. His children living are Grace E., and Clara A., by his last wife.

J. P. Pettingill was born January 2nd, 1841, in Monroe county, N. Y. He came to Ridgeway in 1851, and located on his farm in 1874. His father died when he was two years old, and his mother when he was seven. He married Effie Bathgate, a native of Orleans county. He enlisted August 19th, 1861, and served three years in a New York cavalry regiment; was in the battles of Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro and Tarboro.

Robert Pollard was born in England in 1815. He came to this country in 1845, and to Ridgeway in 1852, and located on his present farm in April, 1878. He married Mary Cook, a native of England, who was born in 1818. They have one child living, Harriet, who married George Pullen, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Porter, a native of Ashfield, Mass., was born September 9th, 1811. He came to Ridgeway in 1838, and located where he now lives in 1845. He is a farmer. He married Eliza Jane Armstrong, of Onondaga county, N. Y., who was born in 1811 and died July 10th, 1876.

E. J. Potter is a native of Rhode Island, and located with his parents in Ridgeway in 1844, on the farm where he now resides. His father died in 1857, and his mother in 1870. He married Miss Sophia E. Hall, of Niagara county. Their children are: Carrie E., born October 29th, 1865, and Fred E., born January 13th, 1876.

Mrs. Cynthia Proctor, a native of Vermont, was born June 11th, 1803. Her maiden name was Lee, and she is the only survivor of the Lee family of which she was a member. Her first husband was William Mudgett, a native of New Hampshire, who died February 26th, 1859. Her second husband was Dr. Ely Hurd, of Niagara county, N. Y., who died July 25th, 1860, and her third husband was John Proctor, of Gaines, N. Y., who died January 29th, 1868.

G. Rands was born in England, October 24th, 1829, and came to this country and located in Ridgeway in 1852. Since then he has been in the stone quarrying business. He was married in March, 1852, to Mary Ann Bates, of England. Their children were: Hattie, born February 10th, 1853; Mary Jane, February 15th, 1855;

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William, May 1st, 1857; Robert, May 3rd, 1859; Erwin, April 30th, 1862; James, October 15th, 1864; Rosana, born April 21st, 1870, died in April, 1871.

Charles R. Ruggles, a native of Murray, N. Y.,was born May 1st, 1827, and came to Ridgeway in 1837 with his parents. He married Elethe C. Starkweather, of Gaines, N. Y., by whom he has four children,—Emory B. Ferris, born December 10th, 1862; Cora S. Ferris, born September 21st, 1864; Bertha A. Ferris, born May 23rd, 1869, and Aggie Elethe, born February 5th, 1873. Mr. Ruggles is a farmer and cattle dealer.

A. P. Scott was born January 31st,1825, in Barre, N.Y., and located on his present farm in 1835. He was married to Cornelia Howe, of Ridgeway, by whom he has two children,—Harry, born in January, 1855, and Mark, born in February, 1859. Mr. Scott's father died in April, 1875, at the age of 79 years.

H. M. Scott was born in Ridgeway, January 29th, 1855, and was married to Miss Ida Ostrom, who was born in Ridgeway, April 29th, 1855. Mr. Scott's parents were natives of Barre, N. Y., and Mrs. Scott's parents were natives of Dutchess county, N. Y.

Mrs. Catharine Servoss is the widow of I. Servoss, who located in Ridgeway in 1820, on the farm upon which Mrs. Servoss now lives. Her children have been: Sarah, born March 9th, 1831; Martha, born July 9th, 1833; James, born July 20th, 1835, and died September 3rd, 1836; Herman, born March 31st, 1843, and died July 27th, 1843; Isaac, born November 12th, 1844; and Joel, born April 12th, 1847.

E. T. Slater was born in Massachusetts June 1st, 1804, and came to Ridgeway in 1814 with his parents, who settled on the farm where he now lives. His father died at the age of 75 yeârs, and his mother at the age of 74. Mr. Slater is a farmer.

Joseph Smith, a native of Providence, Saratoga county, N.Y., was born April 29th, 1826. He came to Ridgeway when quite young. He married Miss Eliza Hagadorn, of Saratoga, N. Y.

Ellen Spencer was born in Pennsylvania in 1822, and came to Ridgeway and located where she now resides in 1848. Her husband was a native of Washington, and died September 28th, 1872.

A. C. Stanley was born July 31st, 1824, in Bradford, Vt. He came to Ridgeway in 1851, and married Laura Ann Burbeck, of Haverhill, N. H., who was born June 12th, 1824. Their children are: Carrie M., born June 15th, 1853; Jennie B., born December 4th, 1857; Ella M., April 2nd, 1859; William A., July 20th, 1864, and George E., February 22nd, 1866.

J. H. Stevens was born in Ridgeway September 23rd, 1839, on the farm where he now lives. He served nearly three years in Company A,151st N. Y. infantry, in the late war. His first wife was Alice Andrews, a native of Ridgeway, who died in 1875. His present wife, who was Miss May Clapp, is also a native of Ridgeway.

George H. Stevens was born in Ridgeway December 1st, 1832. He is a farmer and dealer in cattle. He married Fanny S. Pratt, of Gaines, N. Y. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were early settlers of this county.

Charles Stevens was born in Ridgeway, December 8th, 1820, on the farm where he now resides. His parents came to this town in 1816. He was married in 1845 to Sarah M. Eaton, of Schoharie county, N. Y.

Smith Stevens was born in Connecticut in July, 1806. His father, Seth Stevens, lived to the age of 100 years, and died in Wisconsin, and his mother died in Indiana. He married for his first wife Miss Sarah Rowley, of Gaines, N. Y., who died in 1836, and his second wife was Mrs. Wilson, of Gaines, N. Y.; she died in 1859. His present wife was Mrs. Lattin, of Vermont, born in 1810. Mr. Stevens located on his farm in Ridgeway in 1830.

Alexander Stevenson, a native of Scotland, was born June 6th, 1815, and came to this country in 1850 and located on the farm where he now resides. He was married to Mary Browning, a native of England. His children's births date as follows: Alexander, December 10th, 1843; Mary, November 11th, 1846; William, September 25th, 1848; Clara, June 9th, 1851, and Charles John, August 29th, 1853; the last named died September 1st, 1865.

William P. Tanner, a native of Ridgeway, was born on the same farm he now lives on, October 8th, 1841. His father was born in Vermont, April 30th, 1793, and his mother July 28th, 1803, in Clinton, N. Y. They both died in 1869. Mr. Tanner married Nellie Mudgett, of Albion, N. Y.

William A. Tanner, son of Josiah Tanner, was born in Ridgeway, May 5th, 1833, on the farm where he now lives. His parents located on the same farm in 1816. His father was born August 17th, 1795, and died June 1st, 1875; his mother was born September 6th, 1804, and died in 1876. Mr. Tanner married Miss Adelia Wilson, of Ridgeway. Children have been born to them as follows: Jessie A., April 28th, 1867; Josiah, November 22nd, 1868: Grace Adelia, September 25th, 1875.

Charles H. Thorpe was born March 14th, 1822, in Cayuga county, N. Y. He removed to the town of Ridgeway from Cayuga county in the year 1832. October 31st, 1843, he married Miss Phebe Ferris, of the town of Barre. He now resides on his farm at Knowlesville, near the depot.

M. W. Tilden was born in Ridgeway January 20th, 1836. His parents settled here in 1816. He was married in February, 1859, to Miss Olive Stevens, a native of Knowlesville, who was born March 11th, 1837. They have three children living, viz.: Nellie M., born November 29th, 1860; Fannie S. and Frank W., twins, born May 15th, 1868. They have lost one child, Mary Louisa. Mr. Tilden is a produce dealer.

D. D. Tompkins was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1827. He came with his father to Ridgeway in 1836; located north of Medina, and has been engaged in farming, and has been dealing in live stock for several years. He has served his town as supervisor and assessor, and in 1872 was appointed loan commissioner for this county.

J. E. Tompkins was born in 1831 in Pleasant Valley,

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N. Y., and settled on his farm on the Bates road in 1865. He married Sarah A. Baldwin, of Westford, N. Y. Of his children, W. Addie was born in 1855, and Enriquer D. in 1857. Mr. Tompkins was a soldier in the 90th N. Y. infantry, in the late rebellion.

Dr. H. C. Tompkins, a native of Henrietta, N. Y., was born in 1828, and located at Knowlesville in 1853. He married Miss Orinda Garlick, of Seneca county, N. Y. In August, 1862, Dr. Tompkins was commissioned surgeon of the 61st New York volunteer infantry. He resigned February 18th, 1863, and August 21st of the same year was commissioned as surgeon of the 4th N. Y. artillery, and mustered out with the regiment September 26th, 1865, since which time he has practiced medicine at this place.

William Trow, a native of England, was born in 1836. He located in Knowlesville in 1854, and married Catharine Posson, of Schoharie county, N. Y., who was born in 1845. Mr. Trow served three years in the late war, and was wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.

O. F. Warren was born in Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., January 1st, 1829, and went to Iowa in 1855. He located in Ridgeway on his present farm in 1866. His parents were natives of Vermont. He married Lovicy H. Connelly, of Erie county, N. Y. His father and brother cut the first road from "big tree" to the lake in Erie county.

W. H. Watson was born August 24th, 1814, at Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y. He came to Medina, where he now resides, in the year 1832. May 20th, 1835, he was married to Miss Catharine Barr, of Albion. September 20th, 1842, he was married to Miss Mary E. Botts, of Ridgeway. By occupation he is a farmer, but is now living a retired life on his fine farm just north of Medina. Mr. Watson has served one term as supervisor of his town At the age of sixteen years he left Washington county and went to Troy to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *New York Palladium*. He soon mastered the business, but his health failed him and he removed to Brockport and engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store. From this time forward, thirty-six years, he followed the business either as clerk or principal, doing business in New York city at one time, and also in Leavenworth, Kansas. He started in life poor, but has carved his way to the position in life he now enjoys. Although always actively engaged, he never ventured into hazardous enterprises. He is kind and liberal hearted, and one whose opinion on important subjects is valued.

John Welch, a native of Bradford county, Penn., was born in May, 1823, and came to Ridgeway in 1825 with his parents. He married Roxie Greenman, of Yates, N. Y.

J. L. Weld, a native of Reading, Vt., was born in 1798. He came with his parents to Ridgeway in 1817, and located on the farm where he now lives in 1825. He married Vilina Parker, a native of New York.

J. M. Weld was born in Ridgeway in 1834. He married Fidelia E. Hart, of Barre. His father, John Weld, was a native of Boston, Mass., and her father, James Hart, was a native of Saratoga county, N. Y. They have one child, John Lewis, born December 30th, 1875.

A. P. Weld, son of Jacob L. Weld, was born in Ridgeway, and located on his farm on the Murdock road in 1865. He married Ella M. Murdock, of Carlton, who bore him two children: Ward W., June 14th, 1869, and Roy A., October 21st, 1876. Mr. Weld was a member of the 1st N. Y. artillery during the war of 1861–5.

Mrs. Sarah L. Weld, a native of Ridgeway, was born March 5th, 1823. Her husband, M. Weld, was born in Vermont, October 8th, 1808. He settled with his parents in Ridgeway in 1817, and in 1851 located on the farm where Mrs. Weld now lives.

F. W. Whitcher is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and was born February 18th, 1855. He located in Ridgeway in 1869, where he now resides, on the Bates road. His wife was a native of Wheelock, N. H., and died in 1876. His mother was a native of Van Buren, Onondaga county, N. Y.

Samuel B. Whitaker was born in England in 1813; he came with his parents to America, and located in Ridgeway in 1830 on the farm where he now resides. In 1837 he married Esther Ashley, a native of England. Of their children, Anna C. was born in 1838; Hannah in 1843; Charles A. in 1847; and William E. in 1854.

G. R. Willis, a native of Vermont, was born July 8th, 1822, and came with his parents to Ridgeway in 1826. He married Miss Sally Howe, of Ridgeway. Mr. Willis is a farmer.

J. B. Wilson was born in December, 1823, in Genesee county, N. Y., and located in 1836 on the farm where he now lives. His first wife, Fidelia Scott, died in 1865. His second wife, Helen Howe, is a native of Ridgeway. Mr. Wilson's mother died in 1836, and his father in 1850.

William H. Wood is a native of Pittsford, Rutland county, Vt. He came to Ridgeway when quite young, and has followed the harness business most of the time. He married Catharine Bennett, of Farmington, N. Y., January 22nd, 1843. They have two children living—Louisa A. and William A., the latter of whom is in the mercantile business in Medina. Charles died at the age of four years, and Edward at the age of seventeen.

TOWN OF SHELBY.

Chaney Austin, a native of Madison county, N. Y., was born in March, 1825, and married to Mrs. Lucinda Austin, of Darien, N. Y., December 26th, 1876. He came from Madison county to Shelby in 1838. His post-office is Shelby Center.

William Austin was born in Rutland county, Vt., in 1817, and located on his farm in Shelby in 1865. He has two children. His father was born in New Hampshire in 1783, and his mother in 1795. His father died in 1852, and his mother in 1871.

John G. Berry, a son of Gardiner Berry, was born where he now resides, and is a farmer by occupation.

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He served his town as supervisor in 1877 and 1878. Post-office, East Shelby.

Nathan Brogg was born in Massachusetts in 1798, and was married in 1824 to Miss Lovica Van Acre, a native of Chemung county, N. Y. He located where he now lives in 1818. His wife died in 1854, and he was married in 1855 to Sarah Groff, of Medina. Mr. Brogg is one of the enterprising farmers of this town.

W. J. Caldwell was born in Middleburgh, N. Y., in 1823, and located where he now lives in 1853. He has three sons, Frank, Joseph, and John. His father was born in Ireland in 1775, and died in 1875, aged 100 years.

Rev. J. D. Childs was born in Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., May 15th, 1816. He lived with his parents until he was ten years old, and then went to live with his brother Daniel in Shelby. On the 18th day of June, 1838, he was ordained to the work of the ministry at West Groton, by the New York Central "Christian" Conference, and in 1839 was married to Miss Betsey Letts, of Shelby. In 1840 he joined the Western New York "Christian" Conference, in which he has lived and preached until the present time, having enjoyed the highest honors in the gift of his sect. In addition to his work as a preacher he has been an active business man, doing business for other parties to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. He was a justice of the peace of Shelby for eight years, and one of the associate judges of the county nearly the whole time. Mr. Childs is a farmer as well as preacher, and in either capacity is regarded by his townsmen as successful. In all his engagements he is punctual. He has two daughters, Mandana and Mary, both married, His post-office address is Shelby Center.

Mrs. Almira Cole was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1806. She was married September 20th, 1834, to A. Sanderson, of Barre, who died May 16th, 1831. Three years after she was married to Thomas Phillips, and four years after his death she married William Cole, who died in 1864. She has one daughter, Mary A. Cole.

Thomas Coleman was born in Suffolk, England, January 9th, 1818. His wife, Susan Ames, was born in England in 1822. They were married in England in September, 1845, and came to America in 1848. Mr. Coleman is the owner of a good farm, well cultivated, with elegant and substantial buildings, and has raised a family of seven children.

Mrs. Betsey Coon, relict of Alexander Coon, deceased, came to Shelby in 1810, and located west of the Center when this town was almost an unbroken wilderness. Her husband was supervisor of the town for several years, and died in 1864. She has two sons and two daughters.

Cornelius A. Cornell was born in this county in 1842. He was married in 1872 to Elizabeth C. Eddy, and settled where he now lives. He has been a merchant, and postmaster for the last four years, and also carries on a farm. He has one child, Minnie E.

Silas Culver was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1808. He is one of the enterprising farmers of this town, having over two hundred acres of land, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has a large family to bless him in his old age.

John, son of Silas Culver, was born in Shelby in 1838. He lived at home until 1861, when he enlisted in Battery M, first New York artillery. He was in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, and Antietam. He was wounded and discharged in 1862, and in 1865 was married to Miss Isabella Swart. Their children are John, Artemesia and Rosa.

Nathan S. Curtis was born in this county in 1828, and was married September 26th, 1854, to Mary Bannister, of Orleans county, who was born in 1833. Their children are Fanny A. and Blanche L. Mr. Curtis's father was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1799, and was one of the pioneers of Orleans county.

David Demara was born in Albany county, N. Y., October 26th, 1808. He came with his parents to Shelby in 1811, and located where he now resides at West Shelby. The farm has been in two counties and three towns since first settled upon. Mr. Demara was married April 12th, 1837, to Miss Maria Upham, of Bennington, Vt.; she died November 29th, 1869. When Mr. Demara's father first located here he was in the woods, two miles from any house. He built a log house, fourteen by sixteen feet, without floors, doors or windows; covered it with bark and moved in. Richard, a brother of David Demara, who lives in Ridgeway, has in his possession a good substantial rocking chair that was brought from France 250 years ago, and has been in the Demara family all the time.

Rev. D. Donovan was born in Ireland in 1837, and came to America in 1847. He was educated in the Vermont University and Newton Theological Seminary, and ordained in 1867 at Belchertown, Mass. He came to Shelby in 1874, and is the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Shelby.

Benjamin Dunkelberger, farmer, West Shelby, was born in Bloomfield, Pa., February 8th, 1837, and was married February 5th, 1868, to Cordelia M. Bennett, of Kendall.

Ledlie Dunlap was born in Shelby July 2nd, 1816, and his wife, Mary E. Smith, was born July 14th, 1833. They were married February 18th, 1855. Mrs. Dunlap died March 22nd, 1870, and Mr. Dunlap was married February 1st, 1872, to Eliza Wildy, who was born January 29th, 1841. Mr. Dunlap has had eight children, one of whom died October 14th, 1868. He has a farm of 200 acres, upon which he has lived since 1849.

Edward Edwards was born December 24th, 1810, in Schoharie county, N. Y., and married October 30th, 1833, to Eliza Vroman, of Schoharie county. He came to this town March 10th, 1819. He is a farmer and fruit grower. His wife died in 1842, and he was married in 1846 to Ann Shaver, who was born November 30th, 1823. Mr. Edwards has five children. His post-office is Shelby Center.

Mrs. J. Elizabeth Ferris, widow of the late Lester Livingston Ferris, was born in this county in 1838, and married in 1865 to Mr. Ferris, who died in 1875. She has

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two children, Mary G., born May 24th, 1866, and John G., born March 2nd, 1868.

Mrs. Henry Ferris was born in Barre in 1835. Her maiden name was Genett Wickham, and she was married to Henry Ferris in 1862. She has two children. Lilla and Ada.

Isaac Freeman was born February 28th, 1811, in Monroe county, N. Y. His wife, whose maiden name was Sally Hamlin, was born March 11th, 1820. They have six children, of whom Ella Louisa was married October 17th, 1877, to Remington Deyo. Mr. Freeman came to West Shelby in February, 1838, and located on the farm where he now resides. At that time only a small portion of the two hundred and sixty-four acres was cleared. Now there are fertile fields,large orchards and excellent buildings.

William Freemyre was born in Schoharie county, N.Y., in 1807. He came to this county in 1821, and in 1836 married Miss Elizabeth Huykes, of Montgomery county, N. Y., and located on the farm where he now lives.

Lorenzo D. Gifford is a native of Columbia county, N. Y. He was born in 1827, and located at Shelby Center in 1865. He has two children, one son and one daughter. He is engaged in the manufacture of paper, and is one of the firm of Gifford & Schermerhorn.

Mrs. Harriet Gilbert was born in Orange county, Vt., in 1806, and married in 1831, and the same year settled in Shelby. In 1865 she located where she now lives. Her husband, Levi Gilbert, died March 21st, 1876, aged 76 years. Her father, Aaron Thomas, was a native of Vermont. She has two children, Martha and Emily.

John A. Gilbert is a native of Vermont. He was born September 13th, 1823, and came to Knowlesville in 1831. He was married December 13th, 1853, to Miss Sarah L. Churchill, by whom he has two children, Frank A. and Richard A. By his second wife, who was Mary E. Wood, he has one son, Nathaniel R. Mr. Gilbert is a farmer.

James Gratrick was born in England in 1811. He came to America in 1840, and located in Shelby in 1853. He is a farmer. His children are John T., William, James, George and Jane.

Paul Grinnell was born in Orleans county in 1823. He was married in 1846 to Sarah Butler, of Erie county, N. Y., and located on the farm where he now resides in 1877. Their children are: Erwin, Edwin, Cynthia, Florence and Alice. Mr. Grinnell's father was born in Saratoga county in 1796, and located in this county in 1820.

Norman Gregory, retired farmer, Millville, was born in Vermont in 1798. He came with his father to Shelby in 1816, and located on Maple ridge. He has two children living.

Matthew Gregory was born in Fairfield, Vermont, in 1803, and came to Shelby April 3rd, 1816. He lives in the village of Millville, and owns the farm upon which his father located in 1816. His father, Ralph K. Gregory, was born in Connecticut in July, 1755, and was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in April, 1837.

Horatio N. Hill was born in Orleans county in 1826, and was married in 1849 to Miss Hetty Bodine, of New Jersey, who was born in 1827. Mr. Hill settled on the farm where he now lives in 1850, and has ten children. His father, William Hill, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1793.

David Holtzinger is a native of Sharon, N. Y. He was born November 12th, 1812, and married to Miss Elizabeth Daggert, of Canajoharie, N. Y., December 6th, 1837. He came to Shelby in 1824. His post-office is Shelby Center. He has one child, Viona E., born January 21st, 1846.

N. L. Huxley was born in Shelby, and between the ages of six and twenty-one years lived with Amnon Blair, Esq. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the 67th N. Y. artillery, and served three years as quartermaster sergeant. Mr. Huxley is a dealer in dry goods and groceries at Shelby Center, and is clerk of the town. He was born March 9th, 1834, and married November 27th, 1860, to Emma J. Spinning, of Shelby Center, who was born November 10th, 1837, and died May 4th, 1862, at Shelby Center. Mr. Huxley was married again October 14th, 1862, to Louisa M. Pomeroy, of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., who was born July 29th, 1843. They have one child, Minnie L. Huxley, born August 30th, 1868.

Philip B. Jackson is a native of Redfield, Connecticut. He was born December 6th, 1780, and located in 1833 at Jackson's Corners, now East Shelby, on the farm now owned by his son. He died in 1865. Philip B. Jackson, jr., was born in Wayne county, N. Y., came with his parents to Shelby, and now resides on the old homestead at East Shelby, where he has a farm of 228 acres. He has served his town as justice of the peace for several years.

William Jaques was born in York, England, January 22nd, 1822, and married April 1st, 1855, to Jane Caleb, of Shelby. He came to Shelby in 1845 from England. He is the present postmaster at East Shelby, also a justice of the peace, farmer and merchant. His wife died October 8th, 1860.

John W. Kirkham, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., was born June 6th, 1830, and was married to Maria Tinkham, of Shelby, December 20th, 1855. He came to Shelby in 1836, and is employed as a farmer and stock dealer. His post-office address is Shelby Center. His children are: George L., born February 20th, 1861, and Kitty V., born March 23d, 1874. Mr. K. has served as overseer of the poor and collector.

Wallace La Hommedine, son of Henry La Hommedine, was born in Shelby in 1835. He has a farm of 260 acres. Post-office, Millville.

C. Lasher was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1817, and located with his parents on the farm where he now lives in 1833. Mr. Lasher was an engineer on the Central Railroad for 32 years. At present he is a farmer and fruit grower. He has three children—Charles E., Eugene and Mary.

Mrs. G. P. Linsley was born in Orleans county in 1831,

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and married Mr. Linsley in 1851, and settled where she now lives. Mr. Linsley died in 1874. Mrs. Linsley is a farmer. She has three children—Francis L., May E. and Charles A.

D. M. Linsley, a grandson of Judge Joel Linsley, of Genesee county, was born in Vermont in 1820. He located on the Town Line road between Barre and Shelby in 1841, engaged in educational pursuits for several years, and in 1877 built his present residence. In 1846 he was married to Margaret Baldwin, daughter of Rev. Freeman Baldwin. He has two children—Edward B. and Ella M. His father was in the war of 1812. Mr. L. is prominently identified with all the educational, moral and religious interests of the town of Shelby, and is a deacon of the Congregational church, Millville.

Johnson Manchester was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., December 11th, 1818, and came with parents in 1821 and located on the farm where he now lives at East Shelby. He was married in 1840 to Miss Josephine Storms, of Barre. Their children are: Sanford, Darius, James, Elba, Celestia and Marilla. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1788.

William Martin was born in Orange county in 1807, and was married in 1838 to Sarah Ross, of New Hampshire. He located where he now lives in 1854. He has eight children living—three sons and five daughters. He is a farmer and fruit grower. His father was born in Ireland, located in Shelby in 1816, and died in 1850, aged 80 years.

Thomas Morrow was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1818. He married, in 1843, Miss Mary A. Wickham, and located on his farm on the Millville and Wheatville road in 1877. His father was born in 1777, and died in 1863 in East Otto, N. Y.

John Nelson was born in Scotland in 1804. He came with his parents to America,and settled on the farm where he now resides in 1871. He has seven children,—John, Robert, Maria, Sarah, Martha, Letitia and Elizabeth.

Wayne Page was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1829, and located, with his parents, on the farm where he now lives in 1848. His children are: Daniel, Brohelia, Alice and Luella.

Jonathan Parsons was born in New Hampshire in 1812, and located, with his parents, where he now lives in 1816. His father, Ebenezer, was born in New Hampshire in 1785, and died in 1826. His mother was born in 1787, and died in 1865. They raised a large family of children. Mr. Parsons is a farmer.

Nelson Peatt was born in Barre July 9th, 1825. He located in Shelby in 1837. He married Maria E. Nelson, of Lockport, N. Y. His post-office address is Shelby Center.

Daniel Picket was born in Connecticut in 1804, and in 1836 located where he now lives, on Maple Ridge in Shelby. He left Connecticut April 16th, 1828. He was twelve days on the road between the two places. He has three daughters living.

Marion F. Porter is a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., and located in Shelby, on the farm where he now lives, in 1854. He was married in 1851 to Nancy Blair, by whom he has five children.

A. H. Poler was born in Orleans county in 1846, on the farm where he now lives. He was married in 1868, and again in 1878, the last time to Dolly Kingsley, of this county. Mr. Poler is a farmer.

Nelson Posson was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1842, and came with his parents to Shelby in 1850. He married Miss Carrie Clute and located where he now resides in 1868. He is a farmer and school teacher. His children are Loring, Belle and Nellie.

C. V. Posson was born in Schoharie county in 1819, located near East Shelby in 1850, and engaged in farming and hop growing. He has had five children, all living and married. He has served his town two terms as commissioner.

John J. Potter, farmer, was born December 19th, 1820, in Connecticut, and located in Shelby in 1826, on the farm where he now lives. He was married in 1851 to Edna R. Abell, of Vermont. Mr. Potter has three children living. His father was born in 1795 in Connecticut, and is still living.

Giles Pudden was born October 26th, 1823, in New Haven, Conn., and was married January 31st, 1848, to Susan L. Scovell, of Darien, N. Y. He is a farmer and carpenter and joiner. His post-office is Millville.

Ziba Roberts was born in Shelby in 1840. He enlisted November 8th, 1861, in Company D, 28th N. Y. infantry. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Winchester, where he was taken prisoner November 25th, and exchanged September 14th, 1862. He was discharged June 1st, 1863, for disability.

Horace Roberts was born in Shelby in 1829. He was married in 1850 to Mary Easton, a native of England. They have four children, George, Albert, Anna and Loretta. His father was born in Vermont in 1800, and located in Shelby in 1826.

Jonathan L. Root is a native of Massachusetts. He was born in 1815, came to Shelby in 1840, and married the same year and located where he now lives. He married Miss Nancy F. Page, of Massachusetts, who was born in 1818. They have three adopted children, Abram, Avery and Jennie. Mr. Root is a farmer; his father was born in 1785 and his mother in 1787.

Steward Sanderson was born in Sangerfield, N. Y., August 26th, 1818. He came with his parents to Shelby in 1819, and located one mile east of where he now resides and has lived for 48 years. Mr. Sanderson is a farmer and inventor, and has added important improvements to the ordnance department of the United States military service. His post-office is Shelby Center. His father was born September 1st, 1787, at Deerfield, Mass., and died in May, 1865, in Shelby. He had a family of ten children.

Richard E. Schemerhorn was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., came to Shelby in 1867, and engaged in the manufacture of paper and paper ware at Shelby Center, in the firm name of Gifford & Schemerhorn, making three and a half tons of paper per day. His father

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was born in Rensselaer county in 1811, and is still living.

Guy Sherwood was born in Fairfield, Vt., January 9th, 1815, and was married April 5th, 1836, to Electa M. Tullar, who was born in St. Albans, Vt., November 5th, 1816, and died July 1st, 1843. Their children are, Emily E., born August 24th, 1838, and Electa B., born October 16th, 1842. Mr. Sherwood was married May 26th, 1846, to Maria E. Hadon, who was born in Gaines, March 23rd, 1824, and died January 13th, 1867. Their children were Ellen M., born August 25th, 1848; and Frank G., born September 23rd, 1850. Mr. Sherwood was married the third time, October 11th, 1871, to Maria L. Sanford, who was born in Barre November 18th, 1835. Mr. Sherwood's father, John, was born in 1782, and his mother, Lucy, September 18th, 1784.

R. T. Smith was born in Orleans county in 1859. His parents were natives of Monroe county, N. Y. They were married in 1856, and in 1858 located where they now live with their son R. T. Mr. Smith has two brothers, Frank and Martin. He is a farmer and nurseryman.

Abram Smith was born tn 1841 in Orleans county. He enlisted April 12th, 1861, in Company D, 28th New York infantry, and was in the battles of Winchester, Middletown, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, and discharged June 3rd, 1865. He was married in 1865 to Sarah A. Fisk. He has one son, Grant. Mr. Smith is a farmer.

A. E. Snell, son of Philip and Caroline Snell, located in Shelby in 1834. Mr. Snell is a farmer by occupation. His father was born in 1804, and died in 1860. His mother was born in 1808, and is still living.

Lyman Stetson was born October 4th, 1821, in Genesee, N. Y., and married January 4th, 1854, to Miss Margaret Dygert, of Montgomery county, N. Y. He located in Shelby in May, 1826. He is a clothier, farmer and fruit grower. He has been commissioner of highways of his town. His children are Martha E., born July 4th, 1857; Hattie G., born June 24th, 1861, and Charles G., born September 5th, 1864. His post-office is Shelby Center.

Morris Tinkham was born in Shelby in 1835. He is a farmer, and has eight children,—three sons and five daughters. His father was born in 1798, and his mother in 1799. They located in Shelby in 1821, on the farm where Morris now lives.

J. C. Tripp was born in Massachusetts in 1814, and was married in 1834, and again in 1854. In 1863 he enlisted in company B, 122nd N. Y. infantry, and was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness and Gettysburg. He was discharged in 1865, located in Millville in 1867, and carries on the cooperage business.

Rev. Warren Vreeland, Shelby Center, was born in Romulus, N. Y., April 13th, 1834, and married July 3d, 1858, to Eliza Burns, of Shelby. Mr. Vreeland came here from Royalton, N. Y., in 1852. He is a preacher, painter and grainer, and president of the Western New York "Christian" Conference.

William Whitney, farmer, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., December 30th, 1803, and settled on the farm where he now lives in 1837. He was married in 1838 to Elmira Gates, of Knowlesville. He has one son and one daughter now living. His father was a native of Vermont, and died in 1842 at the age of seventy-six years.

John Wright is a son of Timothy Wright, a native of Vermont. His grandfather, Timothy, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and his mother's father, Aaron Brown, was a celebrated Indian killer, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Wright now lives on Mrs. Drew's farm in Shelby.

S. S. Wyman was born in Shelby in 1820, on the farm on which he now resides. He was married in 1848, and again in 1854, and has five children. His father was born in Massachusetts in December, 1787, located in Shelby in 1816, and died April 14th, 1858.

Andrew J. Zimmerman was born April 18th, 1837, in Shelby Center, and married December 24th, 1867, to Jennie Barton, of Webster, N. Y. Their children have been Ella S., born October 30th, 1868; Pearl L., born October 10th, 1870; Maud, born September 7th, 1877. Pearl L. died November 23rd, 1876. Mr. Zimmerman's post-office is Shelby Center.

Gilbert Zimmerman, Shelby Center, is a native of Shelby. He has been married twice, each time to a Miss Sanderson, of Shelby. He is a descendant of early settlers of this town, and has held several important positions in the gift of his townsmen. He is a dealer in real estate and a farmer.

TOWN OF YATES.

Mrs. Catharine M. Auchempaugh, widow of the late John Auchempaugh (who died May 29th, 1876, was before her marriage Miss Catharine M. Bouck. She was born in Cobleskill, N. Y., April 21st, 1821, and married to John Auchempaugh June 3rd, 1848. Their children are Emma H., born August 6th, 1852, and Frank B., born July 19th, 1859.

George Bane was born in Lenox, N. Y., and settled in Shelby in 1838. He was married November 19th, 1857, to Rosana Houseman, of Yates. Her father and mother were the first couple married in this town, their wedding occurring March 3rd, 1817. Mr. Bane's children are Julia E., born November 2nd, 1860, and Porter W., born October 2nd, 1868. Mr. Bane is a farmer.

Noah G. Barnum is a farmer and mechanic. He was born in Carlton, N. Y., August 25th, 1825, and married March 28th, 1849, to Maria Annette Gaskill, of Victor, N. Y. They have had children as follows: Ella B. Tyler, born January 7th, 1851, died March 1st, 1857; Eugene, born March 9th, 1854, and Willard W., November 18th, 1857. A school in Carlton is named in honor of Mr. Barnum.

B. R. Barry, farmer, was born November 30th, 1808, and located in Yates in 1817. He was married December 5th, 1829, to Bahama Cady, who was born August

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29th, 1808, and died July 5th, 1874. He was again married May 24th, 1877, to Henrietta Herrick. His children are: Nelson, born August 13th, 1832; Nathaniel C., born November 5th, 1833; Elizabeth, born November 3rd, 1835; Mary, born September 9th, 1838; Sena, born October 8th, 1841, and Clark, born July 9th, 1848.

Nathaniel Barry was born in Montgomery county, N.Y., November 30th, 1808, and came with his parents to Yates in 1816, where he has since resided. He was married June 26th, 1847, to Caroline Smith, of Yates. His children are: Smith R., George W., Mary Jane, Lizzie and William H. Mr. Barry is a farmer.

Thomas Cardus, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lyndonville, was born in England December 15th, 1844, came to America in 1873, and soon became pastor of the first M. E. church at Mount Morris, N. Y. He came to Yates September 1st, 1877.

William Church, a retired farmer, was born in Canaan, N. H., June 8th, 1812. He was commissioner of highways from 1869 to 1871. He came with his father from New Hampshire in a covered wagon drawn by oxen, in 1816, and they drove their cows with them.

Daniel Clark was born in Lyndonville April 10th, 1820. He was married November 4th, 1841. His first wife dying he was married to Sophia McKennon, of Carlton. Mr. Clark has been supervisor of the town for three terms, and postmaster for several years. He is a farmer.

Gardner Clark, farmer, was born in Genesee, N. Y., September 6th, 1825, and settled in Orleans county in 1875. He was married to Eliza J. Shattuck, and November 6th, 1862, after her death, he married Caroline Burlingame, who was born January 3rd, 1841, and died May 3rd, 1876. His children are: Gardner, jr., born October 6th, 1863; Fred., born August 9th, 1865; Clarence, born October 16th, 1867, and George, March 27th, 1875. Mr. Clark has lost one child, Clara.

George J. Clark was born in Carlton September 4th, 1844, and was married February 28th, 1866, to Lena F. Shaw, of Hartland, who was born June 17th, 1843. Children have been born to him as follows: Zella A., December 22nd, 1866, died June 17th, 1868; Burt G., June 22nd, 1870; L. V., September 6th, 1877. Mr. Clark is deputy sheriff of the county, and collector and constable of Yates. His father, George Clark, was county superintendent of the poor.

Tunis H. Coe, farmer, was born in Benton, N. Y., June 4th, 1818, and came from Gorham, N. Y., to this town in 1836. He was married March 30th, 1850, to Lucy C., daughter of A. and E. Kennedy, of Yates. Mr. Coe was one of the assessors of this town in 1850–52; a commissioner of highways in 1860–62; and supervisor of the town in 1862 and 1863.

John W. Day, farmer, was born in Worcester, Mass., December 29th, 1829. He located in Yates in 1831. He was married March 17th, 1852, to Sarah Blandon, of Carlton, who was born January 1st, 1830. He has three children—Charles, born December 17th, 1853; Helen, born March 26th, 1855; and Mary L., born October 30th, 1872. Mr. Day has been collector of his town, and has been road commissioner for several years.

Lyman C. Fuller is a farmer. He was born in Carlton, December 9th, 1828, and located in Yates in 1877. He was married February 22nd, 1859, to Sarah Barnum, of Yates, daughter of Abel S. Barnum. His father, Harmon Fuller, was one of the early pioneers of this county, and died May 10th, 1875.

F. R. Garlock, M. D., druggist and apothecary at Lyndonville, was born in Greece, Monroe county, N. Y., October 7th, 1840, and graduated at the University of Kentucky. He was a corporal in Company B 108th N. Y. infantry during the rebellion, and was wounded September 17th, 1862, at the battle of Antietam.

E. P. Gilbert, a retired farmer and U. S. mail carrier, was born in Coeymans, N. Y., September 28th, 1804, and came to Yates in 1818. He was married to Julia Perry, of Little Falls, N. Y., February 1st, 1839. Miss Perry was born April 2nd, 1812. Their children have been: Josiah P., born December 19th, 1832; Betsey M., born August 14th, 1834; Julia A., born April 2nd, 1836; Simeon B., born January 11th, 1838; Perry J., born July 27th, 1842; Martin E., born November 12th, 1844; Salina L., born February 28th, 1848; Calvin, born March 26th, 1850, and Jerome, born March 18th, 1856, died March 16th, 1858. Mr. Gilbert had three sons in the late war and lost two of them.

H. Darwin Gould, son of Horace O. and Lorinda Gould, was born July 10th, 1831, and married May 10th, 1860, to Harriet E. Leary, of Brooklyn, who was born March 28th, 1837, and died September 22nd, 1875. Mr. Gould was married May 14th, 1876, to Kate King, who was born in Orleans county, N. Y., April 25th, 1849. His children have been: Claribell, born February 4th, 1862, died June 8th, 1878; Agnes R., born July 29th, 1864; Wallace M., born September 4th, 1874, and Harry Leroy, born April 16th, 1877. Mr. Gould's father came to this town in 1819; he had a family of fourteen children, of whom only three are now living.

Walter Gray, farmer, was born in Scotland, in November, 1799, and came to Yates in 1837. He was married March 17th, 1825, to Eliza Calvert, who was born in Ireland, April 30th, 1800, and died July 14th, 1877. Their children were: William, born November 22nd, 1827; Louisa S., born September 7th, 1829; Margaret, born May 10th, 1832; George B., born October 3rd, 1834; Robert S., born August 19th, 1837; Maggie A., born September 8th, 1840; Aggie A., born December 16th, 1842, and Effie E., born April 23rd, 1844. Mr. G. has been assessor of this town for two terms.

Clarence A., son of Stephen G. Johnson, is a farmer and was born in Yates, November 2nd, 1848. He was in the late war, and was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and in the siege of Petersburg, and with Custer's command at the surrender of General Lee.

Charles B., son of Stephen B. Johnson, is a farmer, and was born in Yates, September 19th, 1856. He is also a school teacher, county secretary of the I. O. of G. T., and lodge deputy at Lyndonville, N. Y.

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Cornelius Johnson was born in New Jersey, February 12th, 1801, and was married October 5th, 1834, to Eliza Deline, who was born April 28th, 1815. He settled in Carlton in 1838. His children were born at the annexed dates: Martha A., October 25th, 1835; Ellen M., December 16th, 1839; Mary J., February 12th, 1838; John H., March 20th, 1842; Cornelius J. and Eliza J., twins, June 30th, 1844; Sarah, February 4th, 1847; Albert M., October 14th, 1850; Alma V., February 25th, 1853, and Ward C., October 3rd, 1865.

Daniel C. Kenyon was born in Otis, N. Y., September 5th, 1829, and settled in Yates in 1833. He was married April 21st, 1857, to Mary L. Dugar, of Palmyra, N. Y., who was born September 16th, 1838. Their children are: Lucy E., born February 16th, 1858; Charles B., born August 13th, 1859; Clay C., born June 9th, 1862, and Ward, born October 8th, 1866. Mr. Kenyon is a farmer.

William Lott, farmer, was born in Charleston, N. Y., July 27th, 1796, and located in this town in 1819. He was married May 15th, 1816, to Eleanor Tilton. Their children are: Abram, born January 8th, 1817; Samuel, born October 16th, 1818; Caroline, born April 13th, 1820; John, born January 26th, 1822; Debora A., born April 4th, 1824; Matilda, January 28th, 1827; Ezra, December 16th, 1828; Stephen S., November 30th, 1830; William H., December 10th, 1832; Alvin, March 3rd, 1836.

L. H. Loomis was born in Champion, N. Y., March 6th, 1825, and came to Yates in 1865. He was married April 20th, 1852, to Eliza P. Sheldon, of Denmark, N. Y. Etta Loomis is their adopted daughter. Mr. Loomis is a farmer and hop grower, and carpenter and joiner by trade.

David Lum, a farmer, was born in Otego, N. Y., and settled in Yates in 1827. He was married November 18th, 1841, to Fanny Millis, of Yates, who was born February 2nd, 1818. Mr. Lum was assessor of this town from 1860 to 1867. His children have been, Francis J., born April 18th, 1843; Chauncey, born May 27th, 1845, and Grace, born August 5th, 1849, died April 12th, 1855.

Deforest Lum, a farmer, and son of Curtis Lum, who settled in Yates in 1826, was born in Otego, N. Y., April 18th, 1812, and married January 20th, 1842, to Betsey Evans, of Ridgeway. She died May 13th, 1877. Mr. Lum has one child,—Helen E., born August 10th, 1845. His father died March 23rd, 1852.

C. H. Lum was born in Somerset, N. Y., November 6th, 1822, and was married January 30th, 1850, to Phœbe E. Fuller. She died, and Mr. Lum re-married November 19th, 1874. He again lost his wife, and married June 6th, 1878, Mrs. Martha Kemp, of Wilson, N. Y. His children have been, Eva H., born March 5th, 1851; Helen A., born July 16th, 1852; Willie C., born July 3rd, 1854, died February 19th, 1856; and George F., born February 25th, 1863. Mr. Lum has been justice of the peace for his town two terms, and supervisor two terms.

Oliver D. Mason, son of Anthony Mason, was born in Ridgeway July 14th, 1824, and was married December 25th, 1845, to Matilda A. Hackney, of Ridgeway, who was born February 18th, 1825. She was the daughter of George L. and Betsey Hackney. The children in Mr. Mason's family have been as follows: George L., born November 8th, 1848; Theodore F., born September 23d, 1850, died November 23d, 1874; Newton, born December 25th, 1854; Flora E., born July 30th, 1857; Clara, born March 23d, 1860, died June 13th, 1873; Emma, born June 30th, 1847, died January 20th, 1848. Mr. Mason is a farmer, owning about 400 acres, with first-class farm buildings.

W. L. Merrill was born in Genesee county, N. Y., February 6th, 1814, and settled in Yates in 1844. He was married to Abigail Fairbanks, of Madison county, N. Y. Their children have been: Adelbert, born February 20th, 1844; Frank W., born April 9th, 1848; Dwight E., born September 25th, 1850, died August 31st, 1851; Freddy W., born March 19th, 1853, died June 13th, 1860; and Eddie W., born May 2nd, 1863, died August 25th, 1874.

William Millis is a farmer. He was born in Ogden, N. Y., February 25th, 1828, and located in Yates in 1837. He has in his possession quite a quantity of Indian relics. He was justice of sessions for this county in 1868-9.

I. Clark Parsons is a farmer, and was born in Yates, on the old homestead, July 2nd, 1835. He married September 11th, 1869, Hattie E. Moone, of Yates. His father, Joel C. Parsons, was one of the pioneers, and is still living.

Albert Petrie is a farmer and was born in Yates, March 22nd, 1849. He married December 25th, 1875, Emma A., daughter of Samuel Fisk. He has one child. His brother, Irving Petrie, was born in Yates, July 11th, 1852.

Simeon Petrie is a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., a farmer by occupation, and was born February 7th, 1821. He settled in Yates in 1844, and married Laura Miller, of Yates, December 26th, 1849. She was born June 11th, 1824. Their children are: Jane, born February 6th, 1851; Cornelia, born July 3rd, 1854; Myron F., born February 24th, 1856; William, born December 6th, 1859; Hattie, born February 16th, 1862, and Mary, born March 23rd, 1869.

Melchert Petrie, farmer, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., October 20th, 1814, and settled in Shelby in 1842. He was married January 16th, 1842. He married, September 20th, 1871, for his second wife, Kate, daughter of Harvey and Betsey Blanchard, of Peacham, Vermont.

Rev. W. T. Potter, a clergyman of the Baptist church, was born in Madison, Ohio, September 1st, 1824. He graduated from Madison University in 1855, and from the Theological Seminary in 1857. He was married October 14th, 1857, to May Ann, daughter of Rev. Thomas Brown. She was born July 18th, 1828. Their children are: Mary A., born April 14th, 1860; Caralyn C., born May 29th, 1862; and William Lincoln, born October 6th, 1864.

James Rutherford was born in Caledonia, N. Y., July 23d, 1816, and settled in Yates in 1847. He was married January 2nd, 1849, to Jeanette Shorter, of Wheatland, N. Y. Their children are: Mary A., born August 23d, 1858; Willis J., born December 11th, 1862; Nettie B., born March 6th, 1865; and Sarah E., born March 6th, 1867.

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T. R. Slade was born in Camillus, N. Y., March 31st, 1842, and settled in Shelby in 1856. He married Leonora F. Townsend, of Somerset, N. Y., November 11th, 1871. She was born April 27th, 1847. They have two children—Cora A., born August 9th, 1872, and John Weldon, born October 24th, 1877. Mr. Slade is a farmer and teacher.

William A. Spaulding, one of the pioneer farmers, was born in Union, July 21st, 1796, and settled in Yates in 1821. He was married July 10th, 1818, to Charity Williams, of Chester, Mass. Their children are: William A., jr., Erastus M., Maria, Sarah E. and Henry W. Mr. Spaulding has been town assessor for several years.

Joseph S. Spaulding was born in Aurelius, N. Y., May 11th, 1829, settled in Yates in 1846, and was married October 30th, 1850, to Jane R. Frost, of Yates. Mr. Spaulding was justice of the peace in 1865 and 1867. His father, Orange Spaulding, was one of the early settlers in this town, and died in February, 1868. J. S. Spaulding has one child, Edgar L., born November 16th, 1864.

Emory Tarbox, son of Godfrey and Mary E. Tarbox, was born in Yates, and married July 4th, 1854, to Laura C. Clark, of Yates. His father settled in Shelby in 1821, and died in 1875, aged 84 years. His wife is still living, aged 79 years.

Judson Tarbox is a farmer, and was born in Yates, May 1st, 1831. He is a son of Godfrey and Mary E., Tarbox. He has been clerk of the school district in which he lives for the last twenty years.

Jacob Vosseller, jr., was born in Charleston, N. Y., October 18th, 1814, and settled in Yates in 1867. He was married May 5th, 1840, to Mary Tuttle, of Yates, who was born March 5th, 1818. Their children were, Webster, born July 1st, 1841, died in the army, November 21st, 1864; Henry H., born January 19th, 1844; Gaylord, born November 28th, 1845; Rhoda J., born August 12th, 1847; Irvin, born August 3rd, 1849, died November 13th, 1865; Charles B., born August 1st, 1851; Warren N., born December 1st, 1853, and Ida, born November 1st, 1855. Mr. V. has served one term as assessor.

Arthur Waterbury was born in Nassau, N. Y., June 21st, 1809, and settled in Yates in 1833. He was one of the assessors of this town from 1835 to 1841, inclusive, and has been a justice of the peace for about ten years. Mr. Waterbury is a farmer. He married Caroline Green, of Nassau, N. Y. Their children have been, Milton H., born March 28th, 1837, died October 28th, 1841; Mary J., born January 8th, 1841, died February 4th, 1841; George A., born November 19th, 1842, and Jefferson D., born September 17th, 1856.

A. B. Waterbury, farmer, was born in Galen, N. Y., January 30th, 1839, and settled in Yates in 1844. He was married October 6th, 1863, to Harriet S. Hibbard, of Ridgeway. His father was an early settler, and died February 14th, 1878.

Barton Waterbury, farmer, was born in Nassau, N. Y., March 12th, 1812. He was married January 4th, 1838, to Mary J Peaslee, of Nassau, N. Y., and settled in Yates in 1842. Their children are: Ory, born November 25th, 1838; Stephen, born May 15th, 1840; Angeline, born March 6th, 1842, and Daniel, born February 5th, 1844.

John Wells, son of Horatio Wells, who settled in Yates in 1835, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., August 29th, 1834, and married April 12th, 1857, to Mary J. Wells, of Fonda, N. Y., who was born September 27th, 1845. His children have been: Willet H., born May 14th, 1858; Ethlyn M., born January 4th, 1868, died September 16th, 1868; Lee Ira, born December 23d, 1871; and Lillian F., born February 1st, 1876, died January 1st, 1878.

Mrs. Harriet L. Wheeler, widow of the late Henry O. Wheeler who was born May 23d, 1831, settled in Shelby in 1868, and died August 14th, 1877, before her marriage was Harriet L. Pierce. She was born February 25th, 1832, and married to Mr. Wheeler August 25th, 1857. Their children are: Alvah H., born August 9th, 1858; Frank P., born October 15th, 1860; Minnie E., born March 25th, 1862; Henry J., born February 28th, 1864; Carrie L., born October 4th, 1865; Hattie B., born July 5th, 1867; Willie A., born March 7th, 1869; Abbie M., born January 28th, 1871; Alice C., born December 29th, 1873; and Birdie May, born May 30th, 1877.

TOWN OF BARRE.

(Too late for classification.)

James Goodwin, of the town of Barre, was born in Kent county, England, August 11th, 1814, and came to this country with his father's family, landing at New York February 8th, 1829. During the ensuing spring they removed to Geneva, in this State, and he resided for the next ten years in various places in this State and Michigan. On the 29th of October, 1839, he married Lucinda P. Loveland, by whom he has had three children,—Hattie L. (who married Lewis M. Morgan of this town), Clara A., and Artemas J. During the winter after his marriage he purchased and settled on a farm near Porter's Corners, which farm he sold after about four years, when he purchased the one on which he now resides, about two miles west of Barre Centre.

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